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PENNSYLVANIA'S CAMPAIGN.

THE RECORDS OF THE CANDIDATES.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES MAKE A POOR SHOWING—THE REPUBLICANS WORTHY OF THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CHARGE AND CANNOT PROVE ABOUT THE STATE TREASURY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 22, 1875.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania pride themselves upon making an aggressive contest. They do not allow themselves to be put upon the defensive. They move steadily upon the enemy's intrenchments. To-day the committee are running through the press a document about equal in size to four pages of THE TIMES. Four columns are devoted to a record of the public career of Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The statement is made in mild language, but it arrays facts in a manner calculated to convince readers that Pershing is, to say the least of him, not a fit man to be placed at the head of the administration of a great State. This article follows others equally strong, and, while they contain much that is trivial, they make altogether a case against Pershing that the Democrats cannot safely ignore. It is proved by a record of his votes in the Legislature that he invariably voted in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad whenever its interests were involved, and he supported with great tenacity some of the measures which enlarged and established the power of that huge corporation over the people of the State. Nowhere can a vote of his be found against any measure desired by that company. But he voted to deny other roads the same rights which he had helped to confer upon that. This was doubtless because he was retained in certain suits by the road and paid large fees, and he was unable to separate his duties as a lawyer from his responsibilities as a legislator. The striking feature of the allegation is that he entered politics as a violent opponent of the road and changed after his employment by it. That he is the favorite candidate of that railroad company is well understood. This is the most serious charge with reference to his future elevation to public trusts, for no one can tell when the next demands of the road will be made upon the State. The record of his votes shows that, for whatever cause, he has been since his first term in the Legislature one of the most constant servants of the corporation, and his future actions must be judged by his past.

Nobody seems to care much now for the name "Copperhead." There was a time, however, when a "Copperhead" candidate would not make a good run in Pennsylvania, and it may be that even now, other things being equal, the citizens of the State would prefer a "Union man" to one who gave his influence against the Union in the war. Pershing appears, from the record, to have been fully as bitter an opponent of all war measures as Buckalew. He was opposed to all the acts designed to give freedom to and to elevate the condition of the negro. He was opposed to taking the tax off real estate and raising the revenues from the corporations. He is now in favor of remodeling the tax system of the State and restoring the tax on real estate.

Wallace, who, in spite of his defeat at Erie, is likely to lead the Democratic Party, agrees with Pershing upon this subject. He, too, is known as a special friend of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Piollet has a worse record than even Pershing. Whether he was a member of the Fishing Creek organization of traitors does not clearly appear, but he went among them, attended the infamous meetings at Nob Mountain, and made the most violent speeches against the Government. The story of the Fishing Creek confederacy is a gloomy chapter in the history of the State. Buckalew has never recovered from his connection with it, and never ought, and it is incomprehensible that any party should have had the audacity to place before the people another candidate branded with the mark of that skulking treason.

Piollet, as an office-seeker, is the counterpart of Sam Cary, but is a less successful demagogue, because he lacks Cary's fluency of speech. Piollet's character for honesty is not above suspicion. He was tried many years ago for accepting a bribe and escaped, the people feeling at the time that he would probably have been guilty if the money offered him in consummation of the bargain had not been nearly worthless bills of a broken bank.

PERSHING'S COURSE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats are said to be disappointed that Pershing did not resign and take the stump. They have no reason to complain. It was well known at Erie that he would not risk his Judgeship for the uncertainty of an election for Governor. He had distinctly told those who talked with him on the subject of his candidacy that he could not afford to resign, because he was dependent upon his salary. This was the ground on which some delegates who were his friends worked for Ross as long as possible in the convention. The convention knew what Judge Pershing's intentions in this respect were, and the sentiment of the people, so many times expressed, that a partisan office-seeker should not drag the judicial ermine in the mud was deliberately affronted. Democrats, especially Democratic politicians, will not blame him for holding on to the bird he has in hand while seeking another very shy bird in the bush. The plea that he is not able to live without the salary of his office, or that he cannot afford the risk of losing it altogether, raised a query. What kind of a lawyer is he if he cannot earn more money by the practice of his profession off the bench than he receives in salary while upon it?

CLEAR RECORDS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

It is well when opposing candidates have such high characters that neither party is tempted to make personal comparisons. It is safe to say that any party will make a personal arraignment of the candidates of its antagonist when an arraignment is possible. The Republican Party is fortunate in this contest in having a candidate that cannot be assailed. No man has ventured by insinuation even to suggest anything against the fitness of Hartranft for the office of Governor. His public record is without a blot. From all accounts of Mr. Rawle, the candidate for Treasurer, he possesses an equally high character. He is a man of wealth, amassed by his own industry and business sagacity in strictly legitimate enterprises. He has never been in politics, except that he was twice nominated and elected Mayor of Erie, in obedience to the demands of the people, the second time by an almost unanimous vote. He owes his nomination to the desire of the convention to select a Treasurer from the West, excluding Pittsburg. He and Mackey were not personally acquainted till about the time of the convention. He is a plain man, in no sense a politician, and a man that his neighbors trust and will vote for. That he ever had any connection with the so-called "Treasury Ring" in the past is not charged, it is only insinuated. At his age, it is ridiculous to suppose he could have deliberately sold himself to a "ring" when the opportunities of profits, if they ever existed, are about passing away. He has no need for money which his own fortune does not supply, and he has lived too long to be easily turned by hopes of even enormous gains from the conservative methods of a lifetime. It would be like one of the old Democratic Dutchmen of Berks County bringing out the stocking full of gold saved up in *ante-bellum* days, and investing it in stock of an oil company or Sam Cary's silver mine.

THE TREASURY INQUIRY.

The committee who have been investigating the Treasury have just had a meeting here, and this morning a final report is fulminated. The substance of this manifesto is that the committee's authority is defied by the State Treasurers past and present, and they cannot find out anything for certain. But by comparing the published documents they find some suspicious things, which they cannot get explained, and the committee present the charge that there has been in twelve years about six millions of dollars unlawfully taken from the Treasury, and they "infer" that the charge is true, because Mackey will not testify till his predecessors (including one Democrat) have been sworn, in accordance with the terms of the resolution governing the Committee of Investigation, and all these predecessors decline to appear. Mackey says to the committee, I deny your authority to make the investigation. You should have had authority from the Legislature, but you only have it from the House. But nevertheless you shall have full opportunity to investigate concerning the integrity of my office. You shall compare my receipts of money with the accounts of your Auditor. I will show you how every dollar has been expended, or where it is deposited. You may count my cash on hand and satisfy yourselves whether a dollar of the State's money has been lost or stolen. But you cannot put your experts in charge of my office as you practically propose, for I intend to run it myself. This and other opportunities to learn anything the committee have studiously avoided. The report published to-day is not definite enough to permit even that violent reformer Alexander McClure to make a case upon it, and he deducts from the $6,000,000 which the committee suggest may have been stolen, two items making $4,500,000. He says:

"It is not probable that there will be any failure to account for the appropriation of the sinking fund revenues to general expenses, leaving the question of the legality of the diversion of the funds only to be considered, and it is not likely that what appears to be an overcharge of interest will be sustained, but they can be removed only by the explanations of the officials themselves. These two points are grave ones as they stand, and the fact that officials allow them to remain unexplained on the eve of an important election, is a confession that something about the Treasury will not bear inspection."

McClure therefore leaves an aggregate of $1,500,000 as the plunder of the "Ring" in twelve years; $1,400,000 of this is interest on balances not accounted for by the Treasurers, and $121,427 "appears to be" an overcharge in gold premiums. Now, the $1,400,000 is no loss to the State, even if the Treasurers received it, because the law never contemplated that the State should receive interest. The bond of the Treasurer is for the money received in accordance with law.

Under the law of the State the banks designated as depositories would have the use of the balances, and the State would have no interest on them. If, in the competition of the banks, secret arrangements have been made to pay the Treasurers interest, the State funds have not suffered, though the action of the Treasurers would be censurable. And yet "our degraded Treasury system" is, in the face of these facts, gravely discussed, and it is charged in general terms that Mackey and Cameron, through the use of the Treasury, control the Republican Party, and so, of course, the government of the State, so that, says McClure, "could the truth be got at—could the ramifications of the Treasury in our political contests be probed to the bottom—the people of the State would be appalled at the prostitution of their own taxes to maintain a degraded political authority over them."

Thus the case is brought back to the position stated in my last letter. The charge is, that in this great State, the second in the Union, the Republican party is maintained in power by a corrupt ring of politicians, who are able to control elections and get rich themselves from the proceeds of the annual interest upon balances of State funds averaging not more than $1,200,000 a year, which must be gathered from about twenty banking institutions in violation of law and at consequent imminent risk of detection. Meantime this "Ring" through a long series of years rigorously pays off more than a million of the public indebtedness every year out of an aggregate revenue of $6,000,000 for the whole State. Be it remembered that that most fruitful source of plunderers everywhere is absent from the "degraded system" of this State. Not a single public work is constructing nor maintained by the State. It is clear enough that the Democracy is far less concerned at any detriment which the State suffers at the hands of the Republican Party than they are at the compactness and strength of the Republican organization.

So far as the prospects are concerned, there is no change to report. Now and then stories come from Democratic head-quarters of astonishing "combinations" which they are effecting. But there is believed to be no basis for such rumors, and, so far as can be seen from an exterior view, the Democrats are without organization and entirely hopeless of the result. Republican activity is not on that account abated, and all these Democratic rumors inspire increased zeal in labor.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Republican Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Sheriff, Surrogate, and Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders, met yesterday afternoon in the Crescent Club Rooms, on Newark avenue, Jersey City. John R. Wiggins, of Hoboken, presided, and Henry A. Thomas acted as Secretary. Jacob M. Merseales was unanimously nominated for the office of Sheriff. For the position of Director at Large August Ingweisen, of Jersey City, received 44 votes, James H. Startup 9, and Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly 11. Mr. Ingweisen's nomination was made unanimous. For the office of Surrogate H. H. Newkirk received 48 votes, H. K. Van Horne 7, Albert F. Schlegel 8, and Col. O'Reilly 1. Edward Benson, Dr. John Q. Bird, and Dr. Condon received the nominations for Coroners.

The Essex County Republican Convention for the nomination of State Senator met yesterday and nominated ex-Assemblyman William H. Kirk on the sixth ballot.

The Republicans of Elizabeth made the following nominations Friday night for Councilmen: First Ward, W. G. Jones; Second, John J. Hurley; Third, George Christopher; Fourth, Jonas E. Masters; Fifth, J. H. Corry; Sixth, H. W. Smith; Seventh, Henry Aitken; Eighth, Job Ogden.

THE CITY CANVASS.

BREAKING KELLY'S POWER.

IMPORTANT DEFECTION IN TAMMANY HALL—THE INFLUENCE OF JOHN MORRISSEY—RESIGNATION OF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The hourly defections in the Tammany ranks since John Morrissey's acceptance of the nomination for Senator of the Fourth District has caused the utmost consternation in the councils of John Kelly and his associates, and has resulted in prompt action. It became known immediately after Morrissey's acceptance that he had many warm sympathizers among the General Committees of the wards comprising the Fourth District, and a "council of war" was called by Kelly. The First Assembly District, it was ascertained, was so favorably disposed toward Morrissey and so hostile to Fox that the leaders could not be depended on, and the cry of "treason" was sounded. With hostility and disloyalty to Fox in his own district, what might he not expect in others. Meetings indorsing Morrissey were held nightly, and the district leaders failed to give Fox that support which he had a right to expect. The situation was critical, and it was necessary that something should be done to test the sincerity of the General Committee of the district. The Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall was hastily summoned to investigate the condition of affairs in the First District, which was deemed the hotbed of the disloyalty, and report to the Committee on Organization yesterday. The session of the latter committee was protracted, and at its conclusion the Secretary of the Committee on Discipline admitted that the loyalty of the First Assembly District had been questioned, that its affairs had been investigated and found to be entirely satisfactory, and that the organization was now thoroughly satisfied of its loyalty, with the exception of perhaps one or two members, whose resignations had been sent in, but not acted upon. The report of the Subcommittee on Discipline to the Committee on Organization is an ingeniously prepared "white-washing" document, intended to deceive the public, and conceal the true condition of affairs in the district, lest the knowledge of it on the eve of election should, as it undoubtedly would, prove disastrous to the Tammany ticket. The report sets forth that the committee, in ascertaining whether the First Assembly District was in harmony with the Tammany nominee for Civil Justice, had before it the entire body of the District Committee with the exception of John Moore, Charles Schulz, Thomas Cleary, Patrick Cahill, Arthur T. Halliday, Michael Gray, and John Finken. The resignations of John Moore and Patrick Cahill were handed in, and the absence of the others was satisfactorily explained. The "white-washing" report goes on to state that the Committee on Discipline was informed that the District Committee would support all the nominations made by Tammany Hall; but in the absence of their fellow-member, Halliday, were unwilling to vouch for him. Having heard those sentiments, the subcommittee was of the opinion that the First District Committee, with the exception of Halliday, would faithfully and energetically support all the nominations of the party, and was of opinion that Halliday should have an opportunity of defining his position. The report concludes with a resolution to the effect that the resignations of Patrick Cahill and John Moore be referred to the District Committee for action, and that the same body be directed to ascertain from Arthur Halliday whether he is in harmony with the organization in all its nominations, and report to the Committee on Organization at its next meeting.

Notwithstanding the fact that all the officers of the Committees on Discipline and Organization flatly denied that more than one resignation had been received yesterday, it was ascertained that a large number of members had resigned from the General Committees of their respective districts, while it is only a question of a day or two with a dozen others when they shall declare for Morrissey.

In the First Assembly District, which the Committee on Discipline pronounced "thoroughly loyal and in harmony with the nominees of the party," the following members of the General Committee are said to have sent in their resignations:

Arthur T. Halliday.
John Moore.
Patrick Cahill.
Timothy Moynahan.
Patrick Kerrin.
James H. Madigan.

In the Fourth Assembly District the following members have resigned:

Edward J. Shandley,
Rody S. Brassell,
James Heffernan,
Peter Maher.

In the seventeenth Assembly District eight members of the General Committee, including two of the most active workers in the district, have resigned. Their names, and the reasons which influenced them in sending in their resignations, will be found in the annexed letter to John Kelly:

To Hon. John Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall for the Seventeenth Assembly District beg leave herewith to resign their positions as such, and for the following reasons:

First—It has always been a recognized principle of Democratic assemblages that a majority should rule, and yet the Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall unjustifiably violated this principle, by recognizing the General Committee of the above-named district, vacating the places of some of the most active and influential citizens.

Second—This action on the part of the Committee on Discipline is a reflection not only upon the gentlemen who have been retired, but also upon those who have been retained, and who, with the former, constituted the previous majority of the District General Committee. And in order that our presence on the General Committee may not be construed as sanctioning this unwarranted action against the standing and character of men who we believe and know to be deserving of confidence as Democrats and as men, we hereby most emphatically pronounce our condemnation of the action of said Committee on Discipline.

Third—We do not believe that the Committee on Discipline or any other committee of Tammany Hall should have the discretion, or should be permitted to exercise the power of annulling the right of the people to select their own representatives on the General Committee.

Fourth—And from the manner in which the district is managed by parties in charge of the district at the present time, we feel that the responsibility placed upon us is more than we are willing to assume.

For these reasons and others we hereby withdraw from the committee, who, instead of being the choice of the people, hold their places against the earnest protest of the people's representatives, and by the anomalous authority of the Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall.

But, notwithstanding our resignation from the committee, we assure you that we shall, as heretofore, still remain firm to Democratic principles.

(Signed,) Patrick Kearn Power, No. 1,432 Broadway; Francis Blessing, No. 126 West Forty-fifth street; John G. Cary, No. 141 West Forty-sixth street; Patrick T. Bermingham, No. 243 West Fifty-third street; Charles C. Duff, No. 766 Eighth avenue; Cornelius J. Kane, No. 121 West Forty-sixth street; D. F. Baker, No. 138 West Forty-fourth street; Richard Clemens, No. 743 Seventh avenue.

A KELLY CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

The Ninth Senatorial District Democratic Convention was held at Carmel, Putnam County, yesterday. J. H. Mason, of Peekskill, was elected Chairman, and C. S. Austin and J. C. Brown Secretaries. The candidates before the convention were Stephen S. Marshall, of Westchester; C. P. Hoffman, of Rockland; James D. Little, of Putnam, and J. B. Haskin, of Westchester. After the first ballot Little withdrew, and on the fourth ballot Hoffman was out of the race, the vote standing 12 for Haskin, 12 for Marshall, and 1 blank. Upon the fifth ballot Haskin, who was supported throughout by John Kelly, (notwithstanding the latter has no residence in the district,) secured 8 votes and Marshall 16. The announcement of this result was received with storms of applause, the delegates rising and cheering vociferously in their gratification over the signal defeat of Kelly. Haskin and his Tammany backers feel very sore over the result.

This is the first defeat which John Kelly has had the present campaign, and it is interpreted by the Republicans of Westchester and Putnam as an augury of good fortune to them in the approaching election. Kelly made extraordinary personal efforts in behalf of Haskin, and went so far as to order men employed on the Croton Aqueduct in that locality to vote for his favorite on pain of instant dismissal.

In addition to the other Tammany men who attempted to manipulate the convention on behalf of Kelly, and accomplish the nomination of Haskin, were Alderman Purroy and Col. Mooney, Superintendent of Roads under Fitz John Porter. The Republicans regard the condition of affairs in the district as highly favorable to the success of their candidate. Their convention will be held at White Plains to-morrow, when it is expected that Judge Robertson will be renominated.

KELLY AND FOX.

One of the most significant items in THE TIMES' exposure of John Fox's record in the Board of Supervisors, published yesterday, will be found in his constantly-recurring votes for John Kelly's bills as Sheriff. Fox helped Kelly then, and Kelly is repaying the obligation by helping Fox now. Kelly himself has stepped into the fight, with all the power of Tammany at his back, to force Fox once more upon the people of the district. The aid and assistance which these worthies have rendered each other in the past were not without motives on both sides, and should Kelly succeed now in his design of reinstating Fox in the Senate the partnership so swimmingly begun in the Tweed Board of Supervisors will blossom into still more dangerous proportions to the tax-payers and property-holders of the City and State. A vote for Fox is a vote for Kelly. Vote against them both.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., INDORSED BY THE BEST CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, October, 1875.

We can cordially approve the nomination of Charles A. Peabody, Jr., for member of Assembly from this district, and earnestly desire his election, believing him to be one in every way qualified to represent this district in the Legislature.

(Signed,) E. D. Morgan, John A. Dix, Robert L. Stuart, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, Edwards Pierrepont, Moses Taylor, John J. Cisco, John A. Stewart, Robert Ray, Schuyler Hamilton, L. P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan.

RALLY OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last evening in Windulph Hall, at No. 346 Eighth avenue. The hall was uncomfortably crowded, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Col. Knox McAfee, the President, called the meeting to order, and after the reading of the minutes, twenty-four new members signed the roll, and about as many more were proposed.

Mr. Robert Crowe was introduced as the first speaker. He said that judging by long experience and careful observation, he believed that the Republican Party was destined to be victorious in the coming election. The Democrats were fond of calling for honesty, but it was with them merely a party cry. Gov. Dix had long ago reported that under his predecessor $6,000,000 were stolen, while during Dix's administration, not only the stolen $6,000,000 were made up, but eight more were added to the Sinking Fund. Yet Gov. Tilden claimed that the Democrats were the reformers. The speaker quoted from two of Tweed's speeches calling for honesty in public affairs, and then said that the author of the speeches was recently on Blackwell's Island for his peculiar manner of carrying out his political principles. But how was it under Kelly? The speaker was an Irishman, and he would say that if it was left to him to choose between Tweed and Kelly, he would choose Tweed, who was personally generous with the City's money toward those who helped him to steal it, while Kelly was capable of stealing pennies from a dead man's eyes. He began as a corner loafer and would end as one. Mr. Crowe then humorously described the way in which the Tammany leaders doubled the number of laborers by cutting the laborers' wages, without touching the office-holders' salaries, exclaiming bitterly against the absolute property which Tammany claimed in the Irish vote. There was not an Irishman so degraded that he did not spit upon the name of John Kelly, but too few had the manhood to break the shackles in which Tammany held them. Mr. Crowe said that he was at one time almost alone as an Irish Republican, and had been ostracised by his friends for joining in the anti-slavery movement under Fremont; but he was glad now to see Irish Republican clubs springing up everywhere, and a general determination on the part of the better class of Irishmen not to be dragged at the chariot-wheels of John Kelly, as they had been at William M. Tweed's.

Addresses were made by Mr. L. M. Cohen and others, and the meeting broke up at a late hour with hearty cheers for the Republican ticket.

YESTERDAY'S LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican Judiciary Convention of the Fourth Judicial District met last evening in Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, and John Lalor having declined the nomination, John A. Dinkel, the Anti-Tammany nominee, received the unanimous vote of the convention as their candidate for Civil Justice.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention met last night at No. 152 Franklin street, and indorsed Michael Madigan, Anti-Tammany candidate for member of Assembly. The First Judicial District Republican Convention also met at the same place and indorsed John Callahan, Anti-Tammany candidate for Civil Justice.

The Republican Judicial Convention of the Sixth District met at No. 230 Third avenue last evening, and indorsed the nomination of William H. Kelly, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Civil Justice. Mr. Kelly is a popular young lawyer of the district, is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, and has never held office. It is thought that he will poll an unusually heavy vote, with an excellent chance of winning.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

John Graham Hyatt was yesterday nominated for Alderman at Large by the Anti-Tammany Democrats. He is a native of Ohio, and has been engaged for ten years in this city as an importer and manufacturer of chemicals. He has never held office, and is a man of wealth and noted for his charities to the poor in the Sixteenth Ward.

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District met last evening at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and organized by appointing John P. Beall Chairman, and William S. Wolt Secretary. The convention unanimously nominated for Assembly Mr. Alfred Pell, a young man favorably known through his long residence in the district.

The Fifth Senatorial District Anti-Tammany Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, and unanimously nominated Mr. James D. McClelland. Mr. McClelland is a well-known criminal lawyer, and has been one of the chief supporters in the Anti-Tammany movement on the west side of the City. Several candidates who were named for the office in the informal ballot were all withdrawn in favor of the unanimous nomination of Mr. McClelland.

TAMMANY.

The Third Assembly District Tammany Hall Convention met last evening at new Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, pursuant to adjournment, and James J. Slevin was unanimously nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Assembly.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Anti-Tammany Convention met on Friday evening at No. 69 Eighth street, pursuant to a call from their Chairman, Mr. Samuel Kreizer, and nominated Mr. P. J. Carty for the Assembly.

A grand mass meeting of the colored veterans of the City and County of New-York will be held to-morrow evening at Republican Head-quarters, No. 183 Spring street. Speeches will be delivered by Col. Charles S. Spencer, Thomas Crow, William Freeman, Elijah Pendleton, and others.

The property owners and respectable citizens of Murray Hill have commenced a movement for the formation of a Phelps and Hackett campaign Club in the Eighteenth Assembly District. A meeting for the organization of the club will be held to-morrow evening at No. 457 Fourth avenue.

Although Hon. Thomas J. Creamer has not been on speaking terms with John Morrissey for some years, he has forgotten all old difficulties and will "stump" the district night and day and use his more than ordinary abilities in securing the election of Morrissey and defeat of Fox, which means the defeat of Kelly.

The Young Men's German Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District held a meeting at their rooms, No. 262 West Thirtieth street, Friday night, and unanimously indorsed the Republican City and County ticket. The association will meet again on Thursday evening, when Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve will be present and make an address.

The Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., have made the following nominations for members of Assembly: First District, E. D. Smith; Third District, Thomas Regan; Fourth, William A. Weeks; Fifth, R. D. Wynkoop; Sixth, Thomas W. Carey; Eighth, E. F. McDonald. Nominations will be made in the Second and Seventh Districts to-morrow night.

The Yorkville Republicans will hold a grand mass-meeting at East Side Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, Oct. 28. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, and Moritz Ellinger, Esq. This meeting will be held under the auspices of the regular organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District will hold a grand ratification meeting at Lincoln Hall, in Third avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, on Friday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Col. Charles S. Spencer, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Recorder John K. Hackett, Major Willard Bullard, and others. There will be singing by the Anderson Glee Club.

Mr. Lewis S. Goebel, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the Fifth District, is a graduate of Columbia College Law School, and has practiced law in this City for the past nine years. He is a lawyer of good standing and respectability at the New-York Bar, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and as honest a man as ever sat upon any judicial bench. His Tammany opponent is the notorious "Tim" Campbell. Comment is unnecessary.

GOOD CANDIDATES TO ELECT.

Mr. O. P. C. Billings, one of the nominees for Aldermen at large, is a well-known lawyer and reformer. The unterrified Democracy made his acquaintance in 1871, when he worked loyally with the Committee of Seventy, and again in 1872, when he received the Republican and Committee of Seventy nominations for the same post for which he has been nominated this year. He was triumphantly elected, served his two years with remarkable ability and distinction, was renominated by the Republicans again in 1874, and again nominated this year. Mr. Billings is an able man, of a keen, incisive mind, and with a remarkable faculty for clear and lucid exposition. He is one of the controlling men of the Eighteenth District, in which he resides, and the Tammany men pay him the compliment of hating him like poison. His honesty makes them abhor him, while his keenness makes them fear him. He is absolutely necessary in the Board of Aldermen to prevent any repetition of those financial swindles in which Tweed was so proficient. The Republicans must turn out *en masse* and vote for him, unless they desire all over the City the state of things portrayed so vividly by Jackson S. Schultze and John H. Sherwood as existing in the upper wards. The City must not lose so vigilant a guardian of the public purse as Mr. Billings.

The other nominee for Alderman at large is Jacob Hess, a good, square man, well-known in Washington Market, where he is a wholesale meat dealer. He will have the unanimous support of the market men, and of all the forwarding-houses connected with Washington Market. For that market is by no means confined to its known limits, but in reality does its enormous trading in several of the adjoining streets for quite a number of blocks on each side its little old building. Democrats and Republicans in the market will support him resolutely, for they have not forgotten the strikers of Tweed, who, whenever they wanted to raise money, would come down and threaten a removal or complete blotting out of Washington Market. Then the dealers clubbed together and bought the scoundrels off. Now the market men think they see signs of a renewal of the Tweed tactics in John Kelly, and they intend to fight resolutely against him and all his lieutenants. But this will not be enough without the thorough support of the Republican voters. Jacob Hess is a man they can rally under with pride and satisfaction. He is a steady-going, clear-headed, sensible man, liberal in his dealings, and just to every one. He is a good thinker, and tells his thoughts in a plain, sober, earnest way, which will be heeded wherever heard. Do not fail to vote for Jacob Hess.

In the Sixth Assembly District the Republican banner is borne by Mr. Adam Lahr, a very popular and genial gentleman, who will make an exceedingly strong canvass. There are very many Democrats in this section, but the ability and good humor of Mr. Lahr ought to carry him through the contest and elect him triumphantly.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, in the Seventh District, is doing admirably in his canvass. He is honest, able, and popular. There is no doubt of his success.

In the Eighth District, Frederick Gugel, Jr., is the Republican candidate for the Assembly. He is very much liked and very much respected for his talents, nor can there be any fear that he will not bring out every available Republican vote.

Andrew Jackson Campbell, who is the candidate in the Ninth Assembly District, is working like the veteran that he is, and the people are rallying to him. Let the men of the Ninth District do their duty by him on the election day, and he will be elected by a large majority.

In the Tenth Assembly District the people have nominated Joseph Hoffman, Jr., a very worthy and capable gentleman, whom it will puzzle John Kelly to beat.

Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the smart young lawyer who is the Republican candidate in the Eleventh Assembly District, has every chance of being elected, for all the honest and respectable men of the district are supporting him warmly.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, Archibald Watts, who leads the Republicans to the battle, has gone vigorously to work, and is canvassing the section with every prospect of success.

Robert H. Strahan is the Assembly candidate for the Thirteenth District, and it is no flattery to say that he is the most obnoxious to Tammany Hall of all the Republican nominees. John Kelly would like to defeat this gentleman, but he cannot do it, and the disagreeable prospect of Mr. Strahan's election robs him of his sleep, and of those lamb-like qualities which he thinks he possesses.

In the Fifteenth District, Christian E. Tietjen is running so strongly, especially among the Germans, that no Republican need entertain any apprehensions. There is no doubt that he will beat the tool of Kelly by a large majority.

Mr. William T. Graff is a very popular man in his district, the Seventeenth. He was beaten by one vote in 1872 for the same position, but he proposes to see John Kelly's nominee on this occasion, and go him several hundred better.

I. A. Englehart runs for Assembly in the Twentieth District, and is taking an active part in the campaign. He speaks well and wisely, and is making a capital canvass, pouring red-hot shot into that sham of shams, John Kelly, who calls himself a "reformer."

Mr. Rufus B. Cowing, the candidate in the Twenty-first Assembly District, is a lawyer in good practice, who has faced the fire of politics before, and been elected by Republicans. The differences among our friends in this district have been harmonized, and there are the best of reasons for looking for Mr. Cowing's election.

Col. James B. Sheridan, the anti-Tammany and Republican candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, was born in Philadelphia, and is about thirty-nine years of age. He studied law with the eminent lawyer, George Tucker Campbell, and was duly admitted to practice. Having a taste and aptitude for journalism, he became connected with the press of Philadelphia, and went to Washington, where he became the private Secretary of Stephen A. Douglas. Later on he was one of the founders of the Washington *Chronicle*, and at the outset of the war went to the front as a volunteer in the National Rifles of the District of Columbia. After serving the first term of three months he re-entered the Army, and at the close of the rebellion had, by meritorious service, attained the rank of Colonel. He then came to this City and engaged in the practice of the law. He was then appointed official stenographer of the Superior Court, and in that position has had a practical experience which, added to his legal education, peculiarly fits him for the judicial station

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

A COMPLETE REFUTATION BY MR. STRAHAN OF HENRY C. ALLEN'S ALLEGATIONS IN REGARD TO THE NORTON CASE.

A representative of THE TIMES had the following interview yesterday with Counselor John H. Strahan, in relation to Mr. Allen's statement about District Attorney Phelps and the Norton case.

Reporter—Have you read the evidence given by Mr. Allen before the Assembly Committee yesterday, which refers to the arrangement stated to have been made for not prosecuting the indictment against Mike Norton?

Mr. Strahan—I have read that evidence. Mr. Allen did not give the name of his informer, and the committee through its Chairman, Mr. Campbell, excused him from doing so. This was to be regretted, for it would give the public an opportunity of testing what weight should be given to the testimony of the person referred to.

Reporter—But was the statement true?

Mr. Strahan—The statement made by Mr. Allen had not one particle of truth in it; from beginning to end it was a misrepresentation. Nothing could be more unfounded than the charges made against Mr. Phelps in reference to this matter. The application in reference to Norton not being prosecuted was made by me, first of all, as counsel for and representing the Controller.

Reporter—Will you please explain the circumstances under which this application was made.

Mr. Strahan—I will. The Tenth National Bank of this City was prosecuting a claim which it was alleged the bank held amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars, made for advances to the Court-house Commissioners, of whom Mr. Norton was one. The bank had obtained from the four Commissioners, Ingersoll, Coman, Norton, and Walsh, a certificate acknowledging the advances, and on the authority of this certificate mandamus proceedings had been commenced against the Controller to compel him to pay the amount. In these proceedings I was counsel to the Controller, and the matter was investigated by me and Mr. H. E. Taintor. It became a matter of importance in connection with the claim that we should be informed of all the circumstances bearing upon the alleged advances and the making of the certificates by the Commissioners. I made an effort to ascertain where Norton was to be found; I succeeded in reaching him, and from him I got information which I embodied in an affidavit, and which was used in resisting the motion made on the part of the bank against the Controller; the information given by Norton was of such a character that the Controller and his advisers were anxious that whatever could be properly done should be attempted so as to have the benefit of this evidence when the questions came to be tried. For this purpose, and with this view alone, both Mr. Taintor and myself, acting with the full knowledge and approval of the Controller, made application to the District Attorney on the subject, and, after consulting with Mr. Peckham and the counsel to the Corporation, and after the District Attorney had received the necessary explanations from the Controller personally, the arrangement was made as set forth in Mr. Phelps' letter, inserted in THE TIMES of Saturday. The arrangement so made has been respected by all counsel acting for the officers of the City in the prosecution of the Ring cases.

SOMETHING FOR MR. ALLEN TO EXPLAIN.

After Henry C. Allen, the ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney, who was discharged for incompetency, had testified at great length before the Assembly Committee on Crime on Friday, in relation to the difficulty of bringing receivers of stolen goods to trial under the administration of Mr. Phelps, he left the witness stand and listened to the testimony of the succeeding witness, George Lissner, proprietor of the store corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. Lissner stated that he had been robbed in 1873 of from $1,500 to $2,000 worth of kid gloves, which were traced to a pawnbroking firm at No. 811 Broadway; Katz, the pawnbroker, was arrested, and, on being visited by Lissner in his cell, defied him to do anything, and said he had money enough to get out; he was taken before Judge Cox, waived examination, and was admitted to bail; Katz subsequently called upon him and induced him to visit the District Attorney's office and have the case closed; he went again and again to the District Attorney's office, but Katz always seemed to know when he was to be there, and saw the District Attorney and his clerk, so that nothing was done, Katz writing to him to keep quiet.

A. M. Petshaw, counsel for Lissner, also testified to his inability to do anything against the apathy of the District Attorney's office; the case was pending over two years, and the bail of Katz has recently been discharged, without any information being conveyed to the person robbed or his counsel.

As this case of Katz, which John D. Townsend took such pains to unearth, is one of which Allen had sole charge, it may be interesting to know what disposition was made of it, especially as Allen, who was present, did not see fit to enlighten the committee on the subject. The indorsement on the indictment shows that Marcus Katz was indicted for receiving stolen goods on Jan. 27, 1873, twenty-seven days after Mr. Phelps' accession to office. The bail was discharged on July 7 following, on motion of Charles S. Spencer, no reason appearing on the record. The explanation is evidently in the possession of Mr. Allen—a penciled record in his handwriting being as follows: "Off to March. Bail to be discharged. H. C. Allen."

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The people should mark every Tammany candidate for the Senate or Assembly for defeat. There is not a single nominee for either branch of the State Legislature on Kelly's ticket who ought to be elected. New-York has suffered sufficiently in the past from Tammany Assemblymen and Senators to induce every property-owner and every decent citizen to cast his vote for the opposition to Tammany Hall. Vote the entire Republican ticket, and then you will be sure to vote right on candidates for the Legislature.

Orlando L. Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Twentieth District, was identified with Tammany Hall when Tweed was in power. His opponent, J. A. Englehart, who has received the Republican and anti-Tammany nominations, is a man of eminent ability and in every way deserving of the support of voters in the district.

TRIAL OF A TAMMANY CIVIL JUSTICE.

The trial of John Flanagan, the Tammany Civil Justice of the Tenth District Court, who was indicted by the Grand Jury in April last, comes up in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Sutherland next Monday. Justice Flanagan is charged with falsely appointing Benjamin F. Haskin as stenographer of his court at a salary of $2,000 per year, and certifying to the Department of Finance that he had actually performed the services and was entitled to the pay, whereas the evidence goes to show that Haskin cannot write a stenographic sentence, nor has he performed any duty whatever. It seems that it was not until Haskin had drawn his salary for one year that the Controller was informed of the facts above stated. He then prepared an affidavit for the stenographer to sign, but Haskins refused to sign it, although he asked for and obtained a copy of the document. The indictment charges Flanagan with malfeasance in office.

A SPECIMEN TAMMANY MASS-MEETING.

A Tammany mass-meeting took place at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street last night, the occasion being the ratification of the nominations of the party in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Fernando Wood delivered a harangue to the crowd in the hall, while "Matty" McMahon, Benjamin F. Willis, and others made speeches on a stand in Thirty-fourth street. The street was crowded, and a force of Police were powerless to preserve order. The Chinese lanterns which surrounded the stand were made targets for rotten eggs, decayed vegetables, &c. While Willis was delivering his speech one of these missiles extinguished a lantern in close proximity to his head, whereupon the Police made a charge on the crowd and drove it toward Eighth avenue, after which the people gradually dispersed.

THE UNIVERSALIST MEETINGS.

A series of meetings will be held this week in the Universalist churches of this vicinity. The services will begin in the Clermont Avenue Universalist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, Revs. J. M. Pullman, R. H. Pullman, and Rev. H. R. Nye will give brief addresses. The topics for the five evenings are as follows: 1. "What Makes a Christian Man?" 2. "How Do Men Begin the Christian Life?" 3. "Why We Should Begin the Life To-day." 4. "Hindrances and Helps." 5. "How We Can Help the Church, and How the Church Can Help Us." The meetings will close on Friday night.

BROOKLYN AROUSED.

REFORMERS CRUSHING THE RING.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLD DEMOCRATS ON THE PLATFORM—JUDGE BARNARD CALLED TO THE CHAIR—GEN. SLOCUM ANNOUNCES HIS CREED.

The great meeting which took place last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was a successful demonstration in behalf of the Reform ticket. Over four thousand persons were present. Gentlemen hitherto prominent in the Democratic Party were present in large numbers, and two of these took a leading part in the proceedings. Judge D. P. Barnard, who presided, is a Democrat, as is also Gen. Slocum, one of the principal speakers of the evening. The interest manifested in the proceedings and the enthusiastic manner in which all reference to reform in municipal affairs was received, showed the spirit of the audience. When Gen. Slocum announced as his creed that in the future party ties in local issues should be disregarded, and that in local matters fitness for office, combined with a character for integrity, should outweigh every other consideration, he was greeted with great manifestations of applause. Mayor Hunter's presence at the meeting was the subject of some remark. Whether he came as a mere spectator or whether he has deserted McLaughlin and given his support to the reformers is a question which could not be satisfactorily answered last night. Among the other prominent gentlemen present were the following: Ludovic Bennett, Major George W. Weeks, ex-Mayor Booth, Charles J. Shepard, J. H. Burtis, Samuel Hutchinson, Dr. Giberson, Clarence G. Burnett, W. W. Goodrich, George Nichols, C. S. Briggs, Ray Potter, A. B. Richardson, Col. D. E. Austin, Isadore L. Bon, John Howard, Hon. John J. Allen, John F. Henry, ex-Superintendent of Police John Folk, ex-Fire Commissioner Phraner, R. Cornell White, Hon. William Richardson, Joseph Reeves, Capt. Charles Cheschire, R. D. Polhemus, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Rev. Mr. Putnam, Eugene D. Berri, S. W. Tenny, John Van Nostrand, of the Committee of One Hundred, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Capt. William L. B. Steers, President of the Maritime Commission, A. A. Low, Franklin Woodruff, Alfred Ammerman, Ripley Ropes, Col. E. T. Wood, Alderman Trowbridge, George B. Farrington, William Walton, Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Sheriff Williams, Gen. James Jourdan, Major Wheeler, Albert Daggett, D. P. Barnard, Dwight Johnson, United States Marshal Harlow, Capt. Parkinson, Garrett Bergen, Superintendent of Police Campbell, Andrew McLean; Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, President of the Union Ferry Company; Hon. Thomas Sullivan, President of the City Railroad Company; Alderman Joseph Platt, Joseph L. Knapp, Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, L. H. Burnham, John Sherry, William H. Harris, A. P. Higgins, Morris Reynolds, R. A. Benedict, Robert Van Bleck, Gen. Jesse C. Smith, James Freeland, Hon. W. J. Cropsey, Hon. Sigismund Kaufman, Arthur W. Benson, George Thomas, John W. Harmon, William M. Thomas, Benjamin E. Hale, Jacob B. Murray, Judge Greenwood, Alderman Alfred Dorlon, Col. Louis R. Stegman, Charles Kraushaar, Chauncey M. Felt, Dr. James Watt, Henry Everding, Augustus Maverick, Solomon Spitzer, George Kinkle, E. D. White, Hon. John C. Perry, Dr. Creamer, A. O. Plunkett, Gen. Steinmetz, George Slüter, Charles Kolowrat.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff, in calling the meeting to order, nominated Hon. D. P. Barnard as Chairman of the meeting. Judge Barnard was received with great enthusiasm. When quiet was restored, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I deem it a high honor to be invited to be your presiding officer on this occasion. I return my thanks for that honor. It is the duty of your presiding officer to preserve order and decorum in the meeting. This duty I consider merely nominal. We are assembled here as freemen. [Applause.] Our own convenience makes it to our interest to voluntarily observe order and decorum. It is one of the privileges handed down to us by our forefathers that we should have not only free speech, but free action in political affairs. We are assembled here to discuss the affairs of our City. A year hence the people of this great Republic will be considering who shall be a proper man to be President of the nation, or who will best serve the State as its Governor. At that time, perhaps, those here this evening may be divided. Then principles and party lines may dictate to us who is best fitted for the government of our Union. But on this occasion we are assembled merely as citizens of Brooklyn, on the eve of an election, to determine who shall be our city's Chief Magistrate. Some of you have had the opportunity of expressing yourselves at the primaries; but there are some of us who have had no such opportunity. We stand here to speak our sentiments because we have had no other place in which to do so. If we would bow to self-constituted leaders, why our only duty would be to close our mouths, wait until election day, take the tickets thrust into our hands, and place them in the ballot-box. If there are any such men here to-night they have no right here. Let them go to that master who claims the right to dictate, to reward, and to punish. We have seen our City Magistrate with his hands almost tied, and his tongue almost gagged; nor could he do his duty. We have assembled here to ratify the nomination of a man who if elected will not be bound in thongs he cannot break. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens I refer to our candidate for Mayor, Frederick A. Schroeder.

At this there was great applause, the vast audience standing up and waving their hats, and shouting with all the strength of their voices.

The Secretary next read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

H. W. Slocum,
William Marshall,
H. D. Polhemus,
J. C. Hutchinson,
Henry R. Jones,
S. H. Herriman,
Walter R. Livingston,
Amasa H. Scoville,
J. L. Gassert,
Nicholas Wyckoff,
Samuel Hutchinson,
Stephen Linington,
James H. Taft,
N. W. Burtis,
James Eschwege,
D. H. McPhail,
W. S. Woodward,
B. R. Corwin,
Alonzo Slote,
William Beard,
Frederick A. Scholes,

A. A. Low,
Ripley Ropes,
John F. Henry,
A. M. White,
Joseph F. Knapp,
Sigismund Kauffman,
Dwight Johnson,
C. H. Fellows,
A. B. Baylis,
Daniel Maujer,
John J. Van Nostrand,
A. W. Tenny,
Samuel Booth,
J. S. Rockwell,
Stewart L. Woodford,
Thomas Sullivan,
George L. Nichols,
Franklin Woodruff,
Samuel McLean,
James L. Morgan,
R. Cornell White.

SECRETARIES.

Seth Low,
W. H. Waring,
John Van Nostrand,
W. H. Stevenson,

A. D. Snow,
M. N. Day,
L. G. Burgess,
W. A. White.

The Secretary also read the following as the "creed" of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted:

REFORM CREED.

We, who are here assembled in our capacity as citizens, and representing all shades of political opinions, hereby declare our first aim and object to be to secure for this City, to which we are bound by so many ties of interest and affection, an honest and economical government, administered by competent and conscientious men.

We believe that every act of maladministration in public affairs should be made the subject of judicial investigation, that restitution may be enforced and punishment inflicted.

We believe that the demand for scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public moneys, and for direct accountability of public officers, should be so vigorous as to admit neither postponement nor denial; that useless offices should be abolished, and excessive salaries reduced; and, as an important means to this end, we declare it to be our conviction that the clumsy and expensive machinery of triple-headed commissions should be swept from the statute book, and departments with single heads substituted in their place.

We believe that political leaders in this City should be taught to understand that from this time forth their influence in public affairs will be determined by their usefulness in the community, and their fidelity to its interests; and that the shameful dictatorship which assumes to govern conventions, to enforce and to prevent appointments to office, and which insists on docility to its rule as an essential condition of political advancement, is a tyranny so anti-American in its nature, and so revolting to the self-respect of all honorable men, that it should be cut up and destroyed, root and branch, now and forever.

We believe that Frederick A. Schroeder is an honest and fearless advocate of the principles here enunciated; that his election as Mayor of this city will be an important step in securing these reforms, and will prove an effectual barrier to the plans and schemes of faithless officials and public peculators. We, therefore, pledge to him and to each other our individual and united efforts to secure his election, and call upon all citizens who sympathize with the principles we now declare to lay aside party ties and join with us in such hearty and [illegible] labor from this hour to the end of the canvass, as shall secure his election by a majority unequaled in the history of our city.

The Chairman then said: It seems to be proper on this occasion that we should hear from the individual whose name is so prominent in this creed, and in whose behalf we are assembled, and I take pleasure in introducing Frederick A. Schroeder, your candidate for Mayor.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHROEDER.

I have carefully studied every word of the lines just read to you. I accept them with all they express and imply. This is the platform on which I will stand or fall in this canvass. This is the creed which shall govern my official action, if elected to the high office for which I have been nominated. Thus will I endeavor to repay the great debt which I owe to the country of my adoption for the happy home it has afforded me, for the many friends it has given me, for the many honors it has conferred. Having said this much, it is hardly necessary to say another word. But I have promised to speak frankly upon one or two matters relating to my course in the past. It has been said that I paid, when Controller, to a contractor the sum of $25,000, part of moneys which should have been retained as security for the fulfillment of a contract. Let me simply say I paid that money under the advice of the legal officer of the City.

I am also accused of having appointed Mr. Stranahan a Director of the Bridge Company. I believed that in this I was doing right. I may have erred in judgment, but believing that I was right, I so acted. I am charged with being part owner of a newspaper established in this city. I have only to say that I did subscribe toward the capital stock of a company which was established for the purpose of maintaining an independent Republican newspaper in Brooklyn; I subscribed on condition that I should not be called upon to give any personal attention whatever to the management of the enterprise; I am not a Director in the company; I have exercised no influence on its columns; I have on some occasions differed with its policy, but its editor is free to conduct his journal according to his own judgment, untrammeled by act of mine. I am charged with the responsibility of an addition to the expenses of the City caused by the increased salaries as provided by the charter of 1873. Also, that I have shown myself as an opponent of home rule. Now, the charter of 1873, section 5, provides for home rule. It brings all the departments of the City Government under the direct supervision and control of the Common Council. I was instrumental in the framing of the original draft of this charter, but the charter which I advocated provided for Supervisors who, without extra compensation, should attend to the duties of Alderman. The charter which I advocated provided for single-headed departments. The charter which I advocated, though it did call for an increase of the salaries of some of the city officers, would, if adopted, have decreased the total net expenses of the City Government by over $100,000. It is unjust to hold me responsible for the alterations made to it, after it left the hands of the Committee of One Hundred which had framed it, for these alterations were made in direct opposition to our protest. Now, one word as to the question of nationality. I am a German by birth, an American by my own free choice and act. I have not sought the nomination with which I have been honored. I do not believe that this great city will strike me down because of the accident of birth. If elected, I shall seek to be the Mayor of no party, no nationality. I will try, to the best of my ability, to do my duty by the City of Brooklyn.

The Chairman then said: "The gentleman I am now about to introduce to you may not be very familiar to you so far as his face is concerned, but he will undoubtedly be more familiar and better known to you before you leave this meeting. His name is written upon history's brightest pages in the annals of our country, [applause,] a soldier of the Union, [applause,] a General in the battle of Gettysburg, [applause,] a General in that great march through the Southern Confederacy which broke it to atoms. [Applause.] I perceive I need say no more of him, except to introduce our fellow-citizen, Gen. Slocum."

GEN. SLOCUM'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled here this evening pursuant to a call signed by many prominent representatives of both the great political parties of the country. The object of the meeting, as indicated in the call and as stated by our Chairman, is not to advance the interest of either of these parties, but simply to secure for our own City a better Government. The men who are chosen by us to fill the various local offices in our City Government have no more influence than private citizens in deciding the great questions appertaining to State and national affairs, and which always have and always will divide our people into political parties. These local officers are simply our agents for protecting our homes and our property, for collecting and disbursing our money, for keeping our streets in order, for taking care of the poor and unfortunate who are annually thrown upon us for support, and for discharging other duties of a purely business nature. I am a Democrat, because I favor certain measures of State and national policy which will be adopted by the Government if that party comes into power. But I am told when I come to the polls that I cannot be a Democrat unless by my vote I am willing to declare that I believe Thomas P. Norris and Bernard Bogan or Brogan—I trust I shall be pardoned if I mistake his name, inasmuch as no delegate to the convention which nominated him, not excepting the one who proposed the nomination, seemed to know his real name—I am told, I say, that I must declare by my vote that I believe these two men to be the most suitable men in all this great city to take charge of the orphan children thrown upon society, and the most capable and trustworthy of all the men in our midst to disburse the vast sums we annually give in charity. And this course I must pursue with regard to all candidates for local offices presented to me by my political masters, upon penalty of being read out of the party in case of non-compliance. Well, gentlemen, I have been converted in advance of the arrival of Moody and Sankey, and if this is the pill I am to swallow, it will be as well to let the reading-out process commence at once, for I here and now solemnly pledge myself to be governed hereafter in the selection of local agents to do the business of this great City solely by their qualifications for the positions to which they are nominated.

EVILS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

To the fact that year after year our tax-payers, and a vast majority of our best citizens, have practically adhered to this absurd theory of unchangeable obedience to party may be attributed nearly all the evils of which we complain in our local government. I believe the time has come when our people are prepared to discard this theory, and when, in the selection of agents to transact the business of the city, they will be governed, to some extent at least, by the same rules that control them in the choice of their book-keepers, their clerks, and other agents. What would be thought of a merchant or a banker, who would declare that in the selection of his cashier and his book-keeper he was governed by political considerations. He would be a fit candidate for the idiot asylum. Well, what is the Mayor of Brooklyn? He is nothing but the chief manager of our municipal establishment—a man upon whose honor, integrity, and firmness the well-being of our city depends to just as great an extent as the prosperity of your mercantile house depends upon like qualities in the general management of your business. What is the Controller but our chief book-keeper? What the Treasurer but our cashier? What is Mr. Fowler, the man who has been the controlling spirit of the Board of Public Works for the past eight or ten years? He is simply the head salesman of our municipal establishment. He sells our tax-payers with so much suavity and politeness that it is a positive pleasure for contractors to do business with him. His "Fall Opening" took place last week, on which occasion he presented the following sample of his wares:

> "*Resolved*, That the Common Council be respectfully urged not to authorize any further expenditures for local improvements, unless after careful consideration the public necessities require."

I am assured that when Mr. Fowler read this resolution his associates all maintained their gravity. I have heard strange stories about the management of political affairs in this city, but this is the most singular of all. That Fowler could have read this resolution without giving a knowing wink to his associates, and without causing a smile to wreath the pleasant face of "Uncle Dan," is incredible. When I read this resolution, the career of a poor Pennsylvania farmer, upon whose farm an oil-well was discovered in the early days of the oil excitement, occurred to my mind. The man owned a miserable little farm, upon which he had spent all his days in toil and poverty. A rich oil-well was discovered on his premises, which enabled him to sell a few otherwise miserable acres for an immense sum of money. He at once started on a career which attracted unusual attention. He visited all the principal cities of Pennsylvania, scattering his money broadcast. In Philadelphia he purchased a magnificent carriage and horses, and after riding a few hours presented the entire establishment to his driver. A few weeks sufficed to send him home penniless, ragged and broken in health. On his return to the remnant of his little farm he assured his old neighbors that he was a reformed man, that henceforth he should indulge in no extravagance—unless some one should discover another oil-well on his farm. Mr. Fowler will be rigidly economical in the expenditure of public money—unless he discovers another oil-well in the shape of a new lease of power.

A SCENE IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Now, I ask this audience, I ask the people of Brooklyn, Is there a necessity for reform in the management of our city affairs? If any one doubts it let him compare the present debt of the city with that of fifteen years ago. Let him compare the tax on any piece of property with the tax on the same property ten or fifteen years ago. If he is still in doubt let him examine the list of men recently appointed to office, men selected to handle his money and act as his agents. If he still thinks that there is no necessity for reform let me try to portray to him a scene that occurred in the Mayor's office on the 16th of May last. On that day it became the duty of the Mayor of this City to select the men who were to have charge of the various departments of the City Government. The Mayor was under no pledges, and his only desire was to place into positions men whose appointment would meet with the approval of the tax-payers. A politician who has great and overshadowing influence in the Democratic organization was present and demanded the reappointment of an officer who for the last eight years had been connected with the Board of City Works. The Mayor was apparently willing to yield his preferences and his prejudices on all points except this. He would appoint any respectable Democrat who could be named, but there had been so much said against this particular person that he was unwilling to continue him in office. The Mayor urged that he had been elected as a Reform candidate, that the people believing that great wrongs had been perpetrated in the conduct of our city affairs, and particularly in the contracts made by the Board of Public Works, had centred on him as one who, if elected Mayor, would be certain to prevent the continuance of such abuses. He declared that for the past eight years the person whose appointment was urged had been connected with nearly every expenditure of public money of which our people complained. In this manner and with these arguments our venerable Chief Magistrate begged, implored, and entreated that he might be spared the bitter cup that was pressed to his lips. It was all in vain! The same answer was returned to every argument, every entreaty: "Appoint my man or every name you send in shall be rejected," "My man or your political destruction." The Mayor remained firm, and sent to the Common Council other names for these various positions. The action of the Common Council is known to all of you.

MAYOR HUNTER'S WEAKNESS.

Two or three hours after the interview I have described word was sent to me that Mr. McLaughlin desired to see me at the office of the Corporation Counsel. Soon after I entered that office Mr. McLaughlin came in, and, standing in front of me, pointing over his shoulder toward the office of the Mayor, he said, "That man [meaning the Chief Magistrate of the city] has sent in your name as President of the Police Commission." Then, drawing his watch from his pocket, he said, "Now, Sir, I'll give you just twenty minutes to get your name out, and if your withdrawal is not in there at the expiration of that time your name shall be rejected." Well, gentlemen, I had, in more than one important battle in the late war, nearly as many soldiers under my command as there are voters in this great city, and nine-tenths of these soldiers were at least the equals in birth, in culture, in refinement, and in patriotism to the man who addressed this language to me. I naturally felt somewhat surprised, yet I courteously replied, "Mr. McLaughlin, my name, as you well know, has been used by the Mayor against my wishes, and both he and you know I will not accept the office if I should be confirmed. I prefer that he should withdraw my name; but he is now embarrassed and in trouble, and if a rejection of my name by the Aldermen is the penalty of my refusing to add to his troubles, I must bear the penalty." At the expiration of twenty minutes, or soon thereafter, my name was rejected, and that of Mr. John Pyburn, of the Fifth Ward, confirmed, the vote of every Democrat in the board being cast in favor of my rejection and in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Pyburn. The result of this contest between the reform Mayor of our city and the leader of the Democratic Party of Brooklyn is known to all. All the appointments to the heads of these various commissions were ultimately made in accordance with the wishes of this leader, and then followed a long list of subordinates, a list disgraceful to the Democratic Party and to our city. If anything I have uttered regarding the contest between this reform Mayor and his opponent reflects upon the conduct of the Mayor, I deeply regret it; and I wish here to call the attention of that class of old and respected citizens of Brooklyn who aided in the election of Mr. Hunter, and who now complain of his conduct, to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Here was one man controlling the vote of every Democratic Alderman, capable of blocking the wheels of the City Government, threatening to do so, and actually putting his threat into execution. The Police force, knowing the contention that was going on as to who was to be at their head, were gradually becoming demoralized. The city was suffering and being disgraced by this unseemly contest. Mayor Hunter finally did what scores of others had done before him, and what some of his successors may be compelled to do. He yielded to the political power of this one man. In what I have said regarding this matter I have not been actuated by personal feeling, but solely from considerations of public good. I make no personal warfare upon any man; I only criticise the political leadership of my party. So far as I was personally concerned I have never regretted the action of the enemies of Mr. Hunter. I knew then, and I know now, that no higher compliment could be paid to me than the announcement of the fact that I was not, and am not, a favorite with the powers that control the party organization. My only object in alluding to any part of this contest is to bring more clearly to the minds of the people an idea of the vast power possessed by this one man. This power has been exhibited in other ways, on hundreds of occasions, in an equally striking manner. It is astonishing, almost incredible, that a city filled with churches, with schools, with reading and thinking men—a city which can justly boast of its intelligence and its enterprise—can be thus placed beneath the feet of a single individual who has never performed any great public service, and who has no right by his training, by his experience in public affairs, by his general or special knowledge, by his associations, or by his genius to thus domineer.

THE DANGER OF ONE-MAN POWER.

But, my friends, is there anything new in all this? "History repeats itself." Five years ago in our sister city we saw a man clothed with even more arbitrary power than is our own ruler. We saw a man who had been reared as a chair-maker and who will be known in history as the colossal thief of the nineteenth century, having Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and even candidates for the Presidency dancing attendance upon him and waiting in his ante-room for an audience with all the patience that a poor laborer would wait who came to apply for a day's work. He held the Judges of all the courts in the palm of his hand, and it is a well-known fact that some of their most important decisions were written at his dictation. The millions of money taken from the tax-payers of New-York, and the loss, humiliation, and disgrace inflicted upon them as a people, should be a lesson to all other cities, teaching them the danger of one-man power.

The question is often asked, How is it possible for one man to obtain such power in an intelligent community? To one who has given attention to city politics the answer is very plain. A man starts as a member of a fire company or a workman in the navy-yard, and by the peculiarity of his character gains an ascendancy over his associates which enables him to influence their votes at the polls. Through the influence thus obtained he secures the election of an Alderman. The Alderman, indebted to him for his position, confers upon this now obscure individual whatever patronage he may be able to influence, thereby enabling him to obtain control over an additional number of votes. At the ensuing election three, four, perhaps half a dozen more candidates, are seeking the aid of this small but rising power, known to have elected a candidate the previous year. Step by step this embryo autocrat moves forward, each politician or official whom he has aided giving him all the patronage that can be secured for him. Finally, one of our city offices is to be filled by another incumbent—an office in which there are from fifty to a hundred employes. A candidate, seeing this man holds the balance of power, promises to allow him to name every clerk and sub-appointment as a condition of receiving his aid. Then our despot begins to blossom and flourish. Finally, one of the highest offices in the gift of the people—the Chief Magistracy of the city—is made to render tribute to our Cæsar and bow to his power. He soon reaches a point where delegates to conventions, who are expected to speak the free, untrammeled voice of the party, are instructed by his agents as to the candidates they are to support. Now, his power is notorious, and is realized by every office-seeker and every office-holder; and all, from the Judges in our courts down to those holding the most menial offices under them, must pay tribute to this king. Our State and city Legislatures, our county and city officers, dance attendance upon him and obey his every order. Such is the situation in which this splendid city is now placed, with its scholars, its statesmen, its eminent divines, and its merchant princes. And yet, we have a popular government, the principles of which, if put into practice, would banish all these evils as with the wand of a magician. The question is often asked, "Is there a remedy?" The very manner in which these evils have grown upon us suggests the remedy. It is simply to take from this man and his confederates the power of controlling the entire patronage of all our offices. Then his locks will be shorn!

CANDIDATES WITH A COLLAR NOT WANTED.

But leave patronage under his control and you will find your reform meetings and reform committees and your protests to be as idle as the winds. It is for this reason that, though I propose to remain a Democrat in State and national politics, I shall oppose every candidate for a local office who comes into the arena wearing a collar. In this manner and no other can this evil be checked. But I shall be told that the other side will be just as bad. I reply that whenever the time comes, that any Republican can order the delegates to a convention of his party to vote in obedience to his personal will, whenever he can enter the Common Council Chamber and make the representatives of the people promptly obey his slightest nod, or the orders of one of his lieutenants, then we will strike him down and all who train him under him. But until this time shall come it will be the part of wisdom for us to face the evils that are now upon us. I will not utter one word against the character of Edward Rowe. I believe him to be an honorable and an upright man. I know, however, that if elected he will assume the office with no purer intentions and no more solemn resolution to do what is right for the city than did John W. Hunter; and I know that the men who elect him will possess the same means of chaining him hand foot that they have had in trammeling his predecessor. Mr. Rowe is not superior in intellect, experience, or integrity to Mr. Schroeder, and he has the disadvantage of going into office under the control of the man who ordered the present Mayor to renominate Mr. Fowler, and who blocked the wheels of government until this was done. The events which brought Mr. Schroeder into public life are very interesting; and inasmuch as they have a direct bearing upon the remarks I have already made I will briefly allude to them. Some five or six years ago, during the canvass for Controller of this city, the leaders of the Democratic Party had agreed upon nominating Walter L. Livingston for the purpose of strengthening their ticket. Mr. Livingston was a man well known throughout the city, had represented this county in the Constitutional Convention, and his family had resided in the State more than two hundred years. On the evening before the assembling of the convention by which a nomination was to be made, some conversation occurred between the Democratic leader and Mr. Livingston with regard to the appointment of Deputy Controller and clerks. The nature of this conversation was such as to cause Mr. Livingston to reflect upon the responsibility which would devolve upon him in case of his election. He thought of the large amount of security required of him, of the delicacy of asking friends to become his bondsmen, not knowing who his subordinates might be, and on the morning of the convention he wrote to Mr. McLaughlin, alluding to these matters, and saying that if nominated he would desire to enter the office free and untrammeled as to the selection of those upon whom he should be obliged to depend, and if he could not so enter the office he desired his name to be withdrawn from the candidacy. When the convention assembled Mr. McLaughlin arose, and, holding in his hand the letter, stated that he had a letter of withdrawal from Mr. Livingston. The roll was then called, and the delegates were asked to vote for a candidate for Controller. Mr. Evan M. Johnston received the vote of every delegate in that convention, although no delegate at the assembling of the convention had ever heard his name mentioned in connection with the office. The history of Mr. Johnston's connection with the office is so familiar to our citizens as to render any allusion to it unnecessary. The defalcations on the part of the City Treasurer, the robberies on the part of the Collector, the secret sale of bonds, are all matters of history. At the expiration of Mr. Johnston's term, public sentiment pointed to Mr. Schroeder as the man who, of all others, was capable of bringing order out of chaos, and of instituting the necessary reforms in that important office. All, and even more than was expected of him, was accomplished. No money can pay the debt that the City of Brooklyn owes that man for the system which he established in that office. By his course as Controller he not only gave proof of his competence for a higher position, but established a claim upon his fellow-citizens which should not be ignored.

A BATTLE FOR ALL MEN.

I appeal to Democrats of all classes—to those who are Democrats in the hope of obtaining office as well as to those who are Democrats from principle—can either class hope to build up a great party by strengthening the power of one man who rules his party with a rod of iron? To the man who desires official position, I say, your ambition is a laudable one; to be the representative of the people either as a law-maker or as an agent for the transaction of business is, or should be, an honor. But I ask you, is it wise, as politicians, to lean upon one man for the hope of success rather than upon the great mass of the members of your party? Suppose that by becoming the servant of one individual you succeed in obtaining an office, is the prize worth the price paid, considering the fact that the office is given to you, not by the people, but by one man, who throws it to you as he would throw a bone to a hungry dog. The respect of the better class of people among whom you reside is worth infinitely more to you than any official position purchased at such a price. But you say to me, the present excitement against the ruling power is only temporary, that things in a few months hence will fall back into their usual channels, and that the present powers that you are called upon to oppose, if defeated now, will within a year or two resume their old sway. It may be so. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I will venture to predict that after this election one of two courses will be adopted—either a new Democratic General Committee will be formed, representing the sentiments of the masses of the Democrats of this City, or a Tax-payers' Committee—not of fifty, not of one hundred, but of fifteen or twenty thousand—will be formed who will stand pledged to each other to secure local officers who will administer their duties honestly, faithfully, and without dictation from any source. But the first duty of the hour is to check the power of the one man who now governs us, to strengthen the wavering, and to give courage to the timid. This can be done only by defeating his nominees for office. This done, Democrats will rally around a new General Committee or will unite with honest Republicans to avoid the evils we now suffer. I appeal to property-owners and to the business men of this great City. You tell me this is a fight between politicians! I say no. It is a battle in which you, above all men, are deeply interested. Go among the business men of this community and ask them to sign a call for a meeting like this to beat the ruling powers, and listen to their answers. I approach one and he says: "I am glad to see you engaged in this noble work. I will help you quietly all I can; but I cannot put my name to the call. I wish this Winter to extend my dock, and those men hold the power to prevent me from obtaining the necessary legislation. Excuse me; I will do all I can for you in a quiet way."

THE POWER OF DEMAGOGUES.

We go to another, and he says: "My dear Sir, I am glad to see you engaged in this effort, but if I come out openly in this business they will double my taxes." And so we go. This matter reaches every business man and every property-owner in this great city. I ask you, business men and property-owners, if you have concluded to abandon all your rights and to surrender all your liberties only that you may remain temporarily unmolested. In asking you to unite in trying to shake off this power, I know I am inviting you to a difficult task; but no opportunity more favorable than the present will ever present itself. You have with you now the united voice of the independent press of the country, and will have with you all thoughtful men who have at heart the interest of our city. During the present week the New-York *Herald* has called attention to this subject in the following language:

> "The increasing tendency of our population to congregate in cities, which has received a new illustration in the recent State census of New-York, besets the politics of the country with a danger which grows constantly more alarming. During the first half century of the Republic our population was chiefly agricultural, with a great approach to equality in property, intelligence, and morals. The scum and dregs which form so large a part of all city populations were almost unknown. But at present the dangerous classes in cities often hold the balance of power, and it has become a serious question whether we can preserve our institutions without interposing new checks on the power of demagogues over the criminal population. The art of politics in a great City like New-York, for example, has degenerated into the creation or maintenance of organizations for enabling crafty leaders to consolidate large masses of the lowest class of voters in a compact phalanx, to be moved at the beck of one dictator or a few oligarchs."

During the ten years that have elapsed since the close of the war I have taken an active interest in politics. I am not one of the class of men who believe politics to be unworthy of their attention. I have never boasted that I "never dirtied my hands with politics." On the contrary, I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to take an active and earnest interest in political matters. Although at every election I have taken a deep interest, I have never yet offered, either in public or private, an appeal to a soldier with the hope of influencing his vote, on the ground of our having been comrades in war; and I have condemned on more than one occasion the efforts of officers who, in time of peace, have attempted to marshal into a political and partisan phalanx the men who had served with them during the war. I do not believe in appeals to class influences or to national prejudices; yet on this occasion there are circumstances which justify such an appeal. I ask the veteran soldiers and sailors of this city to carefully scan the list of men who have been discharged from official positions, and the list of those who have been appointed in their places. A few—a beggarly number of gallant men, bearing the scars of wounds received on the battle-fields of their country—had obtained, in accordance with the promise of the people, a place in the public employ. But most of these men have been displaced by other men who are scarred, not from wounds received in battles in defense of their country, but from wounds received in the prize-ring and the midnight brawl. I ask my comrades to unite with me in striking down this oligarchy—no, not oligarchy, this one-man power, whose sympathies run more in the direction of the wounded prize-fighter than in that of the wounded soldier.

Finally, I appeal to every man who loves Brooklyn to so vote that this proud city may never again be subjected to the shame and humiliation of having its Chief Magistrate throttled in the very temple which we have erected for his official use by one who had no more right to enter it than the poorest tradesman, mechanic, or laborer in the city; and I ask you, in the selection of the members of our local Legislature, to so vote that the wheels of municipal government may never again be blocked because a reform Mayor declines to appoint to office a man whose official acts have not won for him the confidence of our people.

The Chairman again advanced and said: A remark fell from the last speaker which you all ought to take to yourselves, and that is that it is the duty of every man who has a vote to be a politician. It won't do for our best citizens to remain in the shade, to stay away from the polls, to take no interest in our public affairs until they arrive at such a stage that it seems we must almost resort to revolution to get reform. I have been requested and cheerfully do invite to address you on this occasion one of our most eminent citizens, who has for some time seemingly retired in disgust from party politics. It is yourselves who must come to the front, and then our politics will be purified. I now introduce to you Mr. A. A. Low.

ADDRESS OF MR. A. A. LOW.

Mr. Low was received with great applause. He said: I feel that I owe you an apology, fellow-citizens. I find that my name is announced as one of the speakers for this occasion. I was invited to speak; I didn't consent to speak; I didn't refuse to speak; I didn't consent to speak, because of a natural distrust of myself, and because of a distaste for political discussion. I have neither the thoughts nor the words nor the voice for such an occasion as this, and no one knows it better than myself. But it seems to be assumed that when, in the interest of reform, Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder is nominated for Mayor of this city, any man or any citizen, however humble, is invited to give his voice in favor of such a nomination—if he has neither thoughts, nor words, nor voice, all will be given to him. [Applause.] And it is assumed, and justly assumed, that when such a nomination as that is made, the people of Brooklyn, all of them, will say "Amen!" And if they do not with one voice say "Amen!" they will at least say that in an exigency like this, whether German born or American born, he is the man for the time and for the exigency. [Applause.] And it is simply because I believe him to be the man, and because I feel that the time has come when we want a man capable and upright and honest, and a well-proved man to fill the Executive chair of this city, that we should not only publicly pronounce in his favor, in favor of his nomination, but labor to elect him as Mayor of this city. We don't need an automaton, with a "Jack in the box," as Mayor, not expert to make good moves, but ready to make very bad work, with some one behind the chair to dictate every appointment—if it be a good one, to reject it; if it be a bad one, to approve it. I believe that Mr. Schroeder has proved himself to the people of Brooklyn as one suited to the emergencies of the occasion. And now I have only to say that if I had supposed this meeting was called for party ends, to pass some resolutions in favor of reform to-day to be forgotten to-morrow, I should not be here; for I have no taste for that kind of acclimatization. We all know by what sort of rulers we have been governed, and by what power the appointments has been controlled. I heartily indorse the views of the last speaker, that we are approaching an election not only national in its bearings but highly important to us as citizens, as tax-payers, and as property-holders; and in this view I think speak for others more than I do for myself, for I believe I can bear my share of these burdens without much grumbling. But there are men and women of small property who are sorely oppressed and whose property is mortgaged for over half its value, who have to struggle hard to meet the tax collector's demands. I believe, as you all know, that this grievous taxation comes from mismanagement; and it is time to put an end to maladministration of public affairs, and if we are, through the medium of public schools, an educated people, we should know enough to apply the correction by the method which has been described by the speakers which have preceded me. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF ALDERMAN ROPES.

The Chairman of the meeting said he thought they ought to hear something as to the legislation of city affairs. They were assembled in the First Ward, and there was no one better qualified to give them information than the Alderman of that ward. He took pleasure in introducing Alderman Ripley Ropes.

Mr. Ropes said that economy, purity, and independence in municipal government were the words of the call that night. These words indicate a form of government to which they were comparative strangers, but the knowledge of these things was coming. He came there to cast his lot with Frederick Schroeder. [Loud applause.] It had been his pleasure to have been connected with him for three years; therefore he felt competent to speak. He knew him in public and in private life. As a politician, he does not do that which he would not do in private life. In speaking of Mr. Schroeder it is not necessary, said Mr. Ropes, to disparage his opponent. He did not know him personally; but from what he could bear of him, he believed him to be a good citizen, a successful merchant, and a Christian gentleman; but when they ask him who he should vote for, his reply was "Schroeder." [Great applause.] And the reason was because he is more competent to discharge the duties of that office in the emergency now upon them. The people are crying for a purer and more economical Government. That cry is heard not alone in Brooklyn. It is everywhere. The air is full of it, and of the wrongs which have been practiced upon the tax-payers. The effect of these wrongs has at last been felt; the excess has been reached, and a change is demanded. But the evils upon them, and which they were trying to remove, were partly their own fault. There was no denying the fact. Most men have ignored their duty to the State and to the city. When the municipality called upon them they did not respond. The call was ignored, and now the people are bound hand and foot, and are delivered over to the politicians. They recognize it now, and they intend to avert the danger. The speaker knew Mr. Schroeder's record, and he would give them a little of it. He did not suppose that many of them were acquainted with the facts he proposed to place before them, which were taken from the tax-books of the City of Brooklyn. Although there was nothing in them but had been already published in the corporation newspapers, he believed that few people took the trouble to read those official documents to acquire correct information concerning the administration of city affairs. Some of these facts and figures, he thought, would astonish them. When Frederick A. Schroeder went into office what did he do? He went for a revolution and turned things upside down, bringing matters to light which surprised the citizens of Brooklyn. He looked over the public records of the city and discovered that the tax-books had not been balanced for twenty-five years. That was an undoubted fact. Tax collector after tax collector had gone into office and assumed the duties of his office, and never examined the accounts of his predecessors, knew in fact nothing of the duties which he had undertaken to perform. And why, he would ask, were not the tax-books balanced during all that period? The revelation that came when they were balanced sufficiently indicated why there was no interest felt in such an undertaking by the officials in charge of that department. The first revelation made when they were balanced was that there was a deficiency of $150,000. Well, a portion of that money had been sued for, and finally the matter was settled—a portion of the award, some $60,000, was awarded to the city. Every dollar taken from the tax office of the City of Brooklyn should be returned to the Treasury, and the people should not rest satisfied until the last dollar abstracted was returned. [Applause.] Mr. Schroeder went to work in the Controller's office and found deficiencies there also. A deficiency of $96,000 was discovered as the result of selling bonds below the proper valuation. Mr. Schroeder and some of his friends went for that Controller, and he was brought to the block. It was proved that the greater part of that money went in a way it should not have gone. During the investigation which took place, certain men testified that they had bought in the City of New-York hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these bonds of the City of Brooklyn at ninety-eight, while the record in most cases showed no higher figure than ninety-three. Well, that man was brought to the block, but the Common Council refused to behead him. There should be but one disbursement office, and that should be in the department over which the Controller of the City was placed. He referred to Mr. Schroeder's action in relation to the Dock Masters and the street-paving frauds, for which more than the full amounts of the contracts were paid, while not more than two-thirds of the work had been performed. Mr. Ropes then gave statistics in reference to the receipts from the Justices' Courts, for the purpose of showing how much Mr. Schroeder had increased the revenues in this department, and concluded by impressing upon the audience the necessity of electing Mr. Schroeder to fill the civil chair.

ADDRESS OF EX-MAYOR BOOTH.

The Chairman next introduced ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, who was greeted with loud applause. He spoke as follows: Mr. President, I supposed we had all met here as reformers. When I was told yesterday that my name had been announced as one of the speakers, I expressed my regret. But because I feel an interest in reform; because I knew, like you, something was rotten in Denmark, I am here. We are here because we feel an interest in having a more economical government. It is a significant fact that more than seventy-six thousand persons have registered their names as voters, intending to take place in this reform movement. Either great frauds are intended, or else great crowds of the people are going up to say, "Henceforth we know no party in municipal matters." [Applause.] I want to say that I expect right after sundown on election day to take Frederick A. Schroeder by the hand as the Mayor-elect. [Loud applause.] I know him personally and well, and I know him to be honest and competent. I think he will be elected by a majority of thousands. This city has never had a dishonest Mayor. Sometimes the office has been filled with incapable men, with men lacking backbone; but it will not be so next year. Mr. Schroeder has backbone, and he is an honest man. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford was next introduced. He said: Before addressing to you the few words with which I am to close the night's discussion, permit me to offer a resolution which it had been intended to offer earlier, and which is as follows:

Resolved, That in furtherance of the objects of this meeting the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to serve during the campaign: Ripley Ropes, Nicholas Wyckoff, Seth Dow, Daniel McCabe, Charles W. Godard, Frederick Bropp, John J. Van Nostrand, Henry W. Slocum, Demas Strong, A. J. Perry, Charles H. Fellows, James Eschwege, William Marshall, William C. Booth, Joseph Reeve, I. M. Boa, Daniel Maajer, Frank L. Barnard, H. D. Polhemus, Franklin Woodruff; and that it be made the especial duty of said committee to take prompt measures for the prevention and punishment of fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting.

The resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm. Gen. Woodford then resumed as follows:

Our friend, Gen. Slocum, a few years ago, led one-half of Gen. Sherman's "bummers" from Atlanta to the sea. He proposes to reverse that initiatory operation by whipping the bummers of Brooklyn one week from next Tuesday. [Laughter and applause.] This is a meeting of independent citizens, without regard to party. You may naturally ask why one of your neighbors, who was Chairman of the Republican Convention that placed Mr. Schroeder in nomination, appears before you on such an occasion in his advocacy to-night. Candor compels me to say, and I know that Mr. Schroeder will think none the less of me for it, that he was not my first choice for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn. Let me say more. My deliberate judgment was against the nomination of any distinctive member of the Republican Party as a candidate for the Mayoralty in this election. I knew, as you knew, for no man could be blind to the signs of the times, that the hour had almost arrived when honest and earnest men inside the Democratic organization had reached the point where manhood and independence compelled them to step out and raise the standard of revolt in behalf of honest and independent government. [Applause.] Knowing that that issue must come, and in this election it was my personal judgment that the Republican Party, with great generosity because of its strength and character, should allow them to name a candidate from their own ranks, under whose banner we could fight, and with them we could win the battle of reform. But after careful consultation, after conferring with the best and most esteemed citizens of both parties, it was found that Mr. Schroeder combined within himself more elements of popular strength, and assured more certainty of a victory; and I cheerfully waived my personal opinion, and stand with you to-night for him, but as the candidate of the honest men of Brooklyn, who have resolved to have reform. You have heard his direct and manly pledge to-night. You have looked in his eye. You believe him to be honest, to be capable, to be careful. Relying upon that pledge, you intend to support him. When he shall have been elected his duty will begin; yours will not cease. Reform movements in our great cities are apt to be spasmodic, and professional politicians understand that good men will only work at the polls when stunned and forced to the duty of the hour. The politicians of the purlieus work all the while, while the good citizens turn out and work but seldom. If it be your duty to discharge personally every obligation in family and in social life, if it be your duty to work earnestly, honestly in your personal business; if it be your duty to discharge faithfully your obligations as Christians, it is equally your duty every year, year in and year out, to do your duty at the primary of your party, in the convention of your party, and at the polls of the city. You cannot raise corn unless you plow, and plant, and sow, and husk. You cannot have good government unless you personally discharge your duty; and I have no sympathy with any man who skulks behind his respectability and leaves the duty of citizenship to be performed by bad men. You may call a man politician, or whatever you please but when a citizen fails to discharge his political duty he ought to move out of a country that depends on popular suffrage and live under a Government where the private citizen has no political duty to perform. Now, gentlemen, I have said after the election Mayor Schroeder's duties will begin. Yours will not cease. The old lawgiver stretched out his rod from the rising to the going down of the sun. His comrade held up that outstretched arm. When the rod fell, or the comrade ceased in discharge of the duty of support the battle wavered and went against the children of Israel. It will be so in the years to come. Mayor Schroeder cannot do his duty by Brooklyn unless Brooklyn does its duty by him. Now, as he in true manliness has pledged himself to the discharge of his duty, in the spirit of earnest and sincere citizens let us pledge ourselves to the discharge of our duty. The hour is late. We stand almost within the shadow of the coming Sabbath. Let us go from this crowded hall inspired by no sudden enthusiasm, but resolved that from this hour we will every man of us do our duty faithfully, continuously, resolutely, and make this beautiful City of Brooklyn a city of homes, where honest men who toil for their living may dwell in security and in comfort. [Applause.] With that resolution beating in every heart, and in your name, men of Brooklyn, let me pledge to-night to the man who sacrifices personal ease and personal comfort, and turns from the profit of successful business, that he may give his whole time to the discharge of public duty—let me pledge that in his term as Mayor, Brooklyn will do its duty by him as we believe he will do his duty by us. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION—SENATORIAL AND OTHER CONVENTIONS.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the City of Yonkers, the town of Westchester and the old towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge held a convention at Yonkers yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a member of Assembly. Ernest Hall, of Morrisania, was elected Chairman; J. V. Traphagen and M. K. Couzens, Vice Presidents; J. T. Stearns and R. Eickmeyer, Secretaries. After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr. George H. Foster and E. A. Houston were proposed for member of Assembly. Thirty-two votes were cast, of which Mr. Foster received twenty-one, and was then unanimously declared to be the choice of the convention. Speeches were made by James R. Angel, of Morrisania, and M. H. Ellis, of Yonkers. The Chair appointed the Assembly District Committee for the ensuing year as follows: Thomas Wilson, James Jarvis, George Stewart, Henry R. Hicks, J. W. Alexander.

The Assembly Convention then adjourned, and the Republican Convention was held to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner for the First District of Westchester, comprising the City of Yonkers and the towns of East Chester and Westchester, the old towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge being excluded by annexation from taking part in the convention. Mr. M. K. Couzens was called to the chair, and Henry C. Apel was appointed Secretary. The names of Joseph H. Palmer, of Yonkers, (the present incumbent,) and Rev. Angus M. Ives, of Tuckahoe, were presented to the convention for nomination. After considerable discussion a ballot was taken and Mr. Palmer received eighteen votes of the twenty-one cast, and was declared the nominee of the convention.

The Republicans of the Ninth Senatorial District, comprising Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, will hold a convention at Tarrytown on Monday next, to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the State Senate.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District will hold a convention at Tarrytown on Monday to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second School Commissioner District of Westchester County will also hold a convention at Tarrytown on Monday, to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner.

THE REGISTRY.

The total registration this year shows a falling off of 1,200 as compared with that of last year. The following are the figures:

Assembly District.	Registered Oct. 5, 1875.	Registered Oct 13 1875.	Registered Oct 22 1875.	Registered Oct23 1875.	Total Registry, 1875.	Total Registry, 1874.
1..........	1163	1458	1960	1303	5884	5999
2..........	1148	1244	1550	978	4920	5030
3..........	1184	1077	1373	947	4581	4600
4..........	1457	1688	2252	1421	6818	6780
5..........	1367	1532	2029	1479	6407	6621
6..........	1160	1225	1578	956	4919	4986
7..........	966	1223	1540	1312	5041	5398
8..........	1273	1809	2703	1899	7684	8065
9..........	1689	1867	2290	1458	7304	7373
10..........	870	1463	1837	1376	5546	5830
11..........	1233	1613	1978	1442	6266	6524
12..........	1299	1522	1809	1184	5814	5829
13..........	1374	1738	1980	1538	6630	6359
14..........	1051	1156	1289	974	4470	4497
15..........	1819	1916	2444	1612	7791	7498
16..........	1662	2008	2269	1337	7276	7528
17..........	1998	2644	2869	2328	9839	9798
18..........	1631	1858	2028	1333	6850	6964
19..........	952	1280	1205	868	4305	4155
20..........	2174	2833	3561	2422	10990	10591
21..........	2673	3120	2954	2114	10861	10891
23d Ward..	632	885	880	684	3081	3182
24th Ward.	236	473	544	404	1657	1729
Total...	31011	37632	44922	31369	144934	146218

Total registry 1874..........146,218
Total registry 1875..........144,934
Decrease..........1,284

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States, with variable winds, warm, partly cloudy weather and rain on the North Carolina coast; low pressure south-west to south-east winds, and warm, partly cloudy, or clear weather prevail from the lakes to Missouri and Tennessee; south-west winds and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf States. The rivers generally remain stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the Middle Atlantic coast.

WASHINGTON.

REVENUE AGENT JOYCE CONVICTED.

THE LEADING SPIRIT OF THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS FOUND GUILTY—THE PUNISHMENT TO BE FINE AND IMPRISONMENT—RECEPTION OF THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department to-night that John A. Joyce, one of the revenue agents concerned in the whisky frauds, was convicted to-day at Jefferson City, Mo., of conspiracy and collusion to defraud the United States. Joyce was the intimate associate of Supervisor McDonald, of St. Louis, whose assistant he was, and is regarded as having been the leading spirit in the conspiracy. The penalty attaching to this conviction is dismissal from office, fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years. This closes the whisky cases at Jefferson City, every one of which has resulted in favor of the Government.

Extensive preparations have been made for the entertainment of the Nassau Boat Club, of New-York, who are expected to reach here to-morrow morning. The Nassau will row the Analostan Club on Thursday next on the Potomac.

LOBBYISTS' FEES.

THE DEMANDS OF LOBBYING CLAIM AGENTS JUDICIALLY SET ASIDE—THE CONTRACT VOIDED BY A PROVISION FOR THE CORRUPTION OF A CONGRESSMAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—An interesting case was finally disposed of yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, involving many points hitherto disputed between claimants against the Government and their attorneys. In this case the defendant was Col. Leander M. Black, one of the wealthiest citizens of Montana Territory, and the plaintiffs, Messrs. J. J. Weed and William Penn Clark, of this city. It appears that Black had a claim against the United States for horses, equipments, and supplies furnished by him for use in suppressing Indian hostilities in Montana in 1867, and engaged Weed and Clark to prosecute said claim, agreeing to pay them twenty per cent. of the amount collected. On May 30, 1872, Black wrote to Weed and Clarke to the effect that as he had paid them $1,500, for which he had their receipt, and as they seemed to have done nothing toward prosecuting his claim, he needed their services no longer, and obtained a favorable settlement from the Government by other means, whereupon Weed and Clarke brought suit for attorney's fees to the amount of $14,159. The defendant pleads that he was never indebted as alleged, but the jury rendered a verdict for $11,320, of which the plaintiffs remitted $4,075, and judgment was entered for $7,245, from which Black appealed to the Court in General Term, where the action of the court below was set aside, and a new trial ordered on the ground that the contract on which the plaintiffs rested was vicious in its inception and void in law, as it incorporated within it, as an inseparable part of it, a provision for the corruption of a member of Congress, and that this virus poisoned the whole contract under the law. The defendant has proved satisfactorily that at no time had he refused to pay plaintiff for services actually done in his behalf.

A PARISIAN SCANDAL.

A BOOK BY AN AMERICAN ADVENTURESS—THE STORY OF THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY IN RUSSIA—A GRAND DUKE'S INFATUATION.

Writing from Paris on November 11, our correspondent says: "We have just had another scandal in the demi-monde here that recalls the famous case of Cora Pearl, though this case is a hundred-fold worse than hers. Miss Blackford, the heroine of the diamond robbery at St. Petersburg, for which a Grand Duke of the Imperial family was condemned, took it into her head to publish a book. The very idea is an outrage upon common decency. In the *Romance of an American Girl in Russia*, Miss Blackford glides over her early record, known to hundreds in Philadelphia and New-York, particularly to the members of the Washington Club in Paris, and represents herself as a sort of youthful La Vallière, burning for strange adventures. She had formed a plan to go to Russia to catch one of the many Princes with which that country abounds, and was lucky enough to fall upon a Grand Duke. The two very soon came to terms, whereupon Miss Blackford says that she felt as happy as a stray poodle that has found a good master. She describes the love-making and the quarrels, and shows the Grand Duke crazy with love and absolutely under her control. She takes occasion to launch many a Parthian shaft at the grand ladies of St. Petersburg, and gives the passionate letters of her imperial lover when in Khiva. Some of the love-letters sent her cost as high as fifteen hundred roubles. With a cruelty that can hardly be characterized, the intimate letters and notes of this young man are given in full, with details of the way he was deceived. A history of the diamond robbery and the subsequent events, close this audacious narrative. But Miss Blatchford soon had reason to regret her course. She had just fitted up a superb apartment here, having a lot of beautiful horses in her stables, and was seen every day in the Bois in an equipage that could not fail to excite the envy of princes. She was generally accompanied by Mrs. Beecher. But all this felicity was brought to a sudden close by the seizure of the book, and by a Police order warning the author to leave France within twenty-four hours. The book was printed in Brussels. As soon as the seizure was known there was a great demand for it, and 100 francs was freely offered. Beside this book 'Maria Monk's Daughter' is nowhere, and I do not think it possible to find its parallel for malicious scandal and pure innate cussedness."

PROBABLE MURDER.

A BARTENDER STABBED AND FATALLY WOUNDED—ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANT.

Last evening Felix McBride, aged forty-five, residing at No. 746 Second avenue, was stabbed in the left side and fatally wounded by Thomas Handy, a laborer, who lives at No. 742 Second avenue. McBride is employed as a bartender in a liquor store kept by his brother at the corner of Fortieth street and Second avenue. Yesterday afternoon Handy entered the liquor store and demanded drink, but as he had been furnished with liquor on the day previous, and had refused to pay for the same, McBride declined to serve him. Handy became abusive, and McBride ordered him out of the place. Handy left the store muttering vengeance, and McBride followed him to the door. As he turned to re-enter the store Handy picked up a brick and threw it at McBride. The missile struck the bartender in the back between the shoulders, but inflicted no serious injury. Handy then ran away, but returned at about 5:30 o'clock last evening, armed with a large knife which he had stolen from a butcher shop adjoining his residence. McBride ordered him to leave the place, and as he advanced toward Handy with the intention of ejecting him, the latter sprang upon McBride and plunged the knife into his left side, inflicting a terrible wound which will no doubt result fatally. McBride sank to the floor and Handy, throwing the knife down, fled from the place and succeeded in making his escape before any alarm was given. McBride was hurriedly conveyed to Bellevue Hospital where the House Surgeon on examining the patient stated that there was very slight hopes of his recovery. Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on being notified of the affray, sent several officers in pursuit of Handy, and also telegraphed to all Police stations throughout the City ordering his arrest, but up to a late hour last night he was still at large.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On inquiry at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late last night it was ascertained that ex-Alderman Thomas H. Ferris, who was shot by Edwin M. Haggerty, on Monday night, was pronounced out of danger by Dr. Ruppaner, his attending physician. Mr. Ferris is nursed by his wife and daughter, and during the day a large number of prominent politicians called at the hotel and tendered him their best wishes for his recovery. It has been ascertained by the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct that after the shooting Haggerty proceeded to the drinking-saloon of Thomas Gallagher, on Broadway, and thence went to the Hoffman House, where he borrowed $10 from the clerk. He took a carriage to the Courtlandt Street Ferry, and, as supposed, proceeded to Milford Penn., from which place his family originally came. It is generally understood that Haggerty will return in a few days and surrender himself to the authorities.

ITALY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM GOING HOME.

MILAN, Oct. 23.—The Emperor William will depart from this city on his return to Germany at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

SYRIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVES AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, Oct. 23.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board en route for India, has arrived here.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S SENTENCE TO BE COMMUTED TO A FINE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special dispatch from Berlin, which says it is reported that Count Von Arnim's sentence will be commuted to a fine.

TURKEY.

RUMORED RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Turkish securities have declined on the Bourse in consequence of a rumor that the Servian Diplomatic Agent has left Constantinople.

THE WIARD PROJECTILE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Norman Wiard, of Washington, who is conducting ordnance experiments at Nut Island, Boston Harbor, achieved great results to-day by penetrating twelve inches of heavy iron plating, at a distance of 1,650 yards, with an "improved, chilled, cast-iron Wiard projectile," or mitten shot, weighing 531 pounds. The charge was seventy pounds of hexagonal Oriental powder. The shot struck precisely the spot at which it was aimed; the plating was entirely perforated, and showed marks of the flanges of the shot. Its initial velocity was 1,370 feet per second. Mr. Wiard's method for restraining the recoil of ordnance worked satisfactorily in restraining the recoil to four feet. The experiments were witnessed by several hundred persons, including Army and Navy officers and students of technology.

COLLISION AT SEA.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 23.—The steamer Panther, from Boston, for Philadelphia, came in contact off Chatham this morning with the schooner Hope, of Walton, Nova Scotia, which vessel sailed hence yesterday. The schooner lost her bowsprit and head-gear. The steamer lost her top-mast rail and fore-rigging, and damaged the fore-mast and house body. The steamer towed the schooner to this port and proceeded.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—A special dispatch to the *American* announces the death of Hon. S. M. Fite, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, in the Forty-fourth Congress, at Hot Springs, Ark., to-day. The deceased was elected in December, 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Head, who had been elected the preceding August, and died a few weeks afterward. Neither occupied the seat to which they were elected.

POLITICS IN A SOCIAL CLUB.

A meeting of the "Comfortables," a social organization of the Thirteenth Assembly District, composed entirely of young men independent in politics, was held at their rooms last evening. The President introduced to the association Frederick G. Gedney, candidate for Civil Justice, and Robert N. Strahan, candidate for Assembly. The President, in a few appropriate remarks, stated to the candidates that his associates had on a previous occasion heartily indorsed the Democratic ticket, but that they soon had reason to repent their action, and that on the next election day they would be found on the side of the Republican Party doing their best to elect the candidates. Messrs Gedney and Strahan in a few remarks thanked the association for the kindness with which they had been received and retired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FINE CARRIAGES.

EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway, manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered without charge; also first-class storage.

TO LET.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF HORSES, WITH landau and close carriage, from private stable, with coachman, (in livery, if desired.) To be seen at No. 213 East 23d st.

BOARD FOR HORSES.—GENTLEMAN'S horses boarded for the Winter; fine stables, best of care; best reference; road horses driven if desired. Address G. GARDINER, Box No. 282 Stamford, Conn.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for a circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes, at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS at all hours. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY. The first lesson can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

MISS ANNIE E. HARRIS, ESTABLISHED in New-York since 1870, with gratifying success, continues to receive pupils for piano-forte and harmony; all attempts at superficial effects avoided, and a thorough and comprehensive tuition imparted in a conscientious manner; terms moderate. Application at her residence, No. 421 52d st., 1st av.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, No. 55 West 33d st. Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children. Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 for gentlemen.

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen and children, commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there, and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

MANUEL'S ACADEMIES FOR DANCING. New-York, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.; Brooklyn, No. 392 Clinton av. Circulars may be obtained at Hopkins' music store, No. 861 Broadway, near Union square, or at the Academies.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Tuition Monday and Thursday evenings. All the modern waltzes taught in one quarter. Soiree Monday evening, Nov. 1, at 9:30.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Square. Pupils attend by ticket at their convenience. Receptions Dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LARGE FOUR story high-stoop brown-stone House; central location; not to exceed $50,000. Address M. H. W. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW 24TH ST., EITHER furnished or unfurnished, near 5th av.; medium size; answer must state price, mortgage, if any, and full particulars. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO BUY, A LOW-PRICED HOUSE AND lot on four years' time, on a public road, with a builder's loan of $800, on a house worth $1,600; will give the only mortgage to advancer. Address M., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for customers wishing to hire and purchase. Parties allowing a commission, address E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 54 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1875.

THE FIRM OF WARD & CO., IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. G. WARD,
CHAS. H. WARD.

Mr. WM. G. WARD alone will sign in liquidation.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Lowest rates, separate rooms, every convenience, best ventilation, elevator, watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CLOSING DAYS.

The plashing breakers on the beach seem to the listening ear
To wail a soft sweet plaintive dirge for the departing year;
The yellow leaves, whirl'd o'er the path by the sharp Autumn breeze,
In eddying clouds are falling fast from all the rustling trees.

The frost-beads sparkle on the grass, bright in the chilly dawn;
The mateless thrush his lonely meal seeks on the rectory lawn;
The laurustinus 'gins to show her white and roseate flowers—
Sure token that have fled at last the Summer's golden hours.

Black berries on the privet hang, the ash shows clusters red,
Crown'd with a scarlet diadem King Oak's majestic head;
The elms are orange, the queen beech is robed in russet brown,
And from the graceful pendent birch dun leaves come showering down.

Close in the furze the linnet lies, the lark's shrill voice is mute,
No longer from the cherry-bough the blackbird tunes his flute;
The white-throat and the nightingale to sunnier climes have flown,
And on the berried holly-bough the redbreast sings alone.

Ah, sweet and solemn are the days that mark the dying year,
Waking, like music, in the heart some slumbering memories dear—
Of times gone by, of friends long dead, of happy fleeting hours,
When our fond youth was one long dream of love and joy and flowers.

—*Belgravia.*

WRECKED OFF THE RIFF COAST.

Like many of the towns of Spain and the Orient, Tangiers looks very inviting from the sea, and loses considerably on intimate acquaintance. Nothing can be more attractive than the dazzling houses rising tier over tier in the glossy green of the orange-groves, girdled by the gray walls, and guarded by the frowning battlements of the fortress, with the whitewash of the whited sepulchre gleaming in the golden glow of an African sunset. For nothing can be much more repulsive than the interior of the tumble-down old city, especially of a rainy day, when each rugged causeway comes down in filthy flood, and the hanging house-eaves are gushing in dingy waterspouts.

It had come to be our solitary excitement looking out of the windows of the small hotel, and speculating on what would next be whirled past us in the gutter. For we had been stormbound in Tangiers for four mortal days, ringing the changes between moods savage and sulky, under the disappointment of blighted schemes for sport. We had crossed from "the Rock" in the cattle-boat, with light portmanteaus and heavy cases of ammunition, with central-fire breech-loaders, rifles, and revolvers. We had saddled for the field and sallied resolutely out of the gates, under the gaze of the white-bearded elders who smoked and gossiped in their shadow. The streamlets we forded were coming down in spate; the stagnant canals were brimming over with brown water; the gardens and inclosures were steaming in the warm air; the solemn storks themselves looked more than ordinarily disconsolate, as if they were being hard put to it to pick up a living in spite of their lengthy legs and necks. Plastered with the mud, and dripping from head to heel, the pitiful *mon dieux* of our sympathizing little landlord had welcomed us home, as we came straggling up the steep street that led to his hostelry. Since then we had scarcely set foot across his threshold. The rain had been descending remorselessly as ever; depression had passed into despondency, and despondency settled into despair. Our sporting experiences in Morocco had sufficed us. Even should the weather hold up, it must be days before the waters could subside; and our one idea was to effect a retreat, and find ourselves back again among our friends of the garrison.

It is true that we might have been worse off. So much of an admission was wrung out of us as we drew our chairs to the dinner-table of an evening, in the cheery little parlor with the bright chintz paper and gay crimson hangings, with the ormolu clock and candles on the chimney-piece, and the battle-piece of Solferino suspended over the fire, where the President of the Septennate, in his *garance*-colored pantaloons, was flourishing his *bâton* among volumes of smoke. The little dinner, served to admiration, made way for a voluptuous dessert. On the table were dates and figs, bananas and Tangerine oranges, sparkling crystal, and wax-lights in silver candelabra, long-necked bottles of ruby Bordeaux, with a squat decanter of topaz-tinged Manzanilla. But brightest of all was the visage of our lively host, M. Dumolard, who was easily prevailed upon to gratify us with his company, and who chattered away merrily when he had fairly slipped himself out of his prim court suit of decorous reserve. It was on the fifth evening of our sojourn that M. Dumolard, for the third time, had made a movement to withdraw, observing incidentally, "I will assure you, Sares, she shall not sail before to-morrow at midday; I come from seeing M. the Captain, and he tells me the half of the cattle are not loaded as yet. There was a piece of the *bétail* passing down the street but now; Messieurs must assuredly have heard them."

So saying, M. Dumolard bowed himself away; and as he closed the door, Jack Roper remarked to me, "I'm quite as well pleased we shan't have to make an early start of it, although I believe I should burn myself the brain, as Dumolard would say, if we had forty-eight hours more of this infernal purgatory. By the way, I hope the wind may fall as fast as it got up"—for just at that moment, a gust caught hold of the great fig-tree outside and rattled its branches against the casement.

Now, any one who had the pleasure of Roper's acquaintance in happier days—Capt. Roper, V. C., of the —th battery of her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery—would have been sorely puzzled to recognize that genial officer in the morose accents of the foregoing speech. For no one had been in the way of taking life more happily, or had looked more naturally on the lively side of things. As he had been but a few short months before, even monotonous confinement through five wearisome wet days would have sat upon him exceedingly lightly without the creature comforts he enjoyed and the agreeable companion who shared his evil fortune. But through the last few months Roper had been changing fast, and thereby hangs the present yarn. His reputation had gone before him when he got the route for "Gib," and men who only knew him by name were prepared to give him a cordial greeting. In the course of a week or so he was "Jack" before his face to the set he was shaking down among, while all the rest of the world of the garrison men called him anything but Jack behind his back. He had a merry eye and an open manner, with the faintest suspicion of an *arrière pensée*—something that warned you he could resent a liberty if need were. He was fairly good at most things, from rackets and billiards to waltzes and whist; he was an earnest and indiscriminate admirer of the fair sex—by the way, the prevailing tints of the Rock and the garrison ranged between olive and the color of parchment—but the ravages on his heart by each evening's flirtation were repaired with the morning's reflections. He had a modest certainty beyond his pay, with considerable expectations from a capricious uncle. So naturally he was weighted with a burden of pecuniary embarrassments, although he contrived to carry them with unimpaired equanimity. So life went smoothly with him at Gibraltar as it had gone elsewhere, till of a sudden its smooth tenor was ruffled. It was on a certain evening when yawning at the theatre that he set eyes upon the object of his grand passion without a presentiment of his coming fate. He merely admired as he was much in the way of admiring. It certainly struck him as odd next morning, not that the beauty of the evening had been smiling on him in his waking dreams, but that he had asked no one the night before who was the pretty girl opposite. Perhaps, had it been his habit to analyze the philosophy of his feelings, it might have occurred to him that the impression being deeper than he suspected he had shrunk from the apprehension of hearing something either to his disadvantage—or hers. She might have been engaged, or married, or on a flying visit—possibly no better than she should be. He met her again in the Alameda that very afternoon, and she bore the sunshine as well as the gas-light. She was accompanied, too, by the same elderly gentleman who had mounted guard on her at the theatre; but Roper had no eyes for her companion; and, as it happened, the friend who was lounging on his arm had no eyes for any one else.

"Osalez! by all that's infernal!" that gentleman exclaimed in considerable perturbation, pivoting round abruptly and carrying his companion with him. "What! you don't know him?" he proceeded in answer to Roper's inquiries and expostulations. "Then all I can say is, that is very lucky for you. Bless my soul! Osalez is as much of a public character as his Excellency. Perhaps there isn't a gentleman on the coasts of the Peninsula and Barbary to boot with a more miscellaneous acquaintance—and that's saying something. Osalez! why, he's reprobate of all trades and respectable in none—merchant, money-lender, smuggler, banker, broker—ay, and you may say butcher too. For he contracts to victual the garrison, and he coals the fleet. He goes shares with the contrabandists, and he squares it somehow with the civil guard. He'll fly kites for anybody who makes it worth his while; but somehow when it's Osalez that raises the wind you're apt to be swept off your legs in a hurricane. Yes, you may say it's scandal"—for Jack had interposed with unusual cogency of argument, and still more unwonted excitement, pointing out that sleeping partners with smugglers were scarcely likely to obtain Government contracts—"you may call it scandal, and I don't profess to speak dispassionately, for he has a bill of mine, and he won't hear of renewing. But where there's a deal of smoke there must be fire, and Osalez lives in a most sulphureous atmosphere—ask any one."

To cut a very long story short—a story Roper had latterly bored me with so often, that I had thoroughly mastered all its details—though he did not follow up a conversation that gave him so little satisfaction, he was not to be deterred from making the acquaintance of the beautiful Hebrew. Perseverance had its reward. Often baffled, he succeeded at last, but it was even less easy to improve the acquaintance when he had made it. There was a yawning chasm between a gay young officer and a lady in the ambiguous position of the lovely and wealthy Miss Osalez; and the gossips of the garrison watched his efforts to bridge it with the keenest and most curious interest. The Osalez went out but little into society. Regarded as pariahs by English sets, they held themselves far superior to the "Scorpions;" and when Jack had manœuvred himself into one or two meetings with them, recklessly risking the loss of caste, he found himself opening the trenches in the light of day under the eye of an exceedingly watchful parent. It was a standing puzzle to him, and a source of perpetual irritation, how that sly fluttering beauty, who divined his admiration and did not seem to dislike it, whose lustrous eyes flashed and fell, and whose color went and came under his ardent glances, could ever have been bred in such a vulture's nest. For Osalez was as unlike his offspring as might be, and had nothing whatever of the gentle or prepossessing about him. Short and stern, squat and grizzled, something like a sherry-butt rolling along on a couple of quarter-casks, you could only guess his race and religion in the unmistakable *cachet* that nature had stamped upon upon his nose. No wonder that Esther was shy and fluttered; that the usually off-hand Roper was very ill at ease, or that the shrewd Osalez never relaxed his observations on those rare occasions when the trio came together in society. Roper's presence provoked remark and piqued curiosity. The whole room was wide awake to the unaccustomed visitor, as well as to the little drama that was going forward. Osalez felt he was being made a tool of. He feared, a little too late perhaps, that the same thing might possibly happen to his daughter; and finally, as the situation grew insupportably tense, he withdrew her into absolute seclusion.

Not being overburdened with military duties, Roper had leisure to indulge his despondency. Although Gibraltar is geographically Andalusian, the place is thoroughly English in pipeclay, pickets, rounds, and police arrangements. There is small toleration for serenades and ropeladders. There is little of that "plucking the turkey," where the Peninsular lover presses and kisses the hands of his adored one through the ponderous window-bars that form her cage. Mr. Abraham Osalez lives in a charming cottage villa looking across to Apeshill—all baywindow, verandas, and trailing masses of creepers. But Miss Esther was as sequestered in it as if she had been double-locked in a grilled and duenna-guarded chamber of Cadiz, with the windows turned inward on a Moorish *patio*.

In these desperate circumstances Roper decided on a dashing *coup*. As he told his story to the present narrator, whom he installed as his confidant, *bon grè, mal grè*.

"As matters had come to a dead lock, I thought the best thing to be done was to make Osalez's acquaintance professionally. He wasn't likely to decline to accommodate me on the ground of my being over-sweet upon his daughter; while, on the other hand, you know, it might increase his objection to me if he heard that I had carried my custom past the family. And the connection seemed likely to be worth having; for, to tell the truth, since I had first set eyes on Esther I had taken to revoking at whist, and all manner of follies, and it was high time I made arrangements for replenishing my purse. As the novels have it, Osalez, was civil but distant when I made my advances, and I can't say he showed me much consideration on account of the romantic sympathy that drew me to him. Since then we have had no end of interviews, but the conversation has confined itself strictly to bills and discount—and now —"

"And now?"

"Now it seems to me I've been making sternway rather than otherwise. I see much more of Shylock than I like, and just as little as ever of the lady."

So it had gone on. Now, as far as I could gather—and Roper would be only too minute in his confidences—Osalez was revenging himself in the way of business on the handsome young gunner for all the domestic bother he was causing; and if that were really the Hebrew's game, it must be confessed that Jack played into his hands. What with blighted love and accumulating money worries, from being merely profuse he grew reckless. Whether he liked it or no, he had to seek more and more frequent interviews with the hard-fisted father of his Jessica, and the more he saw of him the less he liked him. The odd part of it was that his growing antipathy for the parent was anything but an antidote to his fancy for the child. In an atmosphere that ought to have nipped it, his love flourished as luxuriantly as the tropical vegetation on the Alameda, and what had begun like a hundred other caprices, had gradually grown into an absorbing sentiment. So between his attraction and repulsion for and from the Osalez family, Roper was losing flesh and spirits; friends and acquaintances began to fall away from him; the regimental doctor prescribed change of scene, and as he would not be persuaded to banish himself to England, he had got up this flying trip to Tangiers.

And there we are back again, after this long digression, awaiting the precarious departure of the cattle boat, which lay taking in her cargo in the bay. Dumolard was gone down stairs, and Jack had begun to fidget in his armchair.

"I think I'll just stretch my legs before turning in, one sleeps all the better for being blown about a bit."

"Nonsense, my good fellow. Why, you'll never keep your cigar alight in the wind. The rain has hardly held up for an hour past, and you can hear the street coming down in flood."

But Jack was on his feet and obdurate. Osalez himself could not have been more impracticable, and, after all, the point was scarcely worth arguing. In a few seconds he was back again, looking rather pale and excessively savage.

"Stumbled on a ghost?" I inquired, with some curiosity.

"No such luck," he answered with vindictive vehemence. "I'd sooner be haunted any day in the spirit than the flesh. Whom do you fancy I ran up against just outside the door, of all impossible people?"

"Why the way you take it, I can only suppose it was that eternal *bête noir* of yours, that sets you on to worry me in season and out of season. And though I see no particular reason why he should not be in Tangiers, it does seem unlikely he should be abroad in such weather and at such an hour. A case of mistaken identity, I expect, or perhaps a spectral apparition produced by a fervid imagination, acting on a couple of bottles of claret. I can't say on an empty stomach, although you are so desperately—"

"Hang it, man, it's past a joke. There's a coincidence, a destiny—what do you call it?—about it. I tell you I spoke to him, and made him answer me."

"Well, I suppose I must give in to the evidence of a couple of your senses, for spectres seldom speak when they are spoken to, and ordinary hallucinations don't go from sight to sound. As I said, why should Osalez not be here? He must have irons in the fire at Tangiers as well as everywhere else. But if he has, you may be sure that old gossip, Dumolard, can tell us all about it, and something more. You had better ring the bell, and let's have him up again."

M. Dumolard proved to the full as well informed as I gave him credit for being.

"You ask if Monsieur has met M. Osalez. But I believe it well; and why not? While the gentlemen have been detained with me, where, I dare to hope, they have found themselves not too ill," observed M. Dumolard, parenthetically, with a comprehensive bow, "M. Osalez, by a strange hazard, has been sojourning opposite. M. Mordecai my neighbor, is of the same faith; and, indeed, I believe is of M. Osalez's relations. In every case M. Osalez has been there, as I say, and his daughter also—*tres belle fille, parbleu!* I was admiring her from my belvidere but yesterday, when the weather cleared itself, for a moment—"

"What!" shouted Roper, springing out of the chair into which he had subsided, and making the clock and candles clatter with the violence with which he threw himself against the chimney-piece—"what! you saw Miss Osalez yesterday, and you never told me a word of it. Pshaw! what am I talking of? I beg your pardon, M. Dumolard. I forgot you know nothing; how should you? You were saying, I think, that you saw the lady—"

And Jack had the nerve to recover his control as quickly as he had lost it; so that Dumolard, who had at first been scared at the mine he had sprung most innocently, quickly grew flattered at the extreme interest vouchsafed him, and exerted himself to gratify the curiosity he had piqued. The sum of his long story was, that it was by no means surprising that M. Ozalez should be at Tangiers. Quite the contrary. He did more trade with the town than any half-dozen other merchants put together. He had a contract for provisioning the English garrison. "By Jove! and that's true," interposed Roper. He owned the better part of the boat we meant to embark upon. And so on, and so on. M. Dumolard had plenty to tell; and all he had to tell went to magnify the means of the Hebrew.

After that last interpellation of his, Jack seemed somewhat *distrait*. M. Dumolard's facile sympathies and quick perception had told him that the handsome young Englishman's distraction had its origin in a profound interest in the beauty over the way, and to him accordingly he had addressed his animated narrative.

"You can do me a great service, M. Dumolard, if you will allow me to make a friend of you and give you my confidence. I am persuaded I can rely absolutely on your discretion."

"Monsieur has but to command," M. Dumolard rejoined courteously.

"It strikes me, you see, that as Osalez has so much to do with this boat he means most likely to go over in her."

"And Madamoiselle also—nothing more probable," assented M. Dumolard; "specially as he is always immersed in his affairs and enormously pressed for time."

"Exactly so. Now, as he is master of the situation and may send down sailing orders at any moment, he's safe to try to steal a march, and leave us planted here; and I'm sure it would be impossible to be more comfortable anywhere," he added politely, as an afterthought.

Dumolard, however, looked sorely puzzled at the British idioms Jack had slipped into. Jack saw it, tried back, translated, and went on again. "The Captain promised to let us know in time—he'd do it, too, I think, if it were left to him, if there be gratitude in man or honesty in faces. He smoked a dozen or so of my best partagas coming across, and said he liked them; but—"

"But M. Osalez is the master, after all, as you have said—a man who will have his orders attended to. However, gentlemen, confide yourselves to me. Mohammed shall go over to M. Mordecai's and inform himself. He is, as it were, a child of the household. Meanwhile, I shall dispatch Achmet to the shore and ascertain what they are doing on the steamer."

So spoke our zealous ally, and it was no sooner said than done. In ambush behind the darkened window-blind Jack could watch the effect of Mohammed's mission. Not a gleam of light from the lattices opposite. The envoy knocked at the jealously-barred postern—first gently and then as loudly as he dared. Not a sign of life on the part of the servants. It was clear the garrison had its orders—more than probable that this unnatural quiet portended a *sortie* later. So Jack took it, and already he was bustling about the baggage. Suspicions changed to certainty on Achmet's return. He had seen the Mary Anne with her steam up. There might have been reasons for that, besides the prospect of an early start; it was wildish weather and a shifty wind for a vessel lying in such open anchorage. But to make all sure, Achmet had boarded her with a boat-load of pilgrims, and then he heard from the crew that they expected to be off by morning.

"*Canaille of a Capitaine! va!*" ejaculated Dumolard, apostrophizing the absent skipper; "it's always agreed between us that he let me know of the departure of the boat." And Jack was chiming in with some anathemas of his own, when there came a tinkle at the door-bell. It was the arrival of an anonymous and dirty scrawl that had been deposited in Mohammed's hands by a mysterious messenger.

"The Mary Anne may be away by the morning, and you had best burn this bit of writing."

"Our ally, the Scotch Captain's fist and caution, for a thousand! Now, M. Dumolard, there's not a shadow of a doubt. Don't let a soul be seen stirring. Have your people ready to carry our traps. Trust to me to keep a bright look-out; and when once our friends opposite are fairly under weigh, we'll slip down quietly on their line of march."

Roper was an easy-going fellow generally—one of the last men you would have suspected of nerves—yet I could hear his heart thumping on his ribs at the creaking of those heavy bolts of Mordecai's. As for Dumolard, he was dancing behind us like a dervish, now standing on tiptoe to peer out between our shoulders, now doubling himself up for a look from under our arms. I was interested myself, I confess, for there was a strong dash of romance about the scene that was enacting. Hour, one of the clock, or somewhat over. A pale moon riding overhead among watery clouds that generally had the best of her. The plash of the rain. The wind moaning fitfully in the complaining boughs; and not another sound in the silent city, save the howl of a dog, or, it might be, the bark of a jackal. A Moorish archway opening into a *patio*, where you caught a glimpse of a sparkling fountain among the dark orange-trees, the interior lit partly by the fitful moonshine, partly by the reflection of torches held in the passages. Moors were coming and going in snowy raiment; and, finally, Roper squeezed my arm hard as a couple of female figures emerged mounted on donkeys in Frankish water-proofs and under Frankish umbrellas. There was no mistake about the man's fancying himself in love, otherwise he would never have griped me as he did.

The procession got stealthily under weigh, having taken every precaution to attract no notice from our hostelry, which to all appearance must have been buried in slumber. The muzzles of the donkeys were muffled in shawls. The glare of the torches was masked by umbrellas. Enveloped in a Spanish cloak, Osalez stuck close by his daughter's stirrup, drawing her wrappings carefully around her. We could see him throw up a glance at our windows as he turned out of the yard. As for the lady, whatever she might have known or suspected, she never lifted her eyes. Roper's head was out of the window before the last of the porters bearing bags and boxes had fairly disappeared round the corner of the house. When we set out in pursuit it was all we could do to prevail on him to give them law enough, and let them commit themselves fairly to the deep before he ran into them on the steamer. "And after all," as I reminded him, "even when once we are safe on board, I don't see you'll be much advanced. Depend on it, Osalez is Turk enough to condemn the beauty to close sequestration for the passage. I lay you five to one in ponies, if you like, the Captain gives her over the cabin you scented so fragrantly with those pet partagas of yours." Jack declined the bet, observing sadly that I might just as well make the five fifty, but added, more sanguinely, that he would trust in pluck and the chapter of accidents to bring them together before the voyage was over. He spoke prophetically, as the sequel will show. Considering the bay was half land-locked as the wind came, the strength of the ground-swell spoke volumes for what might be awaiting us outside. We had stopped short under the shadow of the houses that swept in a broken crescent round the shore, to observe the proceedings of the party in advance. Had Osalez shown the white feather at the eleventh hour I for one should have been exceedingly glad of it. The torches had been extinguished; still there was moonlight enough to let us distinguish all that passed. A stalwart Moslem, tearing off his dripping haik, stood revealed in clinging shirt and pantaloons. He caught up in his muscular arms what Jack affirmed to be the fairy form of Miss Osalez, although the bundle might have been a bale of water-proof for all one could tell to the contrary. He balanced himself on his bare and stalwart legs; trode gingerly into the surf, embarrassed as he was with the precious package, and bent his oscillating steps toward a boat that was swaying among the billows.

"The idiot's over with her, by ——," ejaculated Roper, as the Moor made a stumble, and he would have rushed to the rescue, regardless of consequences, had not I made a snatch at his arm in time.

"The Moor's as sure-footed as the barb you bucketed so unmercifully a couple of days ago. The lady's as safe in the meantime, at all events, as if she were in bed at her kinsman Mordecai's, as I devoutly wish she were; how it may be toward the small hours is another question, and if you want to be near her when the danger may be real, you had better keep as quiet as may be in the meantime."

Indeed, it was plain that the Moor knew his business, and once started he went as steadily as his comrade, who was bestridden by the respectable Osalez in person. The boat took them all on board with their belongings, and went pitching away till we lost it in the uncertain light. Now it was our turn. Mordecai's myrmidons had hurried home and left the coast clear. We had taken a touching farewell of Dumolard, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy being soaked in serving a love affair; not many minutes more and we were rocking in comparatively calm water under the bulging counter of the Mary Anne.

"Passengers" was our answer to the hail from the deck; but it was not till after the look-out had been appealed to again, that the order was given to let down the side-ropes—we fancied we could hear Osalez in suppressed wrath, while the Captain was seeking to sooth him in hoarse whispers.

Bluff and weather-beaten sea-dog as he was, that old Scotch skipper had the makings of an actor in him. He came forward into the circle of light thrown by the mate's lantern, looking to any one behind him so far as his pea-jacketed shoulders were concerned, the very embodiment of astonishment and gruff discontent. But for us there was a twinkle in his eye that belied his language, as he growled out his surprise at our arrival.

"Never supposed you gentlemen were in any haste to be gone; didn't dream you'd be for quitting comfortable quarters with the weather like to be so coarse."

Jack acknowledged the signal the Captain threw out with a faint quiver of his own eyelid.

"Haste indeed, you had our message, hadn't you? You don't suppose we sentenced ourselves to close confinement in this infernal hole till the weather cleared."

"Well, then, Captain, I was mistaken, as it would seem, and there's an end of that; unless indeed you would be for putting cannily back again, now you've had some small foretaste of what we may expect round the point. You won't, you say? Very well, then, be that will to Cupar maun to Cupar; but I doubt you'll be scarcely so well put up this time as the last. My bit of a cabin's bespoke; and you'll find some queer-like characters in the saloon."

Some slight confidences that passed in the obscure companion gave the shrewd skipper a fair notion of how the land lay. At all events, when plunging down through the darkness we emerged below in comparative light, I believe it was felt on both sides that we understood each other. The "saloon," as its master was pleased to term it, was far from a tempting apartment in any circumstances. The white-painted boarding of the sides was guiltless of all pretense of decoration. The dingy ceiling was smoked black in the centre by the vilely smelling lamp that now swang beneath it. It was lucky, perhaps, considering the manners of its present occupants, that there was but a tattered scrap of waxcloth on the floor, for on the benches that ran along the sides of the ship, and encircled the battered deal table, were seated a strange company indeed, some of them smoking freely, and all dispensing with spittoons.

"Ay, they're a gay queer lot," repeated the Captain, sotto voce, "gin only you could make them out more clearly through the reek. But with the weather and hindrances in the lading and one thing or another, we've been keepit here longer time than usual, and so all they folk have been gathering in about. These Jews there"—here he sunk his voice to a whisper—"are desperate hard set on money-getting; and wasting time is like wringing out the very heart's blood, otherwise they would hardly be so fond to go over with us, for they've just a desperate antipathy to the sea."

"You don't think there's danger, Captain?" I inquired.

"Danger, no, not to say danger; gin there had been, I would never have taken my orders to sail from old Osalez, with that bonny bit lassie of his brought on board, for, after all, it's me that's answerable. Lord preserve me! what was I saying, gentlemen? Mr. Osalez laid his injunctions on me—well, never mind, we're friends here after all, I hope, and gentlemen forbye; but as I was saying, for danger there's none; but discomfort's another thing, and with the wind and the water soughing and sucking us in to the Riff shore, it may be longer before we make the rock than some of they fairweather gentlemen will care about."

"Oh, if that's all!" exclaimed Roper. He had been standing on full point at the door that divided this very common outer court from the inner sanctuary that shrined his idol. "Oh, if that's all!" and he turned greatly relieved to have a look at our fellow-passengers. There were stately Moors in their floating white draperies, with searching black eyes, sallow complexions, and sharpened features, staring before them in *farouche* tranquillity, and reminding me greatly of eagle-owls on the perch. All of them, I remarked, had singularly white and well-shaped hands, especially one venerable santon with a snowy beard, who clearly had never put those hands of his to use, although possibly with perpetual genuflexions his knees might be as hard as horn. There were a merchant or two of pure Berber blood, attired very similarly to the Moors, although there was no mistaking the different type of figures. There was a couple of thoroughbred negroes from the remote palm-groves of Timbuctoo, dealing in dates as their staple commodity, and probably speculating in flesh and blood on occasion. There was a Berberized Frenchman, most likely a renegade. But the lives and souls of the motley party were those countrymen of Osalez that the skipper alluded to. Some of them, by their dress, settlers in Barbary; some of them from the Spanish seaports, not a few naturalized scorpions of the rock—they were jabbering to each other of gains and exchanges and every topic connected with money-getting, so far as we could make sense of their *lingua mixta*. One or two salutations I acknowledged from individuals whose faces seemed familiar to me, though I had never dealt with them for cash, cigars, or anything else. But if we could make anything out plainly in that dim pandemonium, it was that we could not possibly stay below in it. Better a fresh hurricane from heaven any day, or beds on the sloppy decks *à la belle étoile*. It might be pretty poetry talking of beds *à la belle étoile*, but looking at the matter practically they were altogether out of the question. The decks were as much incumbered as the cabin. The fore part of the ship was given up, of course, to the cattle. Under the bulwarks aft, rows of Africans had made themselves as snug as circumstances admitted of. There was a general effect of dark blue cloaks, picked out with white undergarments, of turbans and fezzes, and red and yellow slippers. For besides ordinary passengers we were freighted with a batch of pilgrims taken on contract. They were on their way to establish communication with a screw steamer chartered from Gibraltar for the Mecca voyage, and advertised to touch at the various African ports. The Captain civilly cleared a space for us between the paddle-boxes, and offered us the run of the gangway overhead. As for Osalez, we had seen nothing of him since we came on board, and for the moment I at least had forgotten both him and his daughter.

The anchor comes up, the paddles go round, and the Mary Anne is moving. A clumsy tub she was; immensely broad in the beam and round as an apple in her bottom; safe enough, in all conscience, so long as she had moderately fair play, but rolling frightfully to the slightest shock on her sides. I hope Miss Osalez may have been happy below, though I doubt it. I only know that when I last looked down into the main cabin, while we were still in the bay, the pipes had gone out, the jabber of voices had been silenced, and nothing was to be heard but groaning and wailing and gnashing of teeth; while the decks were littered with a moaning mass of miserable humanity, damped occasionally by the flying showers of spray. But all that was comparative Elysium to what was to follow. Even out of the shelter there was no wind to speak of, yet the swell was singularly heavy, considering it came from the shore. Soon the decks were nearly as wet as the surrounding water. Wave after wave flooded us forward, each of them having scarcely time to wash out through the scuppers before it was followed by another and another. Meanwhile the engines were doing their best, but they sobbed like a pair of broken-winded screws who have been pumping themselves with violent over-exertion. We made painfully little way, and I felt it was matter for heartfelt congratulation that the gale should have so nearly blown itself out. If we were in difficulties laboring through the afterwash of a storm, how should we have behaved had we been caught in its fury? I was to have an opportunity of judging before morning. I had sunk into a troubled sleep, with Roper's head bobbing against my shoulder, when a tremendous roll flung me forward on my hands and knees, in a rush of slimy, briny water. Nothing like a cold douche of the kind to bring the slowest man quickly to his senses. I had staggered to my feet in a moment, instinctively looking out to windward. The moon was brighter than ever overhead, in a sky that would have been clear but for the fleecy clouds that were drifting with ominous velocity; but when I had time to think about it, I saw the wind had gone right about. That thick gray curtain I started at came traveling up from Tarifa, slanting uglily in the upper half of it, as yet hanging heavily perpendicular below. Had I been innocent of what was awaiting us when the gale met the ground-swell with the steamer for their plaything, a glance at the Captain's face might have warned me. It did not show a sign of fear, but was eloquent with the sense of a terrible responsibility.

For myself I felt assured that it was all over with us; no use attempting to float in such a sea, and the crazy boats would have been overcrowded and swamped, even had we ever succeeded in launching them safely. For a minute or two we were involved in a damp drifting darkness that might literally be felt, though it thinned and cleared fast as the gale tore it into tatters. It is true the sea did not run so very high, thanks to the conflict of opposing forces; but the jumble and turmoil of the breaking water gave one a good idea of indifferent weather in the Maëlstrom. The scene on the one deck and the other baffles desciption. The half-drowned oxen were plunging wildly, filling the night with frantic bellowings, those of them at least that had not slipped down on their sides to hang half-strangled in their halters. One or two had broken loose, so had a couple of water-butts, and these last went rattling about like shot in a bottle, making confusion worse confounded. The deck passengers had gone in a rush for the cabin doors, where the leading files had wedged themselves hard and fast.

The cross waves were making free with the decks, but as yet there was little danger of being carried overboard, although sundry of the cratefuls of poultry had gone cruising on their own account. The truth is, it was an awful moment for all of us — Christian or Jew, Mussulman or Pagan. All at once, the laboring engines came to a standstill. There was a startling cessation of the vibration of the planks beneath our feet. Struck powerless, the steamer fell away, rolling purposelessly in the trough of the waters. There was a general rush amidships, for most of us guessed what had happened.

They say a sense of common calamity tames the wildest and reassures the shyest of animals, making them forget their feuds for the time. The wolf and the sheep have been seen cowering together while being swept down a flood on the same raft of refuge. Roper and Osalez almost rushed into each other's arms as they met over the scuttle of the engine room. Roper had clearly kept his head, whoever else might have lost theirs. He was much more curious than excited when Osalez burst out with, "For God's sake, Capt. Roper, is there any danger?"

Roper had come to loathe Osalez, and at that moment he despised him. To bring his daughter to sea in such weather, and then to give a thought to his own miserable safety. So he looked down on him for a moment in silence, and then shouted out, with blunt incivility, "Never fear for yourself, Mr. Osalez. I believe we're safe enough unless the storm comes up again, and you take my word for it, there are some of us who were never born to be drowned."

Probably, in selfish prudence, he would have given much to recall the words the instant they were spoken. At any rate he would quickly have done it from a more generous motive. It was just because he had brought his young daughter on board with him that Osalez had forgotten his enmity for a moment. Reminded of it so brusquely, his angry Eastern blood flushed up to his sallow face; but mastering himself with a strong effort, he answered shortly but not without dignity. Roper's face got as hot as the Jew's. He would have given the world to atone for that piece of injustice. There was no unsaying his speech, but impulsively he seized his enemy's hand with characteristic vehemence that excited not the slightest response.

"I never was so sorry for anything in my life, Mr. Osalez—" but before he had got further Osalez had turned away with a chilling smile, and a "Forgive me, Sir, if I leave you to reassure my daughter." He could scarcely have picked out words to revenge himself more effectually. Had Roper made a snatch at the olive branch when it was offered, he might have been permitted to share in the work of consolation.

"Just like my luck and temper," he sighed. "I'll never have such a chance again, and—it serves me right."

"Who knows?" I ejaculated oracularly, looking away from the pandemonium on deck upon the surrounding tumoil of waters.

The engines had broken down past mending, but there was no return of the storm; the hours slipped by sluggishly; sea-sickness and Oriental fatalism had generally got the upper hand again; most of us seemed resigned to endure stoically till time and the elements should bring us to some haven. I should have been tolerably contented myself—for simple squeamishness sits lightly on one after an escape from sudden death—had it not been for close observation of the skipper and his second in command.

"Now that it's over, we're all right, Captain, are we not?" I took an early opportunity of remarking cheerfully.

His first answer was gruff enough and curt enough. But second thoughts succeeded, making him more civil and explanatory.

"God grant it, Sir: but we may have our work cut out for us before breakfast time, those of us that are men at least, for that lot of Jews and women and pilgrims are worse than the beasts that are bellowing below there." I looked inquiring, so he went on. "Ay, the wind's dropped, and it's as quiet as could be hoped for, and we might float for ever, if we had plenty of sea-room, and may be we might rig up some duds of canvas that would answer well enough till we could get help."

"But, God bless me! man, we're in the Straits of Gibraltar; they've only to get a sight of us and see that we are crippled, and they'll be racing after the salvage from Gibraltar and Algesiras. If you grudge the money, of course—"

"I don't grudge the money, Sir; and I'll be bound my owner there, well as he likes it, would cast his about as if it were dirty water if he knew all I could tell him at this moment."

"What is it, then? You may as well take me into the secret; it's my profession to risk my life, you know, and I haven't got a daughter on board."

"Well, then, it's just this. Where would you take us to be now? somewhere in the course between the Rock and Tangiers?"

"Certainly. Where else?"

"Just so, and you would be sair mista'en. The worse luck ours. I havn't sailed the boat here, fair weather and foul, not to have some small acquaintance with the currents. I know the set of them at least, if not their strength; the day'll be breaking on us in another hour at the most, and then—"

"Then?"

"Then I jalouse we'll be no that far from the Riff coast; and with the air this way, and the steamer helpless, I don't see what's to save us from going ashore. So you'll have to stand by us, if need be, when the time comes; that's what I wanted to say to you; and now I must be off to see after they bellowing beasts of cattle."

A pleasant hearing truly. I had heard something of currents and undertows in the Straits. I had seen the sea running like a mill-race off the opposite point of Tarifa. And I had heard even more of the Riffs than the currents—the most savage and lawless tribe of the wild and warlike population of Morocco. Living almost under the guns of our great Mediterranean garrison, they were as reckless of life and as much of pirates within the limits of their mean, as any rovers who ever put out from Salee. Fiercely independent of control, their Emperor had very little to say to them. I had listened to stories of garrison yachts becalmed in that dangerous neighborhood, whose owners, although not men to make parade of their piety or their fears, had expressed most heartfelt gratitude for hairbreadth escapes. A broken down steamer would be the most tempting of prizes, and here were we with the most helpless of freights, our passengers sure to be panic-stricken or unmanageable at the very first appearance of danger. I saw how it would be, when I went to take Roper into my counsel, and I had fresh proof, too, of how ridiculously he had fallen in love. As brave a fellow as need be, in thinking of Miss Osalez he lost courage altogether for the moment; then immediately he was a man again and something more, in the hope that the chance he had missed would come back to him. "We must save her somehow," was all he said, and, upon my word, I believe he thought no more of myself and the rest of us than I did of the Mary Anne with her cattle.

Of a sudden we felt some fresh puffs of wind, and at the signal there was a vivid reddening overhead like a fierce reflection of a fire from behind a canopy of canvas. Then a round ball of flame burned out above the eastern horizon, and the vail that had wrapped us hitherto floated away as by enchantment. The glorious range of the Atlas seemed within arm's reach. Peak rose on peak, their rocky foreheads flashing out in rosy effulgence, although here and there one of the shaven scalps was swathed in a white vapory turban, while shreds of the vail that had been about us but the moment before were still clinging round the mountains' waists or were to be seen streaming away over their shoulders. In the sweep of an amphitheatre, those mountains embraced a bay that still lay with their spurs and their lower limbs in the coldest and deepest shadow, except here and there to the westward, where some solitary sun shaft, shooting down through a crevice in the serrated crests, had fallen in a line of light on the strip of pearly beach. There was very little beach, though; whatever the glories of the scenery in the eye of the artist, it was as ugly a bit of coast from the mariner's point of view as you need care to look upon. Jagged rocks sinking almost to the water's edge; long rugged reefs running out here and there, uplifting their heads in the most unlooked-for places, their slimy, weed-covered backs seeming to rise and fall on the swell like so many hideous sea-monsters waiting to swallow any castaways. I know not whether the noise of the swell breaking into surf, deadened though it had been by the distance, had given the Captain preliminary warning of the imminent dangers awaiting us. I had not spoken to him for the last hour or so. All I know is, that so far as Roper and myself were concerned, that bit of surprise was dramatic enough in all conscience; and before we had well time to exchange an ejaculation, a common thrill had run round the ship, followed by wailing and shrieking almost as loud and wild as that we had listened to when the squall caught us in the night-time. It said more for the skipper's nerve than veracity that he bellowed from his stand on the gangway, an assurance that we were in no manner of peril. His Scotch speech was Sanskrit to the most of the mob, and if any one had listened to him nobody would have believed him. Instinctively I swept the seaboard northward to see if there was any assistance in sight. There was nothing visible but one faint dark line of smoke. Gladly would I have given all I possessed in the world could we have been transhipped on board that invisible steamer.

"For heaven's sake, Esther—Miss Osalez, I mean—don't alarm yourself!"

The voice was Roper's; and when I wheeled round upon him there was his beautiful lady-love half reclining in his arms. Don't believe that the fair dove had flown thither naturally, when she came fluttering up from the cabin at the sounds of lamentation on the deck. But a tall Berber, "scroodging" like every one else, had sent her spinning aside with a shove from his square shoulder-blade, and that lucky Roper had been on the spot to receive her, and now he stood steadying and soothing her a considerably longer time than was in any way necessary. Most ungratefully he cast one truculent glance at the unconscious Mussulman, who had acted as the rough go-between, of love. If Miss Osalez apparently found some consolation in having her ruffled plumage smoothed by that firm yet gentle hand, it would have been hard to blame her. The circumstances were excuse enough for abridging ceremony; and then she had known Jack so long as a devoted admirer, who had stooped from his higher position in society to make a fool of himself for her pretty face. There was assurance besides, as well as most delicious flattery, in seeing him not only cool but happy, when most people about him were in miserable panic. When the ground has been cleared beforehand, love-making naturally goes forward at a gallop in a supreme crisis of the kind; and to do him bare justice, Jack was the very man to profit by so fair an opportunity. Miss Osalez disengaged herself leisurely with a grateful smile and a murmur, which, of course, he had to stoop his head to hear. She let him support her to one of the benches aft, where he deposited her carefully out of the way of the general confusion. As for the father, he stuck by the pair, but made no objection. Jack's coolness had its influence on him too; apparently he began to regard the stalwart gunner as a life-buoy that it would be as well to keep within reach of the family—at all events, in the meantime.

For the more you looked at the situation the less you liked it. Our close vicinity to the land showed how fast the vessel must have drifted; and the set on the surface was still inshore, although it seemed as if some counter under-flow must be putting the drag on. It was a simple calculation, however, that if nothing could be done in arrest of our fate we should know the best and the worst of it in an hour or so.

All this passed of course far more quickly than I have written it. I was on the point of going in search of the Captain, when he spared me the trouble by coming to accost me.

"A bad job, Sir. I trust you and your friend will lend us a helping hand."

"You may count upon us, Captain; but what's become of your crew?"

"The crew, sir—a wheen feckless, mutinous idiots! No, no; there's no a man we can reckon upon, fore-by the mate and the engineer lad, who's a Yankee; and maybe,—ay, there's ane dependable hand in the forecastle—that's Davidson."

"It might be well to see to the boats in case of accidents, eh?"

"Accidents!—it'll be nothing but an accident if anything save us; and that you may lay your account wi'. Boats! od, the only boat I would trust to swim in siccan a sea as yon, got a boom through her bottom the time o' the squall, when the foresail was blown out o' the bolt-ropes. And as you may see yourself, all the Moorish and Jewish riffraff are making a rush for them already; if they should get them launched, they'll droon the sooner; but it's no worth disputing it with them, one way or another."

I might have laughed at another time at the skipper's peculiar philanthropy; but now it was anything but a laughing matter. "What the deuce do you mean us to do, then? Is there no means of bringing us up with the anchor?"

"It's our best hope, and it might easily be better. I doubt the ground-tackle's some the worse for wear, though it did hold us in Tangiers Bay yestreen, and it's bad mooring ground here; and then gin once the cable rub on they reefs, it would snap like a tow in the flame of a candle. We'll do our endeavor anyhow; and that's what brought me here to speak to you."

"I'll tell my friend what you say, and you may depend on us."

"Ay," said the Captain, glancing over to where Roper was lounging about in contemplation of Esther Osalez. "It may be bad for us men should we take our lives ashore with us: but it'll be worse maybe for some of the rest of us."

"Well, one good thing is, the coast seems quiet enough in the meantime—not a sign of life stirring anywhere."

"That's all you ken about it. Beg pardon, Sir, but I'll be bound now that they cliffs are swarming with these Riff deevils, if we could only see them. And it's like there will be ane o' those douars o' theirs, as they call their rickles of villages, up that bit of a gully. There's gey good pasturing about the nooks on the hillside, for all that it looks gruesome and barren. But I've no time for clavers, for here comes the mate, and it's like he's found the powther barrel; we may as well be signaling with the bit brass gun we've got—there's the reek of a steamer there, and maybe they might hear us, though she be to windward. And, talking of powther, I wish you and Capt. Roper would get up your arms and ammunition. You may have wilder sport than you missed at Tangiers before all's said and done."

The ancient piece of brazen ordnance made more noise than I should have fancied possible; the reverberation went rolling about among the rocks in the amphitheatre of mountains. Whether our friends in the steamer heard it or not, it was very certain to give the alarm on the Riff coast. With that feeling strong upon me, I dived below to look after the arms. Roper was after me the next instant. "I say, old fellow, I think everything's going as swimmingly as possible."

"The devil it is," was my unsympathetic rejoinder.

"Yes, I know it ought to be no time for philandering; but isn't she a beauty, and such pluck. What do you mean taking the guns out of their cases, when everything's still dripping on the decks?"

"We may want them before the day's an hour older—that's to say, if you don't intend that we shall all be made peaceable prize of by these Riff savages."

A new light seemed to burst on Roper, and certainly I had no cause now to complain of his amorous distraction. He unpacked and overhauled our armory and ammunition with a close and eager attention that augured ill for somebody, should the weapons be brought into play. A second salvo from the brass gun, and another rattle among the Atlas echoes, greeted our return on the deck, each of us loaded like Robinson Crusoe when he took the field against the cannibals. Esther Osalez gave a little scream, notwithstanding Jack's commendations of her courage. However, Jack threw out some private signal in return which seemed to reassure her. Yet we were very visibly drawing nearer to the shore. Now the sun was lighting everything down to the water's edge, and by this time the foreground had become unpleasantly animated. We were close enough to distinguish with the naked eye the dresses of the groups who were clustering at the mouth of the ravine the Captain had remarked upon. The stir that was going on ashore quickened the Captain's movements, and impelled him to try our last chance of safety. Moreover, a stronger current had just laid hold of us, as we could tell by the increased velocity of the foam bubbles that went swirling past our sides.

"I doubt if the anchor'll grip yet; but it is best trying." The cable rattled through the hawse-hole as the anchor went over the side; we waited anxiously for the jerk that should have brought us up; but the sense of being swept smoothly onward toward our fate was never lightened for a single moment. The Captain shook his head ominously: the Yankee engineer's long face grew visibly longer, as he thrust his hands viciously to the very bottom of his trousers pockets. So we manned the capstan gloomily, and brought the anchor up again; by the way, nothing could be less reassuring than the fretted strands of the cable. And still the steamer was setting steadily for the shore. The warm sun was drying the limpid air till we could observe the most minute details of the preparations made to receive us. The wild groups were gesticulating fiercely. Stalwart figures were flourishing lances and fumbling over matchlocks of portentous length. What was more serious, it was not merely a question of patience with them—of waiting till the friendly currents should wash the precious waif to their feet. For more than one long boat had been dragged down from its berth in the sides of the ravine, and was bobbing about by this time in the waters of the little estuary. Masts were being stepped and yards hoisted. And, "Od, Sirs, they'll lay us aboard in the twinkling of a bed-post if we don't find the means of fending them off!" ejaculated the Captain.

But in the meantime a bustle on board distracted our attention. The sight of the threatening preparations on the land had changed the abject panic of our passengers into the passing courage of desperation. Better to chance it on the troubled straits than than trust the tender mercies of the Riffs. There was a rush made on the only boat, some members of the demoralized crew taking the lead, and somehow it was lowered without upsetting. The Captain eased his conscience with a warning of its state, which went altogether unheeded. "Ye madmen! ye daft, doited idiots! I tell you she makes water like a bauchled boot; and she's bound to sink with you if you put over for the Spanish side." But, all the same, a ladder was let down, and a human cascade of Hadjis and Jews and mongrel sailors began to precipitate itself over the side. The crazy tub floated comparatively comfortably under the steamer's lee. They managed to shove off before it was filled to the swamping point; and, selfishly speaking, we could well spare them. Yet much of the company they left behind with us was even less desirable. There were the women and the children, the old and the feeble, all harmless and helpless; but besides there was an ugly knot of sturdy Moslem fatalists.

"It's likely, doubtless, that may be their notion," responded the Captain, when I suggested the idea. "And we'll do wisely to hold together when we go about our work, and keep an eye on each other and on them in case of accidents."

The weapons we could muster were dealt out, so that five out of the half dozen of an effective force were formidably armed. Roper and myself had handy breech-loading carbines, the very thing for the circumstances, warranted deadly up to 300 yards, and revolvers into the bargain. The Captain and his mate had our No. 12 central fires, loaded with B. B. cartridges, that would scatter like case-shot at short ranges. The Yankee engineer, backwoods bred, had taken kindly to a ponderous ducking-gun. Mr. Davidson, able seaman, had to content himself with the rusty fowling-piece belonging to the vessel, and a pike he contrived to improvise for the occasion. Aft on the quarter-deck the Osalez had kept themselves very much to themselves. Certainly their isolation was by no particular wish of the young lady's, and indeed she seemed to gain something more than courage from the affectionate looks her lover threw at her. She actually seemed to enjoy the excitement, and at all events had brightened up amazingly with the beautiful morning. She had let a great burnoose slip back on her pretty shoulders, and coquettishly adjusted her brilliant neck-ribbon. Positively, I saw her slip off her hat when Roper's back was turned, and, producing a tiny brush and comb from somewhere in her raiment, proceed to smoothe those magnificent tresses of hers. It was sure she did not realize the worst terrors of her situation, or her eyes and cheeks would scarcely have been so lustrous. Her father did. Evidently he was exceedingly sorry for himself, and, perhaps, to do him justice, still more anxious for her. Knocking about the straits and the African coast in the way of his very promiscuous business, he could scarcely have been altogether unaccustomed to danger. But this time the danger was far graver than usual, and then, as a careful man of business, he was irritated at having rushed into it wantonly.

As the Moors on shore got more forward with their preparations he had grown more excited, until he began almost to rave.

"You've been persecuting us on the Rock for these months past, and what evil demon brought you after us to Tangiers, Captain Roper? Should I ever return again in safety to my home—"

He looked the Shylock all over as he left the menace unspoken. Jack on his side burst out this time, but it was neither the unreasonable charge nor the implied threat he took fire at.

"What demon tempted you, you miserable man, to bring your daughter into such fearful peril for your blind, idiotical fancies? As if I had ever dreamed you were in Tangiers till that unlucky hour you ran into my arms."

The indignation in his eyes was the more terrible in a man habitually so calm and good-tempered. Osalez was overmastered and perhaps conscience-stricken. At all events he said nothing, though he stood his ground, till Jack, who remembered himself, made a mighty effort over his temper, and extended his hand.

"Forgive me, Mr. Osalez, and set my speech off against yours. We have each of us grievances, it seems, and if I have done anything to make your life uncomfortable, again I entreat your pardon frankly. Surely when we are meeting a common danger, and know not what the next hour may bring to us, we can afford to forget our anger, and let bygones be bygones."

Osalez hesitated. His daughter had sprung up and drawn near to them at the first sound of the quarrel; her face was flushing with gratitude to the strong and stately Englishman for his forbearance; but, like a sensible girl, she resisted her first impulse to interpose. That would have been enough to harden the heart of her stiff-necked parent. It was the skipper who volunteered for peacemaker.

"Ay, ay, Mr. Osalez, let bygones be bygones, as the Captain says. Shake hands, and let us all stand shoulder to shoulder, or else they misbegotten devils 'll be letting us have our kale through the reek long ere dinner-time. Take my word for it."

Sullenly acknowledging the cogency of the argument, the Hebrew touched the proffered hand.

"And now," resumed the Captain, "we may as well clear the steamer forward, by heaving some of they brutes of cattle overboard, and when that's done we'll have another try with the anchor. They're but sorrow and trouble to us, they cattle; but they may possibly divert the notice of our friends on shore there."

"The cattle belong to me," interposed Osalez, "and they're just as well where they are in the meantime. One never knows what may happen."

"But it's me that's responsible for the ship and the souls on board of her. You need not bend your brows that fashion, Mr. Osalez; it's long odds against both of us being spared for the one to dismiss the other."

"But it's no question of life, man—not for me at least," said Osalez hurriedly, as it appealing to the Captain against the doom he dreaded. "The Moors will know me; there are those on board who will tell them; though heaven knows what they may have out of me for a ransom."

The Captain gave his shoulders a shrug worthy of Dumolard. I couldn't help whispering to Roper, "A beautifully unselfish character, your father-in-law;" but I don't believe he heard me. His face was speaking comfort and sympathy to Esther, who was blushing for her father, till she looked more bewitching than ever.

It was no very difficult matter getting rid of the cattle—only withdrawing a board and driving them overboard; soon they were to be seen striking out for the shore in all directions. And, as the Captain had surmised, the Riffs got ready to welcome them.

While our stray stock were being roped and penned ashore, we had again to let go the anchor. Indeed, it was high time to make our last effort. There were reefs immediately ahead of us, both to port and starboard; and, judging by the white patches of broken water, we might strike on a submerged rock at any moment. Anxiously we watched again after the plash; again the anchor was dragging, and the steamer moving still. Again we had gone despondently to the capstan-bar, when a jerk responded to the strain. The anchor had bit, and held firmly.

The sense of relief was great, but it did not last. The reprieve seemed likely to be very temporary.

"We'll have time to look about us now, eh, Captain?" exclaimed Osalez, shooting up buoyantly to the surface from the depths of his despondency.

The Captain showed no corresponding exhilaration. "We might possibly have had the time, had you but fitted us with the new cable I begged of you the day before we left the Rock. As it is, I'm thinking the few sovereigns you kept in your purse may cost you mair cash than you'll care to part with, and us many a life forbye." It was the Captain's theory that the anchor had caught hold of a ledge of rock; that the cable at this moment must be fretting on the sharp stone edge. "And I'll take my solemn davy there isn't a sound strand in it; and more than one of them were snappit already, as you saw and found for yourselves."

"The Riffs, at any rate, are not in the secret of the quality of your ground-tackle," exclaimed Roper, after a time. "See! the beggars are getting impatient, and mean to come off to us, as we won't go ashore to them."

It was even so. A couple of boats were being loaded down to the gunwales with people, and both parties bristled with matchlock-barrels and spear-heads. Sweeps were got out and manned by great muscular barbarians. They would be aboard of us in no time, if we made no objections. We looked blank, certainly, but I think determined. We had been preparing ourselves for this for some time; and then nothing is more wearying or worrying than suspense. Just then the mate, who stuck to his special charge like a man, and had been letting off his brass cannon at irregular intervals, walked up to it to fire another shot. The usual reverberations had risen and died away—hark! could that be an echo of them from the Spanish side? Latterly we had been too much occupied nearer home to keep a very bright look-out to seaward; but now we made a simultaneous rush to various vantage-points. Lightest and quickest, Esther Osalez had anticipated the rest of us.

"The steamer! the steamer! the steamer!" she shouted, letting her opera-glass rattle down upon the deck, clapping her little hands, jumping in joyous excitement on the cabin-hatch where she had perched herself.

"A gun-boat from Gibraltar or Algesiras," pronounced the Captain, after a long, steady look through his telescope.

"The Groper, for a thousand! Calverley's surveying ship. She's always poking about the Straits in all weathers." Such was the idea of Roper, and he was notorious for excellent eyes.

But Groper or not, she was yet a great way off, and it was hard to tell for the tumbling waves whether she was actually heading down for us. We hoped the best, however, and soon had reason to believe it. If that was her gun it must have been in response to our signal, so we fired again and were distinctly answered this time. It was the cool and collected skipper who reminded us that our rejoicings were premature. "It's a race after all, remember, between friends and foes. There's no doubt of it that the Riffs have sighted that boat long before we did, and that's the reason they're so keen upon coming aboard here. They're dour deevils to deal with in any case, and they'll be harder to beat off than ever, now that they see us like to slip through their fingers."

"If it's a race there can be no question who is making the running. I should say they must be pretty nearly within 400 yards by this time, eh, Jack?"

Roper nodded assent, glanced round at his lady-love to see that she was admiring his adroitness, sighted his carbine to its longest range, and pitched it up to his shoulder. He "browned" the boatfull, no doubt; still, allowing for the pitching of one craft and the other, it was a pretty as well as a lucky shot. The boat yawed visibly and shipped a wave. One of the men pulling had dropped his oar as if the handle had burned him. But all the same, on they came again; the master of the engines tried his long piece with no results, and a couple of shots of my own had expended themselves on the air or the water. Our enemies regained their confidence, and while one boat deliberately slackened speed, another went off upon a detour to approach us from a different quarter. We kept loading and firing again, but thanks probably to the double motion, our practice left a good deal to desire.

"This will never do," said the Captain, very sensibly. "It's no time for practicing at long ranges. We had best get down behind the bulwarks, let them draw nearer, and bide our time."

Roper and Osalez, acting as allies for once, forced Esther to lie down on her rug. She utterly refused to go below decks. We could catch at last the splash of the sweeps in spite of the sound of the breakers. The Captain raised his head over the bulwarks, and drew a scattering fire of musket-balls which did him no harm whatever. "Now then, all of you, and take it steady, for God's sake!" This time the warning we gave them was unmistakable. A couple of individuals who were standing up pitched head-foremost into the water, where they splashed about like wounded wild-fowl. One or two more dropped among the ballast of the boat. While the Riffs were occupied picking up their crippled comrades, the battery of breech-loaders was charged again. Another round, more casualties, and confusion became more confounded. Leaving their friends to their fate, they turned this time and headed for the beach, like Cleopatra's galleys flying from the fight at Actium. The cheer that followed them in their retreat was cut short by a scream. It appeared that Miss Osalez's feminine curiosity had tempted her to peer out the other way, and the sight that greeted her was the second boat far nearer than we should have fancied. It had fetched a compass, caught both the breeze and the current, and with hoisted sail was slipping swiftly down upon us. But what made the scream finish more shrilly than it began, was the proceedings of the handful of Mussulmans on board. Naturally anxious to cut short the exchange of shots, they fancied the moment come to interfere with decision. The leader of them, the same who had jostled Miss Osalez the night before, had shuffled out of his slippers, and was gliding toward Roper with uplifted knife. Roper, all unconscious, was in the act of delicately adjusting one of the Moslem's co-religionists, when Esther's scream brought him to his legs as if he had been galvanized. Changing his hands from the stock of his carbine to the muzzle, with the quickness of thought he anticipated his assailant by knocking him senseless—"a most salutary warning for the rest of the blackguards," as the Captain observed. And meantime Osalez had placed the contents of his blunderbuss at the disposal of the second boat's crew. It was a long range for the weapon, but by luck or skill he shot plumb centre.

"Hurrah, my lads, here's the steamer coming!" exclaimed the Captain in exceeding glee; and, indeed, it soon began to look like it. The hull was just rising out of the waters, and all hands agreed she was no other than the Groper. "Hurrah!" shouted Roper.

There's many a slip between the cup and the lip. The vessel gave a lurch that somehow sent Roper almost into Esther's arms, and the lurch was followed by a marked increase in our motion.

"The Lord help us!" exclaimed the Captain, "it's the tow that's parted. You've done it this time, as I said, Mr. Osalez; what would you offer now, would you have let me bend in the rope you refused?"

I believe most of us felt moved to cast the Hebrew overboard, but his fresh paroxysm of anguish and self-indignation might have disarmed us. It was only the tough texture of his garments that prevented his rending them; and failing that he leaped up on a bench under the bulwarks, and began wildly gesticulating toward the distant steamer. Another roll—his feet go from under him, and he vanishes from our sight. I rushed forward to see the fez cap disappear down the vortex of a small whirlpool; what hope was there of his being saved, with that thick poncho clinging to him?

Esther, I must say, looked sublimely beautiful, as she tore her cloak from her throat as if she were preparing to make a plunge overboard. She turned like a fury on the Captain, who had laid hold of her promptly, with great presence of mind; and slight as she was, she must have tasked his strength to hold without hurting her, had not an incident occurred to divert her excitement. The moment Osalez had tilted over, Roper had begun to strip. In a second or two he had parted with coat, boots, and braces. The next moment he had bounded across the deck, taken a quiet header from the other side, dived, and disappeared also. Ten to one his header might have brought him to grief upon a rock, and who could answer for the strength of the under-currents? As for Esther, she dragged the Captain to the other side by strength of will rather than of body, and utterly unconscious of the man who held her, gazed wildly down into the seething water. In vain—there was no penetrating for an inch below those swirling circles; death might be grappling your dearest within a fathom of you, but at best you could only imagine the agony.

"Hold up, old fellow!" I shouted, as if he could hear me, and my shouting would help him, for I had seen the fair locks floating in the water beside the grizzled bullet-head of Osalez. A life-buoy, dexterously pitched, went skimming up to his very cheek, and the next moment Roper's arm was passed through it, and he was drifting in comparative safety. A rope went after the buoy, and at last we hauled the couple on board. Osalez was utterly insensible when we laid him down, and for a moment we believed it was all over. But his daughter, when her first agitation was passed, showed herself the best physician of any of us. At length the chest heaved, the eyelids trembled, and the blood began to stir in the veins, till we could perceive a faint beat in the pulse. Then, and when she was assured that life had revived, she raised herself to thank his preserver. But Jack neither gave her time to speak nor said one word himself. He merely looked, and opened his arms, and, all dripping, as he was, she flew straight into them, resigned herself to his embrace, and buried her face in his bosom.

"And why the devil shouldn't she? I would wish to ask you," exclaimed the Captain, looking round savagely, as if any one had impeached her delicacy; and to tell the truth, in the tension of our nerves we all regarded the impulse as perfectly natural.

The yarn has run already to an unconscionable length, and it boots not to dwell on the fag end of it. Broken loose from her moorings, the steamer still set for the shore, and the Riffs took heart to have another try for us. Again they had to beat a bloody and ignominious retreat, encouraged as we were by the swift approach of the Groper. Her Majesty's vessel took the Mary Anne in tow, and the tardy voyage which might have been disagreeable at another time, seemed delightful after our recent experiences. By nightfall we were landed on the quays of Gibraltar. Osalez, enveloped in blankets, was under way for his residence. Three months later I had the pleasure of assisting at the quietest of weddings, when Esther Osalez, only daughter and heiress of the late Abraham Osalez, of Trafalgar Cottage, Gibraltar, was married to John Augustus Roper, Captain in her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery. What is more, I had been requested to give away the bride; for the late Abraham Osalez had died of the fever contracted on the eventful night when his ill-found steamer was wrecked off the Riff coast. I may add that, before breathing his last, he gave his child his blessing, with absolute *carte blanche* to marry the man who might please her fancy, surmising, doubtless, with his customary shrewdness, the quarter in which her choice would fall. As for religious objections, Osalez, as it may be imagined, had never been a bigot, and had kept a great deal of Christian company in his time; while his daughter found Jack the most eloquent of controversialists, and changed her creed before her marriage. For the rest of the *dramatis personæ*, the mercantile influence Jack had won in wedlock found excellent berths for the worthy skipper as well as the mate and the Yankee engineer. The boat-load of passengers, who had vanished from our sight and thought, had perhaps as much luck as they deserved. Driven ashore in the bay, they were duly stripped, but dismissed as scarcely worth the murdering.—*Blackwood.*

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—The ancient practice of marriage by capture, which has left some traces even in our customs and sports—notably in that popular game of kiss-in-the-ring, a mimic representation of the great game of marriage—finds many illustrations in Mongol life. Rubruquis, who visited the hordes of Tartary, and was entertained in the tent of the immediate successors of Yenghis Khan, describes a Mongol marriage thus: "Therefore, when any man hath bargained with another for a maid, the father of a damsel makes him a feast; in the meantime she flies away to some of her kinsfolk to hide herself. Then the father says to the bridegroom, 'My daughter is yours; take her wheresoever you can find her.' Then he and his friends seek her till they find her, and having found her, he takes her by force and carries her to his own house." This simple form of marriage contract is still preserved among the Koraks and Tchuctchus, tribes of north-eastern Siberia. There the damsel is pursued by her admirer, and hides herself among the pologs, or cabins made of skins, which form the internal compartments of their dwellings. The womankind assist her in her pretended evasion, and not till the bridegroom has caught his bride and left the impression of his finger-nail upon her tender skin is the betrothal completed. The analogous customs in ancient Roman marriages here strike one with the myth of the rape of the Sabines; but we need not go so far afield. The customs of a Welsh wedding, up to a very recent date, included a mimic pursuit of the bride by the bridegroom, both on horseback; and even in our English manner, when the bridegroom invariably goes to seek his bride on the wedding morn. But the value of womankind in a pastoral life, where there is so much for her to do in the way of milking, cheese and butter making, and so on, brings a further element into the relationship. A price must be paid for the future companion, and the kalim or wedding portion enters largely into the question. A more modern Mongol wedding is described by Huc, that most amusing of Jesuit fathers. The religious ceremonies are those of Buddhism. The marriage is arranged by the parents, who settle the dower that is to be paid to the father of the bride by means of mediators. When the contract has been concluded, the father of the bridegroom, accompanied by his nearest relatives, carries the news to the family of the bride. They prostrate themselves before the domestic altar, and offer up a boiled sheep's head, milk, and a sash of white silk. During the repast all the relations of the bride receive a piece of money, which they deposit in a vase filled with wine made of fermented milk, (we have, or had, a similar custom of hiding a ring or money in the wedding cake,) the father of the bride drinks the milk and keeps the money. The lamas, or priests, fix an auspicious day, when the bridegroom sends a deputation to escort the bride. There is a feigned opposition to the departure of the bride, who is placed on a horse and led three times (note the three mystic circles) round the paternal house, and then taken at full gallop to the tent prepared for the purpose near the dwelling of her father-in-law. All the Tartars of the neighborhood repair to the wedding feast and offer their presents, which consist of beasts and eatables. These go to the father of the bridegroom, and often recoup him the sum he has paid for the son's bride. Rather a shame, one would think, of that selfish papa, did we not reflect that he will have to support his son and daughter, or at all events set them up with sheep and cattle from his flocks and herds.—*Belgravia.*

THE "PUNCH" WRITERS.—*Punch* writers were mostly fond of children. It was Thackeray's delight to "tip" boys. When Sidney Blanchard was a little fellow, on one of his school holidays Thackeray gave him a dinner at the Garrick, took him to the theatre in the evening, and enjoyed himself immensely in the delight of the boy. Leech was never happier than in his pictures of children and their childish humor. Du Maurier is never more at home than when he is delineating some quaint joke in which the children are the actors. Tom Hood was one of the most simple and gentle-minded of poets. Men who love children are invariably good fellows; and in their own homes, or round the *Punch* table, Mark Lemon, Jerrold, Horace Mayhew, Leech, Thackeray, Tom Hood, John Tenniel were simply a party of grown-up boys, full of the freedom and unconventional geniality of youth. In their troubles and in their pleasures they were a happy family.—*London Society.*

EGG DANCE IN INDIA.—This is not, as one might expect from the name given it, a dance upon these fragile objects. It is executed in this wise: The dancer, dressed in a corsage and very short skirt, carries a willow wheel of moderate diameter fastened horizontally upon the top of her head. Around this wheel threads are fastened, equally distant from each other, and at the end of each of these threads is a slip-noose, which is kept open by a glass bead. Thus equipped, the young girl comes toward the spectators with a basket full of eggs, which she passes around for inspection, to prove that they are real, and not imitations. The music strikes up a jerky, monotonous strain, and the dancer begins to whirl around with great rapidity. Then, seizing an egg, she puts it in one of the slip-nooses, and, with a quick motion, throws it from her in such a way as to draw the knot tight. The swift turning of the dancer produces a centrifugal force which stretches the thread out straight like a ray shooting from the circumference of the circle. One after another the eggs are thrown out in these slip-nooses, until they make a horizontal aureole or halo about the dancer's head. Then the dance becomes still more rapid—so rapid in fact that it is difficult to distinguish the features of the girl; the moment is critical; the least false step, the least irregularity in time, and the eggs dash against each other. But how can the dance be stopped? There is but one way—that is to remove the eggs in the way in which they have been put in place. This operation is by far the more delicate of the two. It is necessary that the dancer, by a single motion, exact and unerring, should take hold of the egg, and remove it from the noose. A single false motion of the hand, the least interference with one of the threads, and the general arrangement is suddenly broken, and the whole performance disastrously ended. At last all the eggs are successfully removed; the dancer suddenly stops, and without seeming in the least dizzied by this dance of twenty-five or thirty minutes, she advances to the spectators with a firm step, and presents them the eggs, which are immediately broken in a flat dish to prove that there is no trick about the performance.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

WEST INDIAN CURES.—Most wonderful is the beautiful simplicity of some remedies—remedies not to be met with in any Pharmacopœia, or any doctor's book whatever. Only think that a few hard red seeds of one of the leguminous plants common here, worn round the neck, will prevent a "rush of blood to the head," whatever that terrible expression means. Only think, too, that a little bit of scarlet cloth round the neck, no matter how narrow a strip it may be, will keep off the whooping-cough. Perhaps the sanguineous color of the seeds is a sort of homeopathic remedy—like curing like; but why the cloth cures the whooping-cough, and why it must be scarlet, who can say? Simplest of all cures, however, is a small bit of paper, carefully made in the form of a cross, then wet and stuck on a baby's forehead to take away the hiccough. This is a true homeopathic remedy in another way. It can't hurt you, even if it do you no good. In the Island of Nevis there is an unfailing cure for warts. They must be rubbed with a bit of stolen meat. The peculiarity about this remedy is that it does not matter what the meat is, whether pork or mutton, beef, veal, or venison, or anything else. It is true it must not be fowl or fish, but meat. But the virtue is in the theft. The meat must be stolen, or you may rub with it until you rub it all away, and no result will follow. All West Indians are familiar with the virtue of a wedding-ring for rubbing a "stye," as those disagreeable little boils on the eyelid are called. One can understand the use of the friction or of the heat that is produced thereby. But the thing is that the ring must be a wedding-ring. Not every plain gold ring will do. The reason probably is that a wedding-ring is something which, once given, can never be taken back. It is therefore regarded as a suitable antidote to these styes or "cat-boils," as the Barbadian negro calls them, for, in my small-boy days, it was firmly believed by my old black nurse, and so taught to me, that if you gave anything away, and then took back, you were sure of a "cat-boil." In these cases, one can be one's own doctor, even though you "have a fool for your patient." But there are some horrible troubles, in which you need the aid of an adept. Such, for example, is the presence in the body of bits of broken glass, old nails, and such like, which can be drawn out, rubbed out, squeezed out, or got out somehow through the sufferer's skin by the man or woman supposed to possess some mysterious power. Hard as it may be of belief, it is nevertheless true, that not more than two years ago an instance occurred in the chief town of St. Croix, of two old negroes, natives of the island, one of whom was foolish enough to fetch in from the country an Antiguan negro man to rub nails out of his wife's leg. The Antiguan man was well paid for the job, and after a great deal of soaping he got an immense number of nails through the old woman's skin. They dropped from her leg freely through his hands into a basin, an indefinite number having been, of course, provided for the occasion by him. If he had not been interrupted by the entrance of an unbeliever, in the person of the old woman's son, who caused him to make a hasty exit through the window, there is no telling what he might have drawn out of her, as nothing was too hard for him to do or for his victims to believe. In a multitude of instances the illness comes from the presence of some evil spirit. Rarely, if ever, do we find among negroes any such idea as that the spirits of the departed dead revisit earth with a good intent. Joined with the gross materialism of these people there is yet a strong conviction of the agency of spirits, but almost always as doing actual hurt—as being an influence decidedly hostile to living people. The "jumbies" in some islands—notably St. Croix—are evil-disposed. The only innocent propensity they have in that island is to wear "jumby-beads." These are little red seeds, very bright, and with a black spot on every one. One would presume they are called "jumby-beads" because they are the "particular vanity" that the jumbies indulge in by way of ornamentation. The same seeds are called "crab's eyes" in Barbados, from their resemblance to the eyes of a very active little red crab well known there. The Barbadian ghosts are not so elaborately got up, it seems, as their St. Croisian brethren.—*Contemporary Review.*

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—In England the Legislature has reversed the curfew. That body does not begin to awaken until after 8 o'clock in the evening. It has realized Addison's satire on the customs of his time, when the daughters were busy at crimp and basset, while the grandmothers were asleep, whereas it used to be, he says, that the latter were wont to sit up last in the family. Some one, speaking of this custom of nocturnal deliberation in Parliament, thinks that the Parliamentarians are the worse rulers for it, as their heads are muddled with wine. It is regarded as another line of separation from the people, who generally use night for sleep, and the spirit of dissipation and fashion conspire thus to render such members sorry guardians of liberty. They are called a parcel of drinking, gambling, nervous, gouty men, unfit to wage war with corruption, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Parliament House, it is confessed, has a dingy daylight, and the inspiration to speak by gas is too great to be lost. Disraeli last June threatened the home rulers with day sessions on the Irish bill, so as to hurry the debate to a conclusion. Is it a harsh judgment on Parliament to say that nocturnal sessions unfit it for business? But it is Leigh Hunt's judgment, and to be taken *cum grano salis.* We pit against him Douglas Jerrold, who says that the owl "the very wisest thing in feathers," is silent all the day. Like the scolding wife she hoots only at night. Since the hours of owls and legislators in England are alike, we leave the reader to settle the question between Hunt and Jerrold—night and day. It was in the convivial night sessions, in 1797, that Pitt and Dundas labored under the scandal of sometimes appearing drunk in the House of Commons. Out of it grew the famous epigram:

Pitt—"I cannot see the Speaker, Hal; can you?"
Dundas—"Not see the Speaker! —— me, I see two!"

But it is a significant commentary on our time that the old Parliamentarians met at 8 A. M. In the time of the Stuarts the sessions ran till "candles were brought in." Late hours and luxury go together. The industrious are at their dreams, and legislators are cheating the scale of labor to heap the scale of wealth. Such is the complaint in England. And are we not approaching the British fashion all too fast? By A. D. 1900 Congress will meet after dinner; and then look out for the menagerie!—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD MANIA.—There are not many now living who can remember the inauguration fraught with such momentous consequences to the whole human race. But few remember who do not read their *Hansard* the extraordinary opposition from the most scientific men of the age, as well as from vested interests, and more than all from prejudice—the universal buffer—with which the proposals of Stephenson were met. They are, however, written in the chronicles, and it would do great good to many men to read them. They would see how that which was impossible came to pass, and how that which "never could be"—is! Exactly twenty years passed away, and a new battle-field appeared. What an old fogy the bright young striplings of the day think a man who talks of '45! And yet how the events of that period are burned into the brain of those who lived through the time! Various, indeed, are the experiences of that epoch, various as the men—ay, and women too—who then lived. It is worth the while of any one who takes interest in the development of the resources of his country to consult the newspaper files of that period. Each morning brought to the light half a dozen schemes. Lists of provisional committee-men occupied columns of type. One prospectus was particularly notable at the time. It had at least 250 names, but you would have to go half-way through it before you arrived at an Esquire. Earls, Marquises, Barons, and Baronets headed a list, followed by Army, Navy, and local magnates. The fever gathered strength as the year advanced. Men whose houses were in St. James' and Pall Mall were seen dodging about the city. Parliament adjourned only to give the members and their friends more time for Capel Court. The grouse called in vain, and the partridges, and even the pheasants, had two or three months' more life that year. The talk at dinner was of railways. Fair girls in the dance asked their partners what they thought of this or that project, and the streets throughout the city echoed with the monosyllable "scrip." Fair women smiled their sweetest upon young committee-men, that their applications might be specially "marked" for allotment; and even the hearts of Secretaries were attacked by female wiles to secure the much-coveted allotment letter. It was a wonderful time for clerks. Solicitors and accountants actually waited at office doors, pouncing upon those who had already worked all day, and enlisting them for the coming night. If ever England was mad it was then. The cold months of the year came and subdued the fever—*anglicè*, the requisitions of Parliament in the way of "standing orders" made it too late for new schemes. But just at this moment the leviathan of the press came down with a leader one morning, and "sat down" upon everything—everything; no matter what. The whole railway system was attacked. Two days afterward a trimming leader was written, fixing the former observations on the new schemes and letting out the established lines from its strictures. The effect was what might have been expected. It was very much like putting a rope across the hill after the horses have passed the Derby winning-post. The race is run, but the horses come to grief. The mania was over, and men were settling down to put their affairs in order. The "leader" came and scattered panic and loss in every direction. Now, what did it all mean? It meant the network of railways which now cover our land. To that which is called the railway mania we owe our present railway system. Granted that it might have been laid down more methodically; our answer is, but for the mania it would not have been laid down at all, or not for another generation.—*Belgravia.*

A BURIED LOVE.

Our love was born amid the purple heather,
 When winds were still, and vesper lights were red;
For one bright year we cherished it together;
 Now, it lies cold and dead.

Dead; and across the brown hill-ridges, wailing,
 Comes the wild Autumn in her swift return,
With sullen tears, and misty garments trailing
 Over the faded fern.

Ah, there may come a time—God send it quickly—
 When love's lone grave shall wear a fragrant wreath
Of blooms, and velvet mosses, piling thickly
 Upon the dust beneath.

And we, across the heather slow returning,
 May seek, perchance, this sacred mound of ours;
Seek it, unvexed by any foolish yearning,
 And find it lost in flowers.

—*Good Words.*

PIPES.—In styles of pipe I have experimented largely; have sounded the gamut of plain clay, gambier, meerschaum, (and chip,) charcoal, porcelain, and brier. The plain clay—the cutty—is workmanlike and democratic; I think I would adopt it if I were running for high office. Gambier is rather fantastic, but colors as easily as sweet sixteen; to me it is an objection that, being made in molds, I know not how many thousand people may be pufling at the twin brother or sister of that between my fingers. As for the charcoals, they promised well, and were not without their season of popularity; there was something of classic elegance and simplicity in their smooth black dress and silver trimming. But they didn't wear well, somehow; they broke and got incurable croup, and of course never altered their color for better or worse. And the porcelain was hard and harsh, heating and unabsorbent; so the question finally lay between meerschaum and brier. Now, than a fine piece of true meerschaum nothing is more fascinating, sweeter, handsomer. Mark its tender, creamy tint, its soft, fine lustre, its smooth texture. Lift it—it is light as a sponge; and you can almost indent it by the pressure of your fingers. You fill it (rather, if you are wise, you fill a false bowl set on to it,) and as you draw in the smoke you can almost see the delicate brown flushing deeper and deeper through the white. By slow degrees, lest you overheat it, with most jealous care, lest you chip or scratch it, do you prosecute the experiment, until, after some weeks or months, the point of perfection is attained. There is nothing comparable to the warm, intense brown, mottled and shaded, rich and polished, which is now diffused around the bowl. It is not like moss agates, nor oriental marbles, nor precious woods, yet it brings all these delicately to mind. The color lies in clusters, as it were, yet shades off uniformly toward the lip, which is burned white. Around the neck it is deepest and thickest, and just here you can hardly call it less than black. There is a similar difference between the pipe now and in its primitive purity, to that between a sunlit cloud at midday and the same gilded and empurpled by the splendor of sunset. Not always, however, nor indeed often, is such success in meerschaum-coloring met with. In the first place, instead of meerschaum, it turns out to be "chip," which is shavings of meerschaum welded together, and so recut; the pipes look well enough in the shop, but all the sponginess and delicacy is lost; the oil cannot penetrate, or comes out in blotches here and there; the bowl becomes rusty and dirty, all the perique in the world can produce nothing better on it than a dirty yellow tint, irregularly distributed, and the draft gets easily clogged. Similar is the result should the pipe prove—meerschaum, indeed, but—of a hard, impenetrable variety. Nothing can be done; you may boil it and burn it, and make it all sorts of colors, but you deceive neither yourself nor any one else into thinking it comparable to the genuine, inimitable "sea-foam."—*Galaxy.*

WHO TAUGHT THE ETRUSCANS?—While there is no proof that the advent of Corinthian artists in Etruria had been preceded by the importation of Corinthian wares or works of art—that, in fact, they had followed in the wake of their trade—it must seem reasonable to suppose that these exiles, if not invited by admirers among the Etruscans, had founded their prospects of appreciation on favorable reports of the artistic tendencies of their adopted country. That they were well received there can be little doubt, and if they were not followed by others of the brotherhood in Greece, it was nevertheless now shown to Etruscan artists where models were to be found, if they cared to seek for them. The sculptures in Greek temples were free for their inspection. The penalty of following impulsively some new and great example, whether in art, literature, or active life, is the annihilation of originality or creative force in the followers, a result which, in regard to art, is familiarly expressed by the word "school." To be sure, there is also another penalty, consisting of a certain specious eminence attained by many who otherwise would be entirely incapable of any artistic combination whatsoever. But that falls on the outside public. Both consequences, doubtless, attended the spread of the great Greek example in Etruria, between 700 B. C. and 500 B. C. An impulse of this kind, while it carries along with it artists of ambition, leaves often behind persons employed in inferior branches of art, as may be seen, for instance, from this, that the sublime impetus of Pheidias passed over the heads of at least the gem-engravers and die-sinkers of Athens. As regards the latter, we are told that the traditional types of tha coins were retained in the interest of commerce, and it was then apparently argued that, gem-engraving and die-sinking being in the hands of the same persons, a limitation set on the one class of objects would extend naturally to the other. But one would rather have expected a contrary result, that these artists would have made an effort, had they felt the impulse, to assert their freedom when it was not denied them. Now, if there is one class of objects among the remains of Etruscan antiquity which more than another may be correctly assigned to a residuum of native artists left behind by the more ambitious imitators of the Greeks, it is the large class of gold ornaments and jewelry. So strikingly peculiar, indeed, are they that the essential difference between "Greek" and "Etruscan" in art could not be better illustrated than by a comparison of them with Greek productions of the same nature. In the latter, grace and beauty of design are supreme; in the former, taste certainly, but above everything a laborious minuteness, to which all energies were strained. Where a Greek would have made a pattern by means of a thin gold wire, an Etruscan preferred to carry out the same pattern with almost invisibly distinct globules, separately made, and soldered in the necessary order. Till lately the marvelous fineness of this granulated work was considered inimitable by goldsmiths. To the Greeks, at least, in the active times after B. C. 500, the result, it is possible, did not appear to compensate for the trouble, though, on occasion, they did not spare prolonged labor, as may be seen in the celebrated Milo necklace in the British Museum. Examples of Greek goldsmith's work, previous to this date, are extremely scarce, but when they do occur, as in the tombs of Camirus, in Rhodes, the likeness between some of them and the Etruscan productions, both in design and in the matter of granulation, is so striking that at first sight they might be regarded as importations from Etruria. It is noticeable among them that in the later specimens the actual and laborious granulation is superseded by an easily produced imitation, which has the same effect as the dotted lines employed on the early Greek coins, and in a measure also in sculpture, to indicate hair and some other details, the modeling of which is an impossibility to all early artists. If it were certain, as seems most natural, that in this matter the goldsmith has preceded the die-sinker, it could then be argued, to explain, first, the persistency with which the Etruscans clung to this form of work, and, secondly, the fact of these globules being, so to speak, rampant, on the coins of the Pelasgi in Thrace, that both their nationalities had parted from the original race at a time when this branch of art had arrived at this particular stage; and that, in short, both were Pelasgi, and both kindred of the Greeks. This much is certain, that the dotted lines so conspicuous by their presence in early Greek coins and sculpture, by their absence after 500 B. C., pervade, like a second nature, Etruscan gold work, apparently from first to last. To this day even, it is said, village goldsmiths in the Apennines retain the art.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE LONDON MARRIAGE MART.—A sad sight in London society is the man or woman of half a dozen seasons, disenchanted of their first genuine delight in mere amusement, and disappointed in their hope of a "good marriage." They remind one of the statue of salt which Lot left in the wilderness, its blank face turned wearily to the city whence no more good could come. The undignified position of these veterans is hidden from themselves—at least let us hope so—though apparent to all others. They generally go by some nickname among their acquaintance, and as years go on the chains of habit become heavy on them, and when they would be glad to drop out of the ranks, somehow they cannot make up their minds to do so. How often have we seen such people. They would have been delighted if chance had torn them out of the silly round of parties and balls, and dropped them in a quiet Richmond or Hampstead cottage, smothered in vines, and set in a meadow with a few shade-trees and a brook near by. But they will never have the nerve to put themselves there, and break with the lounging habits of their *set.* They must go on, making the most of their chance invitations to other men's tables, other women's homes; they struggle on, spending on their dress and social appearance the little fortune which in the ideal cottage would not only keep them comfortably, but also provide them with a charming and intellectual companion in the shape of a husband or wife. A great deal of nonsense has been talked in England about the impossibility of living on three hundred a year; but among scores the man or woman could prove what nonsense it really is. Even in America, where living is dearer, a man and his wife can live on $1,500 a year, and be comfortable. A great many of these surface ornaments of society of whom we have been speaking, especially men, could live a happy, pleasant, cozy life, full of interest and full of work, on the same sum which now barely keeps them at their club and chambers, and just pays their tailor's bill. From the most to the least important of the army of London fashion, every individual is more or less wasting his substance, whether mental or material; but in none is the folly so glaring as in the old young man, whose income is slender and not always certain.—*The Galaxy.*

A DESSERT SERVICE.—To persons who are thinking of collecting old china we are almost inclined to give the well-known advice of *Punch* to persons about to marry—"Don't." Prices are almost prohibitory just now, except to people with very long purses indeed. Still there are bargains to be got, and there is china to be bought, though not at fashionable *bric-à-brac* shops, or at the great auction marts of the metropolis. No one, for instance, can go far wrong who buys for a pound or so a pretty teacup and saucer which has a well-painted group of flowers upon it, or a fine landscape; the painting is worth all the money, and such things do turn up occasionally at out-of-the-way auctions and in small country towns. The writer was not long since at the house of a country clergyman in a remote county, where he observed some apples upon a dish of old Worcester china—the square-marked Worcester—painted with exotic birds. Upon inquiry whether the owner knew of its value, he was informed that it was a part of their common dessert service, which had been in family use for two generations, and was thought to be nice, but not more valuable than other china. He examined the plates and dishes, however—there were about a dozen altogether—and told his host that this little service was worth probably a couple of hundred pounds, a communication which was received with a general laugh of amazement and incredulity. However, this dessert service was sent to Christie's, and sold for a little under two hundred pounds!—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GOETHE'S MOTHER.—The most widely known and loved member of Goethe's family was his mother. She possessed the qualities which win affection—a joyous temperament, a strong desire to please every one, a lively imagination, hearty good-nature, and great common sense. Her youth and inexperience at the time of her marriage have already been alluded to. But she could not long remain a child in the difficult position in which she found herself between the children and the stern, exacting father. All her energies were bent to securing tranquillity in the household, and she was the pilot who, with ready skill and quick wit, carried them all safely through many a stormy passage. The Frau Rath survived her husband twenty-six years, and this was the happiest period of her life, when she saw realized all her fondest anticipations of her son's genius, and felt that there was no prouder title than that of Goethe's mother. She concealed her joy and exaltation behind no thin mask of shyness, but openly laid claim to the honor she thought her due. She was very fond of singing in the circle of her friends her son's songs, which had been set to music by Reichardt; the song in "Faust," "Es war einmal ein König," she was especially fond of; she would call upon the company to make a chorus, and at the conclusion would place her hand upon her heart and proudly exclaim, "Den hab' ich geboren."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

ENGLISH FOOD SUPPLY.—During the past year 1,068,166 animals of all kinds have been brought to the United Kingdom, representing a decrease of 5.7 per cent. as compared with the number received in 1873. Of this total number, 675,103 animals were landed in London and 153,161 at Harwich. The animals are epitomised as follows: 119,808 oxen and bulls, 38,013 cows, 36,041 calves, 758,915 sheep and lambs, and 115,389 swine. A total of 478,506 cwt. of dead meat was imported into London, consisting of 41,686 cwt. salted, and 33,338 fresh or slightly-salted beef, 127,198 cwt. salted and 29,666 cwt. fresh pork, 13,289 cwt. of other kinds, salted or fresh, and 233,329 cwt. of meat preserved otherwise than by salting. The total quantity of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom was 968,921 cwt. as compared with 890,839 cwt. in 1873, and 853,255 cwt. in 1872.

THE IMPERIAL VIOLET.—It was on leaving France for Elba that he said, "I shall return with the violets," and this little sentence—a mere *façon de parler*, as it would seem—was sufficient for his friends and sympathizers. Violet ribbons and violet rings were worn publicly by the Bonapartists as a party distinction, while Napoleon himself was spoken of and toasted as *Caporal*, or *Papa la Violette.* *"Aimez-vous la violette?"* was the question by which a sympathizer might be known. A simple reply in the affirmative indicated that the responder was ignorant of the schemes for the restoration, while the answer, *"Eh bien! elle reviendra au printemps,"* was the sign of a confederate. A favorite picture represented a small group of violets so arranged that in their outlines the profiles of Napoleon, Marie Louise, and the King of Rome could be traced by the initiated, or the profile of Napoleon alone was exhibited, with the motto, *"Il reviendra au printemps."* Byron, in his poem, "Napoleon's Farewell to France," has the following allusion to the violet:

"Farewell to thee, France! but when liberty rallies,
 Once more in thy regions, remember me then;
The violet still grows in the depth of thy valleys,
 Though withered, thy tears will unfold it again."

Such being the significance attached to this little flower, we may imagine how it increased in favor when Napoleon, having escaped from Elba, entered the Tuileries on the 20th of March, 1815, when the violets had indeed returned, and were worn on all sides by his rejoicing friends. Naturally enough, the violet thenceforth continued the Napoleonic flower; and during the Bourbon ascendency it was dangerous to wear one in public, its old significance remaining in full force. When Bonaparte was finally conveyed to St. Helena, we are told that he gave a violet to an English naval officer who accompanied him—an intimation, it may be, of his hope (which was never realized) of a speedy return. The revival, in greater force than ever, in connection with the late Emperor—as manifested at his funeral, and at the mausoleum at Chiselhurst, which is sometimes almost hidden by violets—is, no doubt, chiefly due to tradition. Its popularity, however, was probably enhanced by an incident which happened at the time of the late Emperor's escape from the Fortress of Ham. A packet of violet plants having arrived by diligence, the keeper was directed by Dr. Conneau to plant them in pots, and while his attention was thus occupied, the escape was effected. It is stated that the annual sale of violets in Paris exceeds 6,000,000 bunches, realizing a sum of more than 577,000 francs.—*Argosy.*

THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.—That it will be very spacious is attested by the fact that the front hall—the east end of the building facing toward the public way of Westminster, and very considerably the narrowest portion of the ground—will occupy a space of 140 feet long by 80 feet wide; that here will be the shallow marine and fresh water tanks; and in the galleries of this hall, constructed with every appliance of modern luxury, will be a vast number of large and small dining-rooms. From the front hall, through wide-arched openings in gallery and basement, the public will pass into the large hall and Winter garden, which is 360 feet in length, and 160 in width. Here again, under the galleries, will be large marine and fresh-water tanks. The centre promenade is eight feet wider than that at the Crystal Palace. In the centre of this hall will be the large orchestra, and on the same side the reading-rooms. At the west end will be the concert-room, which, with its galleries and ground space, will hold over two thousand persons. This hall will be used for dramatic entertainments, lectures, and conversazioni, &c. There will be a billiard and smoking room provided. The galleries of the garden hall are to be used for fine art purposes, and a few stalls for the sale of special articles will be permitted. The building will be composed of red brick, with stone facings, and a considerable amount of glass; the roof will be arched. Surely, since pleasure and culture have combined and taken up their abode within such easy reach of us, they will be loyally sought, and magnificently encouraged to increase their dominion! Art, music, and the drama, literature, popular entertaining, flowers, and fishes will assemble themselves together in the great building and help us to be gay together. Mr. Lloyd, who is recognized as a monarch of aquariums, will lure into colossal tanks the monsters of the deep. The playful porpoise and the sprightly shrimp will here be taught that they have respectively higher duties than to plunge in a purposeless manner, and to be formed into sauce for turbot. It will be their proud privilege to aid in the education of the masses—to teach the great majority something of the inner life of the ocean. Knowing how indefatigable this gentleman is, and what astounding energy he brings to bear upon his task, we shall experience but slight surprise if he introduces us to a few silken-haired and sweet-voiced mermaids. Lurline herself will, probably, with her lures contribute to the success of the grand undertaking, and a few more sharks will be added to the number of those already established in the metropolis. Flowers of every hue from every clime will be taught to make themselves at home here, and every form of musical, dramatic, literary, and artistic entertainment that culture can devise and carry out when aided by money will be provided.—*London Society.*

BAD EFFECTS OF LAVISH EXPENDITURE.—There are many practical evils, patent to all, which result from lavish personal expenditure. In almost every case it has a deteriorating effect on the character, pandering to vanity and conceit. In an ideal world no one would obtain additional respect and deference on account of riches. But under present conditions large expenditure is a bribe for obsequious and undeserved homage, quite as certainly as money given by candidates at elections is a bribe for political power. While it tends to make many of the poor false and sycophantish, it as surely has the effect of giving the rich a very exaggerated idea of their own worth and importance. In most cases it is a barrier to free intercourse between a man and his friends, or those who may have been his friends, but who have ceased to be, on account of prosperity, selfishly used, having enabled and encouraged him to indulge in tastes and habits beyond their means. It is but seldom that riches are employed for cultivating the society of the worthiest and best. It would be nearer the truth to say that they are mostly used to cultivate the society of the rich, who can give a return for expensive entertainment—a practice especially inconsistent with the principles professed by the religious world, who are not less than others the slaves of the prevailing fashion. Again, from the custom of lavish expenditure set by the opulent, extravagant expectations are formed as to what decency demands from professional persons or others of moderate means, which often make life a very hard struggle, when, but for the example set by plutocrats, existence might be comfortable and easy. There is a large class, the vain and weak-minded, over whom the custom of the rich has such overwhelming force that, in order to comply with it, they commence life on a scale quite beyond their means, the consequence being a perpetual struggle with fate, or, in many cases, utter degradation and ruin.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CRITICISING A PLAY.—In the case of a play, ask yourself, or still better, somebody else, these questions: 1. Is it from the French? If you are unable to ascertain the fact, say it is. Nine chances to one you are right. If any one disputes the statement, say the plagiarism from this or that work—naming an obscure book, if possible out of print—is too evident to need proof, and the man must be a fool who fails to detect it. 2. Is there anything—there generally is something—awkward about the arrangement of the acts or scenes? If so, you can say the writer lacks the dramatic faculty. Neatly put, the accusation reflects as much credit on the critic as discredit on the playwright. Many a critic has earned the reputation of being a dramatist by this class of observation—and kept it until he tried to write a piece himself, to the great joy of his fellow-critics. 3. Is it produced economically, hastily, or with too lavish expenditure? In the first case, you can say the manager is using up his old scenery, which always provokes him, especially if he is not thriving in business. In the second case, you can insinuate, or still better assert, that he has come to grief with some other piece, and has been compelled to produce the present as a "stop-gap." This tells admirably, and has the advantage of hitting some author who is supposed to have a piece "under consideration" at the theatre. If the production is marked by profuse outlay, you may make the finest "plunge" of all. Say the whole thing has been got up for the gratification of somebody's vanity, or for the display of an individual—it should by rights be a lady. A clever critic will make much profitable capital out of these suggestions.—*Belgravia.*

EUGENIE.—I remember, when the Emperor and Empress made their first triumphal visit to England, I asked another friend, who had been present at a royal night at the opera, how the two ladies of France and England looked. "The Empress Eugénie? Oh, *such* a pretty woman! and *so* beautifully dressed!" "And the Queen?" "Very plain, very dowdy; but she looked like a Queen." Writing to an English lady, her friend, during her husband's absence with the French Army in Italy, (it was the campaign of Magenta and Solferino,) the Empress thus described her anxiety for his fate and fortunes, and her own principal occupation during his danger: "Ah, ma chère, quelle existence! Je ne fais que trembler, et essayer des robes!"—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

THE WILD HUNTSMAN.—Those who have seen or know anything of Weber's wonderful opera of *Der Freischütz* are aware that its plot depends in part on the German legend of the Wild Huntsman. This legend, it appears, has, in some instances, been mixed up with the story of the Wandering Jew, insomuch that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins. In the Harz Mountains—a region well suited for the birth of superhuman or preterhuman myths—the Wild Huntsman is believed by some of the peasantry to be the veritable Wanderer himself, but with a little change of attendant incidents. He is a Jew who, eighteen centuries and more ago, refused to suffer Jesus to drink out of a river or out of a horse-trough, but contemptuously pointed out to him the hoof-print of a horse, in which a little water had collected, and bade him quench his thirst therewith. Instead of the Wild Huntsman, other legends and beliefs have come to be mixed up with that of the Wandering Jew. There are parts of France in which the sudden roar of a gale at sea is attributed to the Wanderer passing by there. In some countries he has been regarded as a kind of impersonation of Jews generally. One version of the story associates him with the servant whose ear Peter cut off; while another considers him rather as the impenitent thief. The gypsies are brought into the melée by one theory, which propounds that the onward-moving Stranger belongs to that community, and that he is doomed to undying life because he refused to shelter the Virgin and Child during the flight from Egypt. In Switzerland there is a popular story to the effect that the Wandering Jew was one day seen on the Matterberg, a spur or offshoot from the Matterhorn, viewing the scene with sorrow and wonder; that he had once before been there when it was the site of a flourishing city, and that he will once again be there on the eve of the Last Day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A SONNET OF MICHAEL ANGELO'S.

The course of life has brought my lingering days
 In fragile ship, over a stormy sea,
 To th' common port where all our counts must be
 Added and reckoned—works for blame or praise.

Here ends love's tender fantasy, that made
 (I know the error of the thought) great art
 My idol and my monarch: now my heart
 Perceives how low is each man's longing laid.

Oh thoughts that tempt us, idle, sweet, and vain,
 Where are ye when a double death draws near,
 One sure, one threatening our eternal loss!

Painting and sculpture now are no more gain
 T' the soul which turns toward that Godhead dear,
 Who holds His arms out to us from the cross.

—*Blackwood.*

USE OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The assertion has a strange, at first, indeed, almost a harsh and brutal sound, and yet it is unquestionably true, that, so far as the general welfare, the common good of mankind is concerned, few lives are so profitably expended as those of the unfortunate victims of railroad accidents. This, it is true, may not be saying much; for it is a melancholy fact that there are few things of which either nature or man is, as a rule, more lavish than human life; provided always that the methods used in extinguishing it are customary and not unduly obtrusive on the sight and nerves. As a necessary consequence of this wastefulness, it follows also that the results which flow from the extinguishment of the individual life are, as a rule, pitiably small. Any person curious to satisfy himself as to the truth of either or both of these propositions, can do so easily enough by visiting those frequent haunts in which poverty and typhoid lurk in company; or yet more easily by a careful study of the weekly bills of mortality as they are issued by the authorities of any great city. Indeed, compared with the massive battalions daily sacrificed in the perpetual conflict which mankind seems forever doomed to wage against intemperance, bad sewerage, and worse ventilation, the victims of regular warfare by sea and land count as but single spies. The worst of it is, too, that if the blood of the martyrs is in these cases at all the seed of the church, it is a seed terribly slow of germination. Each step in the slow progress is a human Golgotha. It is far otherwise with the victims of railroad disasters; they, at least, do not lose their lives without great and immediate compensating benefits to mankind. After each new railroad "horror," as it is called, the whole world travels with an appreciably increased degree of safety. The causes which led to it are anxiously investigated by ingenious men, new appliances are invented, new precautions are imposed, a greater and more watchful care is inculcated. And hence it has resulted that each year, and in obvious consequence of each fresh catastrophe, travel by rail has become safer and safer, until it has been said, and with no inconsiderable degree of truth too, that the very safest place into which a man can put himself is the inside of a first-class railroad carriage on a train in full motion. The study of railroad horrors is, therefore, the furthest possible from being a useless one, and a record of them is hardly less instructive than interesting. If carried too far it is apt, as a matter for light reading, to become somewhat monotonous; though, about railroad accidents as about everything else, there is none the less an almost endless variety. Even in the forms of sudden death on the rail nature seems to take a grim delight in an infinitude of surprises.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

HOW TO ENJOY THE SEA-SIDE.—The happiest mode of enjoying the sea is to put on an old coat and thick boots, and then,

"procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,"

to give oneself up to thorough indolence and receptivity of seaside influences. Telegrams should be strictly interdicted, and only the most unimportant letters forwarded. The holiday should be set apart for some intellectual treat—reading the Laureate's last poem or George Eliot's latest story. Some study, however, out of the ordinary line of a man's business ought to be professed—say geology, or investigations into the marine zoophytes—to redeem idleness from the charge of being idle; or a big book may be taken to the sea, a history or a stiff theological treatise, to be able to put the amiable sophism upon ourselves that we intend to work, to give, in short, a backbone to a molluscous purpose. We lately met a clergyman on a six weeks' tour in Scotland who had thus taken with him Butler's *Analogy* and the Judicious Hooker, for much the same reason, we suppose, as the ancient Egyptians were wont to introduce a skeleton at their feasts. Solitude at the seaside is a great mistake. Dürer very suitably introduced the sea as the background of his "Melancholia." The immensity of the sea overwhelms the personality; but let a man have wife, sister, or friend with him, and then the presence of a kindred soul, and the ordinary every-day remarks upon the sea, vanquish the unvanquished. Above all, no one should seek the sea for enjoyment who is compelled to economize and strictly scan the day's expenses. Butchers have a trick at the sea-side of not supplying the finest joints and of charging unconscionable prices, while landladies proverbially must make hay while the sun shines. Unless a man can wholly fling base domestic cares to the winds when he visits the sea, let him spend, say three weeks, there entirely free from anxiety, instead of the month he at first purposed, which would demand nice calculations and unsleeping thrift. Nothing so soon mars a holiday as care. It is the bunch of hyssop in our Autumnal cup of joy.—*Cornhill.*

A SOUVENIR OF ANDERSEN.—As soon as the mourners and friends had left the church where Andersen lies buried, numbers of poor people rushed in to gather the flowers and leaves which had fallen from the coffin, in memory of the dear old man. Perhaps the most touching incident of this never-to-be-forgotten day, was that of a poor woman who, simply dressed in a peasant's garb, timidly advanced toward the altar, and, after eagerly, but in vain, searching all round for a flower or fallen twig, murmured sadly, half aloud, half to herself, "Too late—they're all gone," as the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"Do you want a flower, my good mother?" asked a bystander, moved to pity at the woman's evident distress.

"Ah, yes, good Sir! My boy at home will break his heart if I don't take him just a leaf. You see, Sir, that dear departed angel often came to see him when he was ill, two Winters ago, and told him a story, and the doctors say those beautiful stories saved his life; and he's my only one, Sir, and he just worshiped dear Andersen, and he does miss him so terribly, and cries so now the old gentleman is dead, that I promised to bring him a flower, as I heard his coffin was to have some on it. He is lame and can't come himself."

"Take this one. I picked it up from the spot as it fell."

"Ah, you are good, dear Sir!" And the woman tenderly kissed the little sprig, as, reverently and gratefully laying it in her bosom, she turned away.—*Temple Bar.*

BRITTANY.—No sooner does the stranger set foot in Brittany than he is reminded that it is the most Catholic part of France. As you speed along by railway from St. Malo to Nantes, you are startled by the occasional glimpse of a *Calvaire*, in stone or wood, as the case may be, placed conspicuously by the wayside. Those gaunt life-size figures of the crucified Christ, sometimes rude and grotesque, at others possessing some claims to artistic design, have a pathos of their own thus placed. The third-class passengers, consisting chiefly of market women in the various *coiffures* of their district, priests, and soldiers, cross themselves at the sight, and gaze upon the figures reverently. There can be no doubt that for the country folks such symbols do mean something, and that, mingled with much superstition, Brittany is still pre-eminently the land of faith and piety.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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$35,000.—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.; $10,000 spent in improvements; new plumbing, hard-wood finish, costly mantles, steam heater; a valuable property; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, well rented, up town, near Broadway; will trade for City property, not over $12,000; giving full description. Address OWNER, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE LOW, 47th st., near 5th av., C. C. lease, four-story, brown-stone, high stoop, full width, hardwood, perfect order; will be sold with furniture if desired, which is superb. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

I WILL SELL THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, No. 109 East 16th st., 25x60x100, at a low price and on very easy terms. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FOR SALE—AT MODERATE PRICES, THOSE new houses in 55th st., near Madison av.: 16.6 and 20 feet front; main house 52 feet deep and extension 25 feet. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 109 Greenwich av., in good order, and all improvements. Apply to P. DONALDSON, owner, No. 74 East 9th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE for a small house and some cash, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th st., near Central Park. Address C. D., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, NO. 735 Madison av.; No. 27 East 64th st., and No. 31 East 65th st. Open all day.

FOR GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSES IN various parts of the City apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF
EXECUTORS OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased.
FORTY-EIGHT VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on 58th and 59th sts.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA,
8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, and 77TH STS.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
The sale includes and will commence with the
LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
WEST OF THE 5TH AV. PLAZA,
and OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
SALE POSITIVE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
BEING THE REMAINING LOTS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

NO. 197 WEST 11TH ST.—FIVE-STORY BRICK French flat house, and No. 19 East 68th st., elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x60x102.2, at auction, TUESDAY, Oct. 26, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps of sale ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, FLATS IN NEW brown-stone houses, Nos. 527 and 525 West 49th st.; six rooms, gas, water-closets, washtubs, dumb waiter to each flat; rent from $16 to $22; also bakery, with living apartment, new oven. Apply to DAVID CHRISTIE, No. 430 West 48th st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 44th, 47th sts., close by 6th av., $200, month, Winter, or year; No. 49 45th st., adjoining 5th av., four-story house, $275 month. POOLEY & CO., No. 1,226 Broadway, near 30th st.

FLAT TO LET.—PLEASANTLY SITUATED; painted in oil since last occupancy; best of order, and to rent low. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house to rent for the Winter, below 14th st.; owner going South; will leave all ornaments, china, &c.; a perfect house; rent only $300 a month. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FLATS; HOUSE 30 FEET wide; ten rooms; just painted in oil; windows in each room; one block of 5th av.; rent moderate. Inquire of C. S. PECK & CO., No. 8 West 25th st., or JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE, $75 PER month; furnished cottage, $40 per month. Address Box No. 2,427 Post Office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—IN METROPOLITAN STEAM POWER BUILDING,
Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.,
Second loft, 25x100, splendid light, $125 per month.
First loft, rear, No. 11, $40 per month.
Top loft, rear, No. 11, $30 per month.
Third loft, No. 9, $35 per month.
Apply to WILLIAM N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway,
Corner Astor place.

TO LET—STORE AND APARTMENTS AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent, $500 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, AND SEVERAL first-class flats, on the corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A CULTIVATED AMERICAN lady as companion to a lady; best reference given and required. Address or call Miss L. H. S., No. 27 North Washington square.

COMPANION OR HOUSE-KEEPER.—AS companion to a lady going South, or as house-keeper in any of the Southern States or California. Address A. R. B., No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German girl, with good reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; speaks good English; is willing to live with Catholic servants; City or country; understands entire charge of dining-room. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid alone; first-class reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address M. K., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years' best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 945 3d av., near 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE young girl in a nice, private family as chamber-maid and will assist with the waiting; last employer can be seen. Call or address No. 338 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking and pastry; in a first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to City or country; best City reference from former employer. Address D. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron; fifteen months' City reference. Apply for three days to Mrs. Hardman, No. 1,282 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOK; French cooking can be served if required; best reference from last place. Address C. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as dress-maker; accustomed to work in first-class establishments; wants to get work in families by the day or week; is experienced in cutting and fitting and operating on different machines; will go out for moderate wages. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Permanently by the month; first class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; highest references. Call at No. 459 6th av., near 28th st., in fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER wishes a few engagements by the day; has the latest Paris fashions for Fall and Winter suits. Address L. M. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—DRESSES MADE IN THE latest styles, on most reasonable terms; cutting and basting also done. Miss Leary, No. 748 6th av.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO
The City and all others can find every kind of Protestant and Catholic servants, German, Swedish, Scotch, English, &c., at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A PRACTICAL HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few lady customers by the week. Those needing such services will confer a favor by addressing Julia, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; can furnish the best testimonials; would take a position as nurse, having recommendations that would qualify her for any position. Call at No. 69 South Washington square, Room No. 7.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman, without any incumbrance, to take care of a gentleman's house; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 11 East 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH nine years' reference, (employer to be seen,) as general servant or cook and laundress; makes bread, &c.; first-class laundress, and wants a steady place; City or country; is of pleasant disposition and strictly temperate. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; is a perfect hair-dresser and dress-maker; City references. Address M., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; fluting, puffing, and polishing lace curtains and French caps in French style; best City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits washing, either ladies' or gentlemen's, or will go out by the day or week; has very good recommendations. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits plain washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; terms very reasonable. Address Laundress, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED WOMAN WISHING fine washing and ironing; can do up furniture-covers nicely; good reference. Address No. 134 West 29th st., second floor, care Mrs. Chacon.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing solicited at her own rooms, at moderate terms, or will go out by the day; reference given. Call for two days at No. 326 East 36th st., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes washing, and would take home or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., Room No. 8.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; can do all kinds of house-work; references from last employer. Call at No. 219 East 85th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent colored girl as laundress and chamber-maid; can sew well. Call Monday at No. 252 West 26th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—WITH THE HIGHEST REFERENCES from present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 89 5th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A BABY TO WET nurse; three in family and one baby; will give it a mother's care; City recommendations. Address Nurse, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF experience to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or as first-class cook and assist in housekeeping; first-class City reference. Call at No. 244 West 35th st., in the rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to go in the country or travel with a lady; City reference. Call at No. 301 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; has no objections to light chamber-work; best references given. Apply at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; references first-class; physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 101 West 57th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as nurse and chamber-maid; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; can do all kinds of family sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE EASIEST AND SUREST WAY TO SECURE RELIABLE SERVANTS
Is to call at
J. MORISON'S
FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' EXCHANGE,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.
Be sure and call at J. MORISON'S.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE American woman, where order and economy would be appreciated; City or country. Apply from 8 to 5 o'clock at No. 101 East 12th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day washing and ironing, or would take washing to do at home; best reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A WOMAN to go out by the day. Call Saturday and Monday at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a German as coachman and gardener, (married;) understands his business; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; wife is a first-class laundress, and will do general house-work; references from last place. Address F. E., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom, and careful, good driver; will be found useful and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address W. D., No. 105 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; married, with one child; references unexceptionable; $50 will be paid to any person procuring the advertiser a permanent place with apartments to live in. Address Faithful, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, lately married; thoroughly understands his business; willing and perfectly civil; City or country; three years' City references; also, highly recommended by last employer. Address H., No. 143 West 27th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver and excellent groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; will go for moderate wages; highly recommended. Address C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; a No. 1 groom; is strictly temperate; will be highly recommended by present and former employers. Address J. J., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN USED TO the care of horses; can use carpenter tools and keep a gentleman's place in repair; City or country; good references. Address G. C. H., 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO will do anything he is wanted to do; has the best of City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A RESpectable young man; in a private family; best City reference. Call on or address J. W. J., No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; SEVEN YEARS' reference from his last place; highly recommended; married, no family. Address Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, HAVING DISposed of his horses, for his man, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire at No. 755 Broadway, in the store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; will highly recommend him. Call at office of New-England Car Spring Company, No. 240 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his late employer. Call or address T. B., No. 225 West 16th st.

JANITOR.—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A position as janitor for a large or small building; to take charge of offices, &c.; A1 references. Address A. B. L., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LIGHT PORTER OR JANITOR.—HIGHLY recommended; good security if needed. Address John Nolan, No. 545 7th av.

WAITER.—BY AN AMERICAN WAITER, SINGLE, twenty-four, in a first-class private or boarding house; City or vicinity; can speak German; undoubted character; references. Address for one week Charles A. M., Box 234 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Address P., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

A separate department for young boys. Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

ADVICE.

Mr. Lapierre, teacher of the French language, has the pleasure to inform the public that he will continue to receive pupils, single or in classes, for instruction in the French language.

Every Thursday from 7 to 9 P. M., a special conversation in French will be given, when all pupils will be admitted without extra charge. At these hours Mr. Lapierre will be assisted by Mr. Albert, graduate of the French Academy, and at present Professor in the City.

Mr. Lapierre holds diploma of the French Academy as to his capabilities as a teacher.

Application can be made by letter or in person at No. 18 Varick st. Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 9 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL. Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No extras.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

QUARTERLY ELOCUTIONIST.—SEND 25 cents for October Number. Address ANNA RANDALL DIEHL, Educational Bureau, 27 Union Square.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

LAW SCHOOLS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—Students may enter at 4 P. M. at the Law Library in the University, Washington Square. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW price; family going to California; rooms to let. Address [illegible] 9th av., second floor.

DRY GOODS.

OUR NEW STORE
Completed at Last!

GRAND OPENING
Of Rich Imported Suits,
Cloaks, Shawls, Silks,
and Dress Goods,
ON
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOV. 4 and 5.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS,
Nos. 183, 185, 187 8th av.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AND ADDED THE TWO ADJOINING BUILDINGS, we are now FULLY PREPARED TO OFFER the LARGEST, RICHEST, and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of DRY GOODS ever offered on the 8th av. FULLY FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES. A VISIT OF INSPECTION will PROVE THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS STATEMENT. We INVITE our FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and STRANGERS to our GRAND OPENING on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOV. 4 and 5.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK:

1,000 LADIES' SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED, $6 50, $7 50, $8 50, $9 50, worth forty-five per cent. more.

50 MAGNIFICENT POPLIN and CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH SUITS, IN NEW DESIGNS, LATEST PARISIAN STYLE, $10 50, $12 50, $13 50, $14 50, $15 50, worth fully $8 each more.

CLOAKS.

RICHLY TRIMMED CLOAKS, IN VARIETY OF STYLES, $5 50 to $125.

SILK SUITS.

RICH LYONS SILK SUITS, IN THE NEWEST CLOTH SHADES, RICHLY TRIMMED AND WELL MADE, $38 50, $45, $59. NOT THE COST OF THE SILK.

SHAWLS.

500 SHAWLS, IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
ONE LOT OF SHAWLS ONLY $1 50, worth $3 75.

DRESS GOODS.

MAGNIFICENT POPLIN DRESS GOODS ONLY 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. per yard.
3 CASES CAMEL'S HAIR PLAID, 25c., worth 45c.
5 CASES CAMEL'S HAIR SUEZ CLOTH, VERY RICH AND STYLISH, 37 1-2c., formerly 75c.

Silks and Black Goods.

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS FROM 98c. up.
EXTRA SUBLIME BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth thirty-three per cent. more.
4 CASES BLACK CASHMERE, 75c., 85c., 95c., worth 15c. per yard more.
20 CASES ALPACAS, 25c., 28c., 30c.
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
$100,000.

TOWN OF LAKE, ILL.

(Adjoining the City of Chicago on the south,)
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS.

Issued for water works, dated April 1, 1874, due Jan. 1, 1894. Interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. The bonds can be registered at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, if holders so desire. Denominations $1,000 each. Sinking fund provided for payment of principal.
PRICE NINETY-FIVE CENTS AND INTEREST.

Assessed valuation of property, real and personal	$13,963,000
Real valuation	50,000,000
Total debt (inclusive of this issue)	340,000
Percentage of debt on assessed valuation of property, about	2½

(The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have an indebtedness of sixteen per cent. on the assessed value of property.)

The Constitution of Illinois limits the indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns to five per cent. on the assessed value of property.

The town each year becomes a purchaser of these bonds for sinking fund. This will give them standing, and provide a market at par.

It is estimated that the receipts from water tax alone will protect the entire debt.

Investors will do well to change their high-priced stocks and bonds into these desirable and more profitable securities. For further particulars inquire of
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Municipal Bonds, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

SENT FREE EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. **$10 TO $500.**
Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 34 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

CAYUGA RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 Wall st., on the 4th day of November, 1875, at 12 M.
JAMES STILLMAN, Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC BONDS, ALL ISsues, bought and sold. Oregon Steam Navigation Stock wanted by E. S. MENDELS, Jr., No. 35 Wall st.; Box No. 195 Post Office, New-York.

Makes a specialty of all kinds Railroad, City, Town, and County Bonds, Land Warrants, Insurance and Gas Stocks and Scrip, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks, of all parts of the world.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until that date.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Nov. 1.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 34 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF New-York will pay on and after Nov. 1, 1875, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

S. SULZBERGER & CO.,

291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS THROUGHOUT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES:
24-inch black gros grain Lyons Silks, at $1 49.
24-inch black gros grain Lyons Silks, at $1 55.
24-inch black gros grain Lyons Silks, at $1 69.
24-inch black gros grain Lyons Silks, at $1 80.
The above Silks are of the best manufacture and warranted not to break.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
S. SULZBERGER & CO.,
291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

S. SULZBERGER & CO.,

291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 25,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS, WHICH DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
1,000 dozen pair Kid Gloves, all shapes, at 54c.
450 dozen pair Kid Gloves, at 97c., warranted.
150 dozen all linen Handkerchiefs at 13c., worth 25c.
42 dozen Ladies' silk-clocked Balbriggan Hose, extra long, at 24c. a pair, worth 50c.
Regular made Hose at 25c., worth 40c.
Ladies' Merino Vests at immense bargains.
1,200 dozen Ladies' Ties, all shades, at 25c., worth 75c.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.
S. SULZBERGER & CO.
291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

S. SULZBERGER & CO.,

291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 25,
in their Dress Goods Departments,

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
9 cases worsted Plaids at 25c., worth 37½c.
2 cases Empress Cloths, all wool, at 47c.
1 case Diagonal, all colors, all wool, 44c.
15 cases Camel's Cloth at 25c., worth 42c.

BLACK GOODS. BLACK GOODS.
Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, Merinos, Cashmere, Barcet's Cloth, &c., &c., &c.
19 cases black silk lustre Alpacas at 23c., 25c., 29c., 31c., 36c., 41c., and 47c. per yard.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
S. SULZBERGER & CO.,
291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

S. SULZBERGER & CO.,

291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 25,
IN THEIR SUITS AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS,

Unapproachable Inducements.
Elegant costumes of the latest designs, made of camel's hair cloth, best workmanship, at $12, $13, and $16; material cost more.
ALPACA SUITS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
200 styles of ladies' sacques, elaborately trimmed, At $4, $5 40, $6 25, $7, and upward.
OUR GARMENTS ARE ALL MADE ON THE PREMISES.
Ladies' chemises and drawers, made of the best muslin, with edgings, and insertions and tuckings, at 33c., 37c., 47c., and upward.
JOB LOT LADIES' SKIRTS AT 56c.; A BARGAIN.
GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WEDDING OUTFITS COMPLETED AT SHORT NOTICE.

ALL GOODS FREELY SHOWN.

S. SULZBERGER & CO.,
291 8TH AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

TEACHERS.

MADAME ROBBINS
Begs to announce that she has returned to the City, and is prepared to meet the ladies who wish to make arrangements with her for classes or private teaching in the French language, for children or ladies. She wishes, also, to organize a Kindergarten for French. Refers to numerous patrons. No. 12 East 47th st.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST MUSIcal culture, pupil of Tausig and Liszt, who played with great success in concerts, wishes to make an engagement with a private family in exchange for board and a comfortable home. Address Ol., F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 77 University place.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes a few additional scholars in German, private or in classes; references best. Address SCHILLER, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, a fine musician, desires board with an agreeable family in exchange for instruction. Address CULTURE, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

B. KUTTNER, PROFESSOR OF GERMAN Language and Literature; English to foreigners. Call at or address WILSON AND WALWORTH COLLEGE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, or No. 993 2d av.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED CANADIAN LADY would like a situation in a private family to teach two or three children a few hours daily. Apply by letter to CANADA, No. 77 Meadow st., Hoboken.

A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERNESS is desired by a young lady of experience and highest references to teach children. Address R. R., Box No. 2,580 Post Office.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

C. FABREGOU.
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
No. 218 West 47th st.

WANTED—A LADY FROM NORTH GERMANY TO teach in a primary English school. Address EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, No. 27 Union square, New-York.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools and families with teachers, at the Educational Bureau, 27 Union square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT WOMAN OF FIFTY to fifty-five, who understands cooking thoroughly, and can keep her mouth shut. Address, stating where she can be seen, N., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY CANVASSERS to introduce a superb new religious publication. WALTERS, No. 15 Dey st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; City reference required. Apply before 11 at No. 72 East 34th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH-MAKER TO go South. Apply, with references, to FITCH & CHATTERTON, No. 19 John st.

WANTED.—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
Now ready, a splendid assortment.
Ladies' Heavy Black Beaver Sacques, $4 75, $5 50, $6 50, $7, $8, up.

LADIES' VELVET CLOAKS—All the Latest Styles, and at popular prices.
LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS—In all the leading styles. Prices very low.
CHILDREN'S BEAVER SACQUES—Braided and Plain. Newest styles and all sizes.
CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS—Of all sizes—Lowest prices.

FURS!

We have by far the largest and most complete stock of FURS to be found in the City, and AT PRICES NEVER SO LOW.

SEAL SACQUES
FROM $75 TO $200.
Rich Mink Sets, $35.
Fine Four-striped Mink Muffs, $10.
Fine Mink Boas, $10.
Real Seal Sets, $18.
French Seal Sets, $6.
Fine Beaver Sets, $14.
Real Ermine Sets, $12.
Alaska Sable Sets, $6 75.
Also a full line of FUR ROBES very cheap.

N. B.—Furs Altered and Repaired in the best manner.

SUITS AND COSTUMES.

A full line of LADIES' SUITS in COLORED SILKS, all the NEW SHADES, and in BLACK SILKS from $45 up. Also in Black and Colored Alpacas, Empress, Brilliantine, Serge, Mohair, Arlington, and French and Irish Poplins.

LADIES'
OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES,
In Serge, Plaids, Plain and Fancy Cloths, Knickerbocker, Cashmere, and Silks.

Mourning Suits
To order, in the best style and at the shortest notice. All orders will receive immediate attention.

Children's Suit Department.

The attention of the public is directed to this important branch of our business, in which is presented every variety of Children's Garments, of any required size.

Now ready, a large assortment of

Cloth Suits—Braided,
FROM $4 20 UP.

Also, Suits in Poplins, Empress, Serge, Mohair, and all styles and colors of Plaids.
Mourning Suits always on hand.
ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.
SUITS WARRANTED TO FIT AND COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

An attractive display now ready for our patrons. In IMPORTED STYLES we call attention to

The "Ango,"
The "Titiens,"
and the "Albani"
HATS.

We also present a superb assortment of our own styles, well worthy of inspection. The Millinery Department is a SPECIAL FEATURE of our establishment.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand and Chrystie sts.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA	Wednesday, Oct. 27
CHAMPION	Saturday, Oct. 30

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad o fGeorgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Nov. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Nov. 2
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS.

Lord & Taylor,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st., Corner Chrystie,
Are now offering a large and complete stock of

FALL SILKS
at unusually attractive prices.

BLACK SILKS in all the standard makes and qualities, viz.: BELLON, TEILLARD, GUINET, and LORD & TAYLOR'S SATIN FINISH CACHEMIRE DE LYON, CACHEMIRE DE PARIS, 24 inches wide, $1 per yard, upward.

We invite an examination of our

Black Silks.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS
In all the NEW SHADES, viz.: GRENAT, AZULYNE, CAMBRINUS BROWN, MARINE and NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, MODE and SLATE.
110 pieces, 18 inches wide, at $1 25, worth $1 50.
100 pieces, 20 inches wide, $1 50, worth $1 75.
120 pieces, 23 inches wide, $1 75, worth $2.

FANCY SILKS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND DECIDED BARGAINS.
200 pieces Checks, 84c., worth $1.
200 pieces Raye, at 75c., worth 90c.
75 pieces, a special bargain, $1 10, worth $1 25.

Special attention is called to our BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS, which are offered at prices much below market rates.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

Lord & Taylor,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st.,
Corner Chrystie st., New-York.
CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT,

Containing the most VARIED STYLES and the best assorted stock heretofore exhibited. The material and manufacture are guaranteed superior to any in the City, and the designs are new and novel, differing greatly from those formerly prevailing.

The prices are very low, as ladies who will favor us with a visit of inspection will concede.

Chemise, from 60c. upward.
Drawers, from 52c. upward.
Night-dresses, from $1 upward.
Skirts, from 77c. upward.
Colored Felt Skirts, 77c. up to $8.

THE CORSET DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the best of imported and domestic manufactures, including the
Mrs. Moody's Abdominal,
IN WHITE AND COLORED.
ALSO, MISSES' CORSETS.
FITTING ROOMS TO TRY ON.
CORSETS MADE TO MEASURE AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Every attention paid, and goods cherfully exchanged if not satisfactory.

Lord & Taylor,
Grand and Chrystie sts., New-York.

Boys' Department.

Lord & Taylor,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st.,
Corner Chrystie st., New-York.

New Goods this Week.

BOYS' ULSTER OVERCOATS, $4 50, $8, $10.
BOYS' ALL WOOL SCHOOL SUITS, $5, $7 up.
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, $6 50 to $12.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, $6 25, $8 50, $10 up.
BOYS' PLAIN TOGA OVERCOATS, $3 75, $4 50, $6 50 UP.
BOYS' CONTINENTAL SUIT, for School and Dress, $4 50, $5 75, $9.
BOYS' PLAIN VEST SUITS, $4 50, $5 up.

These goods are cut in the newest designs and manufactured for our own trade, and equal if not superior in workmanship to any clothing offered for sale.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
A Full Line Just Opened, 50c., 75c., $1 up.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT, First Floor, Back Room.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand and Chrystie sts.,
NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, 1875.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NEW POEM BY MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

We beg to announce that we have made arrangements with Mr. Robert Browning for the publication of a new poem from his pen. The date of its appearance in the columns of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *will shortly be announced.*

We should like some eminent moralist to explain how the conduct of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JOHN BIGELOW can be reconciled with ordinary principles of honor, or even of fair-play. The Governor announces with great parade that he is going to nominate a non-partisan commission to inquire into the subject of canal frauds. At the same time he deliberately goes to work to pack it with a majority of Democrats. He then puts one of his disguised Democrats up for office, and rains "reports" upon the public of "new discoveries of frauds" the week before election. The cry of Canal Reform is used as a pretext for getting an utterly incompetent man elected to the post of Secretary of State. First of all, Mr. TILDEN practices a deception upon the public in asserting that he has placed two Republicans and two Democrats on the commission. Then he tries to smuggle his supposed Republican into high office on the strength of reports which are manifestly doctored and prepared for a particular purpose. This is not the sort of behavior we should expect from an honorable man and a "Reformer;" but we confess that we have not much right to expect anything else from a "railroad lawyer" and an old ally of TWEED.

Mr. BIGELOW'S part in the matter is still more shameful. He had no business to go on the commission under false pretenses. When he was nominated as a "Republican," he knew that a dishonest trick was being played. At that very time he was assuring TILDEN privately that he was a "true Democrat," and had always been so since he was turned out of a foreign mission. Many a man has undergone a sudden conversion from Republicanism to Democracy through the loss of a foreign mission, or even a consulate. Had Mr. BIGELOW openly revealed his change of opinions when he was deprived of his place, there would have been nothing to say about it, except that loss of office had produced its usual results. But he went on declaring to Republicans that he was a Republican, while privately he had sold himself out to the Democrats. He assured Gen. SHARPE, only last month, that he was a Republican, and yet at the same time he was telling LITTLEJOHN and others that he had voted the Democratic ticket for years. Treachery of this kind can only be regarded in one way either by Democrats or Republicans. A man may earnestly wish to struggle into office, but he ought not to tell lies in order to accomplish his purpose. Thousands of Democrats throughout the State will vote for Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, an honest man, rather than for JOHN BIGELOW, an unprincipled intriguer, and the great abettor of the gold panic of 1869.

Recorder HACKETT and District Attorney PHELPS stand at the head of the Republican and anti-Tammany County ticket. Let the people remember that Recorder HACKETT has done more to weed out the City of thieves and ruffians than all the other Magistrates. It happened one day that Boss KELLY insisted upon making all the appointments to the Judge's Court. The Recorder positively refused, and showed the Boss the door. KELLY there and then vowed vengeance against him. He has now declared that the people of New-York shall *not* have Recorder HACKETT on the Bench any longer. Will the people submit to this decree? If they do, a great disgrace will be inflicted on the City—if they wish to resist it, let them vote the ticket which is headed by the names of HACKETT and PHELPS. There is not a man on it who is not worthy of the highest confidence of the people.

We trust that the citizens of the Twentieth Assembly District will not fail to remember that Mr. J. ALBERT ENGLEHARDT is *their* candidate for Assembly. Let them vote for him without fail. The Tammany candidate is—Boss KELLY. That is what it amounts to. And the new despotism must be destroyed next Tuesday week, if ever. One way of helping to accomplish this good work is by voting for Mr. ENGLEHARDT in the Twentieth District.

Is Tammany an organization which it is to the interest of the people to keep up? Perhaps if we answered no, we might be accused of taking a "partisan view" of the subject. Let us, then, quote that Democratic authority, and let our readers be guided by that. Here is a copy of resolutions drawn up by HENRY L. CLINTON, and seconded by Mayor WICKHAM in February, 1872:

"*Resolved*, That the Tammany Society or Columbian Order is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government;

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order has violated its charter, which limits its duties to deeds of benevolence—to making provisions for the indigent and distressed; and inasmuch as it has been in the past, and may be again, used to clothe with power an irresponsible, unscrupulous, decayed oligarchy odious to the masses of the Democratic Party and the community generally, the strong arm of the law should be invoked and its charter annulled so as to prevent alike its frauds upon the Democracy and its depredations upon the City Treasury. It should be rendered in the future as powerless for evil as it now is for good.

Resolved, That any pretended Democratic General Committee that shall organize under the auspices of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or in any way submit to its dictation, control, or supervision, will be regarded by the Democracy as hostile to Democratic principles and the interests of the Democratic Party."

Pray what have the Democrats to say to that?

The action of the Democratic Convention in the Ninth Senatorial District is chiefly remarkable for having resulted in a very decided defeat for JOHN KELLY. Like his his prototype TWEED, our new Boss does not confine his operations within the boundaries of New-York City. JOHN B. HASKIN did what was considered by KELLY to be good service by taking a very prominent part in the farcical Aldermanic investigation of charges against the Finance Department. He got one installment of his pay in the renting of a building owned by him as a District Court, and he had another in the appointment held by his brother as stenographer to Justice FLANAGAN. For falsely certifying to the services performed by this man, who is absolutely incapable of taking short-hand notes, and who is said to have never made the slightest pretense of doing so, FLANAGAN was indicted, and will be tried to-morrow. Apparently, by way of consoling HASKIN for the loss which this piece of bad luck entails on the family, KELLY resolved that he should receive the Westchester nomination for Senator. That obedient Tammany tool, Alderman PURROY, was used to forward the claims of HASKIN, and FITZ JOHN PORTER'S subordinates along the middle section of the Croton Aqueduct were enlisted on the same side. It was supposed that a majority in the convention had been secured in the Haskin interest, but it was shown yesterday that KELLY had attempted a task beyond his powers. The Democrats of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam have nominated a perfectly respectable candidate for the Senate, and administered the first decided blow of the campaign to the influence of JOHN KELLY.

Why are the *World* and *Tribune* silent about the misdeeds of the Brooklyn Ring? Both of them expended, at one time, a good deal of denunciation over the misdeeds of MCLAUGHLIN, KINGSLEY & CO., but that was when these persons were not appealing to the people to give them a new lease of power by electing their candidates for local office. Now that Ring rule in Brooklyn is actually on its trial, and public sentiment in that city is aroused to an extent which forebodes a speedy fall to the corrupt combination, the two Democratic organs are mum as an oyster. It is so long since either has referred to the subject of Brooklyn misgovernment, that a reference to it now would have all the charm of novelty. When they do waken up to the fact that a rather exciting and important political contest is pending in Brooklyn, it will probably be to ask, "What has Boss MCLAUGHLIN done that he should be singled out for attack?" The Tilden and Kelly organs certainly owe it to their party to give something more than a merely negative support to the corrupt gang against which the respectable people of Brooklyn are rising in revolt.

THE CONTEST IN BROOKLYN.

The local issues in Brooklyn turn upon precisely the same question as the local issues in New-York: "Can we afford to see Republican institutions practically abolished by allowing the concentration of political power in the hands of one man?" The citizens of Brooklyn will be asked on Tuesday week to decide the plain question: "Will you have Boss MCLAUGHLIN to continue to rule over you?" just as the citizens of New-York will be asked to say in plain terms whether or not they are ready to accept the dictatorship of JOHN KELLY. That both questions ought to be met by a most emphatic negative is a proposition which ought not to require any argument. The delegation of absolute authority to one irresponsible individual may create a dictatorship or an empire, according to the circumstances under which the act is performed. But it is certainly incompatible with the existence of free institutions. The community which deliberately surrenders itself to the one-man power makes a very dangerous experiment, even if the character and abilities of the man be of the very highest order. The experiment is simply suicidal when the political autocrat is a man of a low grade of intelligence and a still lower grade of moral character. The most enlightened and independent of statesmen can perform no service in the capacity of absolute ruler of any such community as this, comparable to the injury inflicted by paralyzing the popular capacity for self-government. But the evil becomes far more formidable when political absolutism is merely another name for the rule of some low adventurer, the continuance of whose power depends upon his success in debasing the standards of public life and in maintaining a hungry crowd of followers out of the spoils of the public Treasury.

It is hardly necessary to say that both Boss KELLY and Boss MCLAUGHLIN come under the latter category. Their influence is a thing to be equally dreaded by the party to which they belong as it is by the public on which they prey. Democrats having any proper sense of self-respect should be ready at all times to rebel against the dictation of men of the type of the Bosses of New-York and Brooklyn. The degradation of Democratic politics in these twin cities would have been far less complete had respectable Democrats possessed a moderate degree either of courage or fastidiousness. In New-York the patience of this class has been sorely taxed of late, and we are not without hopes of seeing them make on local candidates a somewhat similar demonstration to that which they made in 1871. In Brooklyn, the signs of revolt against Ring rule by the intelligent section of the Democratic Party are still more promising. The speech made by Gen. SLOCUM at the Academy of Music last night speaks the sentiments of this class with a distinctness and emphasis which cannot be misunderstood. It starts from the only intelligible basis of municipal reform—the selection of local officers solely with reference to their honesty and capacity, and without regard to their opinions on questions affecting national politics. It shows, in a very convincing fashion, how blind fidelity to party has been made the means of organizing the rule of rogues in city administration, and it brings out very clearly how absolute is the sway wielded by the Democratic Boss of Brooklyn over every officer and department of the Government.

The episode of MCLAUGHLIN giving Gen. SLOCUM twenty minutes to withdraw his name as a candidate for President of the Police Board would be amusing were it not the outcome of a state of things fraught with grave peril. The fate of the respectable and well-meaning gentleman whom the Ring made Mayor of Brooklyn two years ago is as good an illustration as could be desired of the way in which a political Boss can put the screw on men whose election he has secured, no matter what their previous character or pledges may have been. Mayor HUNTER has found it simply impossible to carry through a nomination for public office of which Mr. MCLAUGHLIN did not approve. He got tired of seeing the wheels of public business blocked by the orders of the Boss, and so he surrendered at discretion, resigning to his political master the authority of his office, and retaining its empty name. The Boss has tried this year to repeat the trick which proved so successful in 1873. Mr. ROWE is the respectable headpiece selected to capture the Mayor's office for the benefit of Boss MCLAUGHLIN. He has probably accepted the nomination with no thought of making even the mild show of independence displayed by Mr. HUNTER. But whatever his intentions, he would, if elected, go in as the creature of the Ring, dependent on other rather less reputable tools of the combination for carrying out all his official acts, and therefore incapable of disputing, if he would, the orders of the Ringmaster.

As pointed out by Gen. SLOCUM, the Reform candidate, Mr. SCHROEDER, would enter the Mayor's office untrammeled by any such ties as bind the Democratic nominee. He would be free to carry out the pledges of a more economical administration, and of the discovery and punishment of fraud, with which he goes into the campaign. The choice of the honest and intelligent voters of the city, without distinction of party, he would be bound only by the obligation of performing his undivided and honest duty to them. The citizens of Brooklyn, like the citizens of New-York, have reached a point in their affairs where they may either permit an enormous increase to the accumulated mass of administrative corruption or make a fair start in the work of cleaning it out. In both cases, it is their own property and their own rights which are at stake, and if they fail to strike an effective blow in defense of these, theirs will be the loss and theirs unquestionably the bitter repentance.

THE FATE OF LARGE LANDED ESTATES.

A recent sale is reported of a very handsome house and expensive place, visible to every traveler on the New-Haven Road, which cost some six hundred thousand dollars, for the sum of $850 for taxes. The finest place on the Upper Hudson, the "Montgomery Place," the former property of the distinguished publicist, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, is said to have been offered for sale recently for eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. This estate was valued at at least $100,000. Its park and gardens, and old woods and grand views of mountains and river, are not surpassed in the United States. Another splendid property near by, valued at $100,000, cannot be sold for its mortgages, which are not large. One of the old Livingston manors, on the Hudson, has been offered lately for the value of the woods upon it. The most expensive country house in the State, in the region back of Poughkeepsie, it is said, would not sell for the price of the magnificent columns which support its interior portico. On the Lower Hudson, a conservatory which cost $50,000, and whose flowers cost $30,000, is found to be such a burden that the widow of the owner is glad to sell the flowers for a trifling sum, and leave the building unused.

These facts in regard to expensive properties are not peculiar to the Hudson. They are characteristic of the whole country. No man who has built up a place costing more than a hundred thousand dollars can expect his heirs to keep it up, unless it be in an exceptionally desirable position, or reserved for future division into village or town lots. The fact may as well be accepted by our citizens, that this is not the land for very elegant and expensive private properties in the country districts. Grand effects in landscape gardening, beautifully laid-out groves and lawns, long stretches of greensward, masses of old trees, and all the superb beauty of the large estates of England, must be obtained here by the people and for the people, in public parks, gardens, and cemeteries. Landscape art here must be for the million, and not for the few.

All those gentlemen who, on the Hudson or near Boston, or elsewhere, have, after years of patient labor, produced such gems of places, giving to all the model of what exquisite beauty can be produced here in landscape-gardening, tree-planting, and artificial laying out of the ground, must content themselves with the thought that they have worked for others, not for themselves. Their lovely "pictures on the ground" will either be enjoyed hereafter by strangers, or be obliterated by neglect, or become faded through the want of means to restore them. The fine places are only for the owner's lifetime. His kith and kin cannot generally keep them up.

The reasons for this state of things are obvious. They are not to be lamented over. The want both of primogeniture and, what is more important, of the custom of transmission to the eldest son, will always tend to break up properties. Then, even if one of the children inherits the land and sufficient means to take care of it, the drift of all rural families of large means is toward the cities and watering-places. Country life does not please our wealthy people. Moreover, a residence on an estate gives here no practical importance. But the great and sufficient reasons for the facts we have detailed above lie in the division of property customary here, and the immense expense involved in keeping up large landed estates in this country. Few wealthy persons reflect on the very different condition in which they must necessarily leave their families if they are suddenly called away. Here, for instance, is a gentleman with invested property worth, say, half a million. He leaves, we will suppose, five heirs. If living on a large landed estate, his expenses for keeping up and caring for his grounds and house must be some $5,000 per annum. This, with his income of $35,000 per annum, he did not feel. But now each child or heir, if the property be equally divided, has but $7,000 a year. They cannot obviously carry the burden of the landed property. The fine estate must be sold. Nearly all business men live on a far greater scale of expense than their families can possibly expect to bear. Many a merchant, living on an average expense of $15,000 a year, will have saved perhaps at the most, $100,000. The whole income of this is only $7,000, and must probably be shared by several heirs. It requires, in fact, a very large invested property to yield an income equal to even a moderate business or professional income. Even a city Pastor, or a master mechanic, with an income of $5,000, enjoys the equivalent of the interest of $70,000.

The proper inference from all these facts is that every man of means should content himself with a moderate landed estate, and seek his enjoyment of landscape-gardening or beautiful grounds, from public parks and gardens.

"DID NOT INTEND TO KILL."

In Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, there was a slight disturbance in the street, in which some colored men were engaged. Officer JOYCE, of the Tenth Precinct, came along that way, and laid hands on the person nearest him, one ROBERT GILMORE, colored. Taking GILMORE to the station-house, the officer found his prisoner almost beside himself with terror. He protested with vehemence that he had not been engaged in the row, that he was only a casual passenger, and that he did not want to go to jail. The officer persisted in taking him off, when GILMORE, twisting himself free from his captor, took to his heels and was in a fair way to escape. JOYCE drew his pistol and fired after the fugitive and killed him. When he found that he had slain the man, the officer seemed very much astonished and sorry. He insisted that he did not intend to kill him; that he only wanted to frighten him, so that he would stop and give his pursuer no further trouble. There was some confusion in the evidence as to the actual aiming of the pistol. But it was clear that JOYCE intended to use that weapon, and that GILMORE was killed by its discharge. JOYCE was found guilty of manslaughter, and has been sentenced to twenty-nine days in the County Jail.

About the time of the Brooklyn homicide, STEPHEN MOLLEY, having obtained some of the labor tickets that now constitute so large a part of the capital of those who seek easy jobs in the City employment, was assigned to duty as stonecutter in the Central Park. He was discharged as incompetent at the instance of the foreman, JOHN S. SMITH. Against this man he swore vengeance, because, as he said, SMITH had "taken his bread" from him. He went about telling his friends that he would kill SMITH, and he showed to at least one witness the pistol with which he said he intended to do the killing. He did shoot at SMITH, wounding him in the fleshy part of his arm. He was tried the other day for assault with intent to kill. He might have pleaded guilty to simple assault, but taking the witness stand in his own behalf, he testified that he did not mean to kill SMITH. He pleaded in justification of the shooting, that his bread had been taken away from him by his enemy, and that he only meant to chastise him with a pistol-ball. There was no nonsense about the pistol going off by accident, or pleas of emotional insanity, or of subsequent remorse. The jury found him guilty, and Judge SUTHERLAND sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years.

There is a great disparity in the severity of these two sentences. One man, who may have been driven to desperation by his poverty and "bad luck," as he might call it, is sent to prison for ten years for shooting at a foreman on the public works. Another, who ought at least to understand how to handle the weapons of his trade, and who should have been cool and business-like in the discharge of his duty, kills a petty offender without apparent provocation or reason. He gets twenty-nine days in the County Jail. As for the man, MOLLEY, there is no possible or plausible extenuation of his guilt. He did not deny that he intentionally shot at SMITH, but he urged that he did not intend to kill him. He was shooting at a mark. He might "wing" his man, or he might kill him; by a fortunate combination of circumstances, he only wounded him. If MOLLEY had killed SMITH, the jury would have found him guilty of murder, and he should have been hanged. As it is, he escaped the responsibility for the graver crime, and is sent to prison for ten years. The sentence is eminently a just one. Firing at men for "punishment" is to be checked if a long term in jail can do it. But if JOYCE was guilty of any crime at all, the punishment inflicted upon him is ridiculously light. He should have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment that should carry some meaning with it; or he should have been let off scot free. There were peculiar circumstances in his case, to be sure; but the fact remains that by a criminally careless use of the pistol he killed a man who was, at the worst, only a petty offender. Possibly he has been taught a lesson by his trial and nominal punishment which may be useful to him hereafter, when tempted to use his pistol with all of the policeman's promptness and zeal. But the community have been taught nothing. The conviction and sentence appear trivial in the eyes of those who have any consideration for the sacredness of human life. Between these two sentences, men may well be puzzled which to receive as a precedent. The absence of intention to kill is argued in both cases. This is not the only element in either case. The punishment is not wholly intended for the accused. The safety of society demands some consideration from the courts.

ENLIGHTENED SAVAGES.

The Creek Nation, inhabiting a part of the Indian Territory, has just given a proof of its advancement in civilization, and its regard for morality. Its Council has refused by a unanimous vote to permit a newspaper to be established within the limits of its jurisdiction. Newspapers and whisky are placed on the same plane in the estimation of these reclaimed savages, and they insist upon cultivating their land and conducting their legislative business without the aid of either stimulant.

Of course, those who look with awful reverence upon "the press," and include in that classification both the London *Times* and the *Arkansas Weekly Bowie-knife*, will be inclined to regard the hostility of the Creeks to newspapers as an evidence of their ignorant dislike of Progress and other nice things beginning with capital letters. But the Creeks, inhabiting a south-western region, judge of newspapers by the specimens which the South-western States furnish. To news, in the abstract, they probably have no objection, but news is a very small part of a South-western newspaper. If newspapers are established in the Creek Nation one half of the Creeks will be held up to the other half as the most depraved and ignorant of mankind. The newspaper will no longer permit the Creek voters to choose their chief in a decent and quiet way, but will demonstrate that the candidates for that position are drunkards, horse-thieves, and persons in the pay of white land speculators. Then, too, newspapers involve editors, and editors, according to the belief of the Creeks, are men who write libels in the evening and shoot each other in the morning. At present the Creeks are peaceful and law-abiding, and they have no desire to have editors shooting one another all over the Territory. Having struggled out of barbarism themselves, they do not want to have a worse barbarism flourished in their faces by imported "journalists."

They do not understand in what way progress would be promoted by the announcement in the *Creek Tomahawk* that the editor of the *Creek Scalping-Knife* has eight squaws, or by the reply of the *Scalping-Knife* man that his rival has committed three murders of unusual atrocity, and is continually suffering from delirium tremens. Especially do they dread the appearance of the humorist who now so generally infests the newspapers of the Western and South-western States. If a Creek newspaper is established, it will have its comic man who will write funny Police reports, setting forth the imbecility of the local Judge, and the idiocy of imaginary Creeks, who will be alleged to have been brought before him. These will be quoted by other papers, and in time the writer will publish them in a book, and the innocent Creeks will be involved in the universal execration with which persons of ordinary common sense will receive the book. The Creeks are entirely right in their refusal to permit newspapers to exist in their Territory. If they really want to read the news, they can subscribe for St. Louis, or Chicago, or New-York newspapers. If they are judicious in their selection, they can read these without injury. For them to bring editors into their own towns and permit them to write daily libels and indulge in daily "difficulties," is as unnecessary as it would be foolish and unpardonable.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Secretary Bristow is at work on his report to Congress.

Postmaster Jewell celebrated his fiftieth birthday on the 20th inst.

Gov. Hendricks spoke at a Democratic gathering in Philadelphia Friday night,

Daniel Webster's autographs sold in Boston a few days ago at from eight to fifteen cents each.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, who died last week, was the tallest man in Indiana, measuring six feet seven inches.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson will sail for Europe early in November, expecting to be gone about two months.

Gov. Hayes and Gov. Hartranft addressed one of the largest political meetings ever held in Columbia, Penn., on Friday night.

Jesse Pomeroy's mother visited him in jail, in Boston, Thursday, it being the first time she had been allowed to see him for several months.

Capt. A. J. Ricks has disposed of his interest in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, and will remove to Ohio to practice law. Parson Brownlow bids him goodspeed.

Prof. James C. Watson, of the University of Michigan, discovered another planet on the 18th inst., and is hilarious in consequence. The planet shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, which is not much to boast of nowadays.

They are claiming down in New-Brunswick that Brigham Young was born in Queen's County, that Province. We do not know that anybody on this side of the line will grieve much if they succeed in establishing their claim.

It is stated that President Eliot, of Harvard College, has received a letter from Mr. Carlyle, written before he received official notice that the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him, but leaving no doubt that he would accept it at the proper time.

Ellen Stevens is a San Francisco woman who has achieved local notoriety as a burglar. The other night she broke into a grocery store, and stole therefrom two large sacks of assorted groceries and a gallon of whisky. She sampled the latter article so freely that she was unable to get away with the rest of the booty and was arrested.

Hon. Robert T. Davis, who was found dead in his bed in Paris, Ky., on Thursday morning last was the eldest son of the late Senator Garret Davis, and the most prominent member of the Bourbon County (Ky.) Bar. His death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of chloral, which he had been in the habit of using as an anodyne for pain.

The monument to Edgar A. Poe, in Westminster Churchyard, Baltimore, will probably be unveiled on the 4th of November. There will be an address by Prof. Elliott, President of the Baltimore City College and Chairman of the Committee, and an oration by Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, Superintendent of Public School Education. Letters will be read from Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, and Lowell.

At the dinner given Gen. Phil. Sheridan, in San Francisco, Gen. Schofield closed his response to the toast to the Army of the United States with this wish: "We rejoice with you in the hope that the day is not far distant when our fellow-citizens throughout the country and we poor soldiers may hear the jingle of the solid gold in our pockets, and that those honorable and war-worn promises that have been so long unpaid may disappear forever."

Mr. John G. Whittier has expressed to Elizur Wright his hope that he will be elected to the Massachusetts Senate. He says, rather dryly: "We need brains sadly in that branch of the Government; and a sharp-eyed, brave and honest man to look after the 'rings' and protect the people from frauds, will not be amiss. Aside from all this I confess I should like to see one of the old Abolition leaders in the Senate of Massachusetts, where the eleventh-hour men have hitherto been conspicuous."

THE NEW BOSS AND THE OLD.

THEIR CANDIDATES—WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM?—TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

Voters will find on examination that Kelly has selected as his candidates for about a dozen important judicial and municipal offices men who were prominent members of the Tweed Ring. These men were subservient to Tweed, and will no doubt be equally subservient to Kelly. Tweed's candidates in 1869 and 1870 and Kelly's in 1875 are as follows:

Frederick E. Loew, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, elected to that office by Tweed & Co. in 1869.

John J. Freedman, for Judge of the Superior Court, elected to that office by Tweed & Co. in 1869.

James C. Spencer, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, elected Judge of the Superior Court by Tweed & Co., in 1869, subscribed $500 toward the proposed statue to Tweed.

FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

Magnus Gross, member of the Board of Education under Tweed, and one of his Commissioners of Health in 1870.

John Reilly, elected an Assistant Alderman by Tweed's board in 1869, and afterward made President of the board.

Samuel A. Lewis, member of the Board of Education under Tweed.

FOR DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

Fourth District.—Patrick Lysaght, a candidate of Tweed for Assistant Alderman from the Second District in 1869.

Sixth District.—J. William Guntzer, one of Tweed's Aldermen in 1870.

Seventh District.—Peter Seery, one of the Ring Assistant Aldermen in 1870.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICES.

First Judicial District.—Denis Quinn, elected Civil Justice in the First District by Tweed & Co. in 1869. Quinn is a trusted follower of Kelly, and has been made one of the Vice Chairmen of the Kelly General Committee.

Fifth Judicial District.—Timothy J. Campbell. He was Mechanics' Lien Clerk in the County Clerk's office in 1869—a sinecure position, which he had created for himself while a member of a corrupt Legislature, and was elected by Tweed & Co. to the Assembly in 1870 from the Sixth District.

Seventh Judicial District.—John Hayes. He was an ardent follower of Tweed, and was elected by his influence to the Assembly in 1870.

Eighth Judicial District.—William J. Kane, Kelly's candidate for Civil Justice in the Eighth District, was elected to that office by Tweed's board in 1869.

James J. Gumbleton, the Tammany candidate for Alderman from the Fifth Senatorial District, was a Deputy Sheriff under Brennan.

John Galvin, Kelly's candidate for Assemblyman in the Fourth District, was a member of Tweed's Legislature in 1869. He was afterward elected an Assistant Alderman by the Ring in 1870 and made President of the board. Galvin supports Kelly as enthusiastically as he did Tweed.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HENNESSY.

Mr. John Hennessy, a well-known citizen of this City, where he resided for twenty-six years, died at his residence here on Friday, aged seventy-three years. He was a native of Knocktopher, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was the eldest son of the late Michael and Catharine Dowling Hennessy. In his native land he took an active part in all national movements, and was honored with the friendship of such men as O'Connell, Father Mathew, Mr. Thomas Meagher, father of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. Richard Lalor, of Cascade, County Kilkenny, father of Hon. Richard J. Lalor, of Brooklyn, and most of the representative men of the Old and Young Ireland parties. In this country, to which he emigrated in 1849, his friends were very numerous, and included most of the influential Irish Americans of his time. Archbishop Hughes held him in high esteem. In the late civil war Mr. Hennessy was most enthusiastic in his devotion to the Union cause, and was prominently identified with the organization and maintenance of Meagher's Irish Brigade and Corcoran's Irish Legion. His funeral will take place to-morrow from the Church of the Redemptorists, in Thompson street.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

FAILURE OF A BOSTON WOOLEN MANUFACTURER—LIABILITIES, $140,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The failure of Robert Fitton, woolen manufacturer, proprietor of the Spring Mills at Cavendish, Vt., is occasioning no little excitement in the wool trade of this city. His Boston indebtedness is quite large, the result mainly of purchases of wool in this market. The total liabilities are about $140,000.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY AN OHIO FAILURE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—McDonald & Co., of Wooster, Ohio, manufacturers of agricultural implements, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are stated at $500,000. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by this failure.

THE AMES PLOW COMPANY UNDER A CLOUD.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Ames Plow Company is temporarily embarrassed. Its liabilities are $218,217, and assets $542,891. At a meeting of the creditors last week it was thought that a reasonable extension would enable the company to pay in full and go on.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—Auditor Smith, the only State executive official who is a Republican, has published a letter warmly supporting the new Constitution. He states, in his official capacity as one who has charge of such matters, that the saving in amounts to be paid out for State expenses in case the new Constitution should be adopted, as compared with the old, will be very large. The change proposed in the school system, he says, is a wise measure, and will increase the amount available for the pay of teachers. Nearly all the white Republicans of the State are for ratifying the new Constitution.

THE STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The preparations for the ceremonies on Tuesday next in honor of the unveiling of the statue of Stonewall Jackson are in progress, and indicate that the demonstration will be one of the grandest ever witnessed in Richmond. Military and civic organizations from different portions of the State, as well as outside of it, have signified their intention of being present, and the colored military of the city, in this case, as in that of Gen. Pickett's obsequies, have asked and received permission to participate, and will be assigned positions.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The performance of "The Postilion of Longjumeau" at the Academy of Music yesterday attracted an overflowing audience. Herr Wachtel's season having thus auspiciously commenced, there appears to be no reason to doubt that it will continue quite as prosperously. The representations improve as the series progresses, and, Mr. Neuendorff having some excellent material in his company, some exceedingly good entertainments may be expected. That the répertoire is confined within no narrow limits is already clear. Last week Herr Wachtel sang in "The Postilion" and "The Huguenots," and on Monday and Wednesday respectively, he is to appear in "The Jewess" and "Il Trovatore."

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The record of English opera at Booth's during the week must be esteemed as entirely satisfactory. The performances opened auspiciously with the ever-popular "Il Trovatore," and, on Tuesday, followed "The Bohemian Girl"—a composition which altogether contravenes the old saying concerning familiarity and its consequence. Then came "Martha," one of the most tuneful of modern lyric works. "Martha" gave Mme. Van Zandt an opportunity to display her vocal accomplishments, and the result indicated very clearly that they are by no means few or inconsiderable. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," in which Miss Kellogg filled the leading rôle with more charm and talent than the character really merited, was represented on Thursday and Friday evenings, and last night "The Bohemian Girl" was once more the opera. Miss Kellogg and her excellent company go hence to Boston, where, if they find as large and appreciative audiences as they have had during their too brief sojourn in New York, they will have no cause to complain.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

To-night a programme of particular attractiveness will bring the regular season at this most popular resort to a close. During the week just ended the performances have been of a remarkably interesting kind. Mmes. Gulager and Butman have been the prima donnas; the Knabe piano has rivaled the vocalists in sweetness of song under the fingers of Mr. S. B. Mills and Mme. Carreño Sauret; M. Emile Sauret has contributed several violin solos, and Messrs. Levy and Arbuckle, and the band, have delighted the audience nightly. On Thursday evening next the Garden will be opened to the public on the occasion of a concert by which Mr. P. S. Gilmore is to benefit. A long list of attractions is in store for this event, to which we shall refer with more detail hereafter. There will also be a Saturday night concert for the benefit of the Centennial fund.

BRIEF MENTION.

The third and last of the White-Cervantes concerts takes place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next.

Announcement is made that subscriptions for the Thomas symphony concerts and rehearsals are now received at Steinway Hall.

A Sunday concert occurs at the Grand Opera-house to-night, Downing's Band supplying the orchestral music, and Miss Nully Pieris and Signor Farini being the principal vocalists.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be interpreted by Mme. Titiens and the Centennial Choral Union at Steinway Hall on Saturday afternoon next. The sale of seats will be conducted, we notice, at Steinway Hall only.

A series of very attractive musical entertainments, arranged under the auspices of the New-York Conservatory of Music, is promised. It is to include six concerts of chamber music, in which Messrs. Morgan, Mollenhauer, Mills, Ardavani, and Steffanone are to take part, and the first of which is to be given at Chickering Hall on Nov. 20. Performances of classical music by these gentlemen, all of whom, we believe, are attached to the Conservatory as Professors, must be of great interest to the public in general and to the students of the institution in particular.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The matinée performance yesterday brought the run of "Our Boys" to a termination, and now the light forms of modern comedy are to be superseded by what is as yet best described as the legitimate drama. For a season, the trivial elegances of the plays of the period are to give way to works of more solid proportions and of more sombre coloring, and the very experienced artists of Mr. Daly's company will have to fall back on traditions, which are not very well preserved, in the forms of entertainment which the stage of the present is most accustomed to foster. On the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday "Hamlet" will be played, and although play-goers may be a trifle tired of the melancholy Dane, the welcome reappearance of Mr. Booth is certain to relieve that melancholy of tediousness, and, instead, render it absorbingly interesting. On the evenings of Thursday and Saturday Mr. Booth will appear in "The Apostate."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The question is not unlikely to arise now and then, how it is that success so persistently clings to the Union Square Theatre. Other establishments have their vicissitudes, but here the record has no gloomy spot, and is certainly never fringed with any emblems of mourning. "Led Astray" is an old play according to all theatrical estimates. It has had its "centennial," and now, while it approaches the second century of its career, it seems to be only entering a new period of juvenescence. It must be admitted, however, that in its progress it has gathered some fresh graces and attractions, and if it seems endowed with perennial youth, some liberal account must be taken of the art of the management, and the generous expenditure which keeps it thus blooming before the public. It is set more attractively than heretofore, and its interpretation is not wanting in any element of success. Meanwhile anticipation runs in the direction of the new play, "Rose Michel," for the production of which the most elaborate preparations are being made.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Le Petit Faust" will be given on Monday evening, and on the evening of Tuesday "Mme. L'Archiduc" will be repeated. These representations will close the season of opera bouffe. The series of French plays will be begun on Wednesday, with Sardou's "Nos Intimes," very strongly cast, and this work will be succeeded by "Frou-Frou" and "Dalila." On Nov. 1 the Juvenile Mexican Opera Troupe, which performed so successfully at Mr. Daly's theatre, will commence a brief engagement. The Lyceum is thus secure of attractions for some weeks in advance.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The beautiful variety theatre recently opened by Mr. Josh Hart on Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, offers at present an exceptionally attractive entertainment, while its promise is of the most abundant kind. Instrumental and vocal entertainments, pantomime, burlesque, and every known form of variety amusement, are included in the programme. Miss Julia Mathews is engaged at the Eagle Theatre, and will appear there on Nov. 1.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Grand Opera-house is to be reopened, and on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced.

At the Parisian Varieties, there are all kinds of "specialty" performances, some of which find great favor with the patrons of the house.

Mr. Tony Pastor's new theatre progresses satisfactorily. During the week twenty-one artists, all prominent in their respective "lines," will make their appearance nightly.

Hitchcock's Third Avenue Theatre has a programme in which the most diverse tastes are provided for. A minstrel troupe of exceptional proficiency is included in the company.

Darling's Opera-house has its usual excellent minstrelsy entertainment, and this statement applies also to the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, where one of the most amusing performances in the City is given nightly.

English opera having had its day at Booth's, the theatre is to be devoted for some time to pantotime of the essentially mirth-provoking kind. The renowned *Humpty Dumpty* is, in fact, to appear here in a new aspect, and this announcement bespeaks merriment, without adding to its length.

"The Overland Route" still runs at Wallack's, and will probably occupy the stage until the middle of November. According to the fashion of everything produced at this house, the piece is exceedingly well played, and this circumstance will account for the success of a play which lost its novelty long ago.

The Olympic Theatre is given to a variety programme of a particularly entertaining kind, and has, besides, a strong local drama. Among the promised attractions is an illustration of endurance by a lady who is to be known as the *Water Queen.* She is to compete with Johnson, the celebrated swimmer.

Mr. George Belmore, who is in very feeble health, was too ill to appear yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Theatre. His place was taken, at a minute's notice, by Mr. F. B. Warde. Apropos of Mr. Belmore's engagement, we may here mention that a debutante has been introduced in the person of Miss Maud Harrison, a young lady who acts with much cleverness and taste.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Of Dr. Von Bülow's third concert in Boston on Friday evening the Boston *Globe* says: "A return to Beethoven last night was a relief after the stunning character of the Henselt concerto on Wednesday. The fourth concerto of Beethoven is, perhaps, the best of the whole list. Nothing could, perhaps, better suit Von Bülow's dignity, tenderness, and animation of style than this section. It is needless to say that he did his work splendidly; an electric performance would be the better term to apply to it. His own appreciation of the orchestral work, which was certainly good, was high; and the audience—which, by the way, was large and more enthusiastic than at either of the previous concerts, demanded his reappearance. In the second part of the programme, Herr Bülow gave as solos, three preludes and fugues, from Bach, Mendelssohn, and Raff. In these three, Herr Bülow found the widest scope for his extraordinary powers, and grandly did he individualize each piece. He seemed to have in his performance a notion of climactory effect, as in the Mendelssohn fugue, most notably, he increased the tempo toward the close wonderfully. We are not exactly prepared to say that the effect seems just, although the performance was thereby made almost marvelous. The closing number, for piano and orchestra, was Liszt's first concerto, in E flat, concerning the character and the interpretation of which it is useless to make any remarks. We have only to notice, in addition to the vigor and versatility of Bülow's performance, his enthusiasm, in which he would occasionally direct the orchestra, urging them to accelerate their speed, or calming down a too noisy accompaniment. We can only say about this great artist, that he grows in favor with his listeners, and what may have seemed a coldly correct style when he struck his first few notes Monday night, which grew into a master's touch before he proceeded even a short distance, kindles into a flame of ardent enthusiasm with each successive appearance. If the listeners to Von Bülow do not find themselves warming with a strange glow toward both the artist and his art, we are greatly mistaken in our estimate of the human character. The audience last night was hearty in its applause, as we have said, and at the end of his solos, called Dr. Bülow to the stage three times, when he made a few words of address, thanking his auditors for their appreciative demonstrations."

HOME GOSSIP.

The Vokes family was in Baltimore last week.

Mr. Charles Fechter was last week at Rochester.

Mr. Lingard and his troupe were last week in Newark.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was last week at the Boston Theatre.

Mr. Thomas and his orchestra played last week in Indianapolis.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at the Cleveland Opera-house.

Mr. Dominick Murray was, at last accounts, at the California Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams acted in "Clancarty" at De Bar's, in St. Louis, last week.

Mr. Frank Mayo was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music, and Mr. McCullough was at McVicker's.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe enter upon a two weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre to-morrow.

Mr. W. J. Gilbert's play of "Sweethearts" has been brought out at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. T. Raymond was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati. Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Grand Opera-house.

The new Academy of Music in Newark is rapidly approaching completion, and Herr Wachtel will sing in it on Nov. 18, when it will be opened to the public.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels, has just brought out a new ballet, "La Moisson," the music of which is by M. Stoumon.

Mr. J. L. Toole does not appear in London till next month, and every seat is already secured at the Gaiety for his opening night.

The Paris Ambigu, while waiting for M. Belot's "Vénus de Gordes," is about to revive M. Blum's drama, with Mme. Fargueil and M. Charly.

A new three-act comedy by M. Edmond Gondinet, entitled "Le Panache," is in active preparation at the Palais Royal. The chief parts will be filled by MM. Brasseur and Geoffroy.

Following close upon the footsteps of Mr. Von Laun, Mr. C. Heron Wall, of Brighton College, has undertaken a translation of Molière's plays, whereof the first edition will soon be published, and form part of Bohn's standard series.

The London Criterion was to open, under Mr. A. Pitron's direction, with Lecocq's comic opera of "Fleur de Thé," rendered into English by Mr. J. H. Jarvis. Miss Bessie Sudlow was to make, at the Criterion, her first appearance in London.

The celebrated Gewandhaus Concerts of Leipzig were to recommence on the 16th inst. The Conservatoire Concerts of Paris will be resumed in November, and those of the Philharmonic Society of Vienna in the course of the present month.

The Italian opera season at Vienna will commence earlier this year than usual, and will last two months. The manager, Morelli, has collected an excellent company, in which we notice the names of Mmes. Patti, Lucca, MM. Capoul, Nicolini, and Faure.

A contemporary learns, on very good authority, that, notwithstanding the denial of the statement in some quarters, Mr. Gye has positively decided to produce "Aïda" next year at Covent Garden, and that arrangements are in progress for the mounting of the opera on a scale of great splendor.

Figaro says: "I have very good reason to state that a son of Mr. Sims Reeves will shortly (though not immediately) make his first appearance before a London audience, as a tenor vocalist. The young gentleman is the pupil of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves. Mr. Sims Reeves has another son who has, it is said, an excellent baritone voice."

The death is announced, at Ostend, of M. Singelée, a celebrated violinist, composer of light violin pieces, and conductor of the opera-houses of Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent. M. Singelée was father of the soprano, Mlle. Singelli, late of the Paris Lyrique and Her Majesty's Opera, and who was taught by her parent to play the violin.

A new historical play, entitled "A Crown for Love," in which the loves of Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. form a conspicuous feature, was to be produced at the Gaiety Theatre in London on the 16th inst. The principal parts were to be sustained by Messrs. Ryder, W. Rignold, Charles Harcourt, W. Herbert, Maclean, F. Roland, Miss Evelyn, Mrs. Leigh, &c.

The Drury Lane pantomime, supported by the Vokes family, is this year to be "Whittington and his Cat." Covent Garden will present a new version of the old stories of "Goody Two Shoes" and "Cinderella." The Crystal Palace will have "Jack and the Bean-stalk" for its subject, and the first pantomime produced at the Alexandra Palace will be the "Yellow Dwarf," for which the services of Mr. George Conquest and his son are secured.

Nine of the actors who left for Rio de Janeiro to play in the "Chatte Blanche" have died from yellow fever. The manager, who received 400,000 reis, (350 reis are equal to one franc,) from the Emperor, to whose presence he was admitted, and 200,000 reis from the Count d'Eu, to facilitate the return of the company, died on board the steamer. At the Alcazar de Rio fifteen singers out of the twenty-seven have also succumbed to the same disease.

Nothing has yet been decided concerning the novelties during the forthcoming season at the National Opera-house, nor is it likely, considering the limited time which will be at Mr. Mapleson's disposal, that very much will be done that way during the first season. However, it is intended to partially change the repertory, and to bring in operas like "L'Africaine," "Le Prophete," "Guglielmo Tell," "Der Freischütz," and other works, which require elaborate mountings and large stage room.

Among the promised novelties of the Parisian season may be mentioned a new play at the Ambigu, by Belot, entitled the "Vénus de Gordes." There was some talk of Mlle. Leonide Leblanc for the rôle of the heroine, but that charming actress preferred to enjoy an unbroken repose up to the actual reopening of the Théâtre de l'Odéon. The new drama will be interpreted by Laferrière and Paul Deshayes, and by Mmes. Elisa Picard, Melvil, and Rhea. The latter, the papers say, is a youthful, refined, and talented actress, who performed *Marguerite* in "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" at the Vaudeville on one solitary occasion last Winter.

The London *Times* has the following reference to Mr. Byron's new play at the Haymarket Theatre: "The four-act comedy, 'Married in Haste,' brought out at this theatre, is in many respects an improvement upon Mr. Byron's previous productions. The farcical element which usually finds so much favor in his eyes is here very slight, and is not permitted to interfere in any appreciable degree with the serious interest he succeeds in arousing. The characters, though at times unreal, are distinct from each other, and more or less remarkable in themselves; the dialogue is easy, polished, and diverting, and the story—apparently suggested by the little comedy, 'Cut Off With a Shilling'—is more dramatic than could have been expected. Mr. Byron generally makes it his business to point a moral, and the object of his satire in 'Married in Haste' is the parvenu who, raised from indigence by mere chance, is disposed to think that persons without wealth are not fit to be associated with. The moral is not new, as the changes rung upon 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' would show."

A Paris journal says: "The *representation extraordinaire* given at the Variétés for the benefit of the mother of Grenier, the deceased actor, was a great success. The advertisements, or rather the placards affixed to the Colonnes Morris, were really pretty and original. They represented a bouquet of red and yellow roses, each rose being inscribed with the name of one of the actresses who was to lend her assistance to the benefit. The blond and bumptious Schneider, owing to her recent quarrel with M. Bertrand, did not form a part of the bouquet. But there were flowers enough, comprising Belocca, Dejazet, Aimée, Julia Georges, Desclauzes, &c., to make up a very attractive cluster. The chief feature of the evening was the *buffet* in the foyer, whereat the prettiest of the fair assistants, exquisitely dressed, dispensed refreshments at about six times their usual cost. The crowd around this *buffet* was immense—so much so that the receipts were injured thereby, for so great was the throng that many persons who were desirous of being served with cakes and fruits by the fair hands of Aimée, Angèle, or Paolo Marié, were hindered from even approaching the counter. The receipts of the evening amounted to over 11,000 francs."

A Paris newspaper says of the representation at the Gymnase Theatre: "The revival of 'La Dame aux Camellias' has possessed a peculiar interest from the fact that Mlle. Tallandiera assumed the rôle of *Marguerite Gautier* for the first time, and M. Worms, who has just returned from Russia to the Parisian boards, played *Armand Duval.* Seldom has the infatuated and fiery hero of this most fascinating play been more admirably represented. M. Worms is indeed that theatrical *rara avis,* a thoroughly satisfactory *jeune premier.* It is even said that the Comédie-Française—whose *jeunes premiers* are all sixty years old or thereabouts—is in treaty with him to replace the departed Pierre Berton. As to Mlle. Tallandiera, she left the imprint of her eccentric but most real talent on the individuality of the heroine. She was not exactly the *Marguerite Gautier* that the Parisian public, accustomed to the elegance of Doche and the pensive sweetness of Blanche Pierson, has been wont to applaud. These fair and refined women gave to the part an air of distinction and of sentiment which is lacking in this later impersonation. The *Marguerite Gautier* of Mlle. Tallandiera is not a fallen angel; she is of earth earthy, and it is only when touched by a true affection that she reveals the unsullied depths of a nature not originally framed for evil. There is power and originality in the personation, and the death scene in particular is remarkable for its pathos and its absence of exaggeration. And yet the performance is not wholly a satisfactory one."

THE ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

THE PENSION ROLLS—DECREASE DURING THE YEAR—THE APPROPRIATION TO BE HALF A MILLION LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Commissioner of Pensions has finished his annual report, which shows that there are on the pension rolls 234,821 pensioners, a decrease of 1,420 from last year. They are classified as follows: Army invalids, 105,478; widows and dependent relatives, 104,885; survivors of the war of 1812, 15,875; widows of soldiers of 1812, 5,163; navy invalids, 1,636; widows and dependent relatives of Navy officers and seamen, 1,784. More than eleven per cent. of the soldiers of 1812 died last year. The amount appropriated for Army pensions was $29,500,000, of which $11,748,433 were paid to invalid soldiers and for artificial limbs; $15,525,734 to widows and dependent relatives; $533,000 to widows of soldiers of 1812, and $1,355,599 to soldiers of 1812, leaving an unexpended balance of $337,231, which has been covered into the Treasury.

The appropriation for Navy pensions was $55,000, of which all but $34,651 was expended. Commissioner Atkinson estimates that a reduction of $500,000 can be safely made on the appropriation for next year. There are now pending nearly forty thousand claims unacted upon, mostly on account of lack of clerical assistance, which causes much dissatisfaction among applicants. The Commissioner recommends additions to the clerical force. Legislation is asked to define sufficient proof of marriage of pensioners' widows, so as to make evidence of cohabitation sufficient to drop pensioners from the rolls. Large numbers of pensioned widows are known to be cohabiting with men whom the department cannot prove to be their lawful husbands, hence no authority exists to drop their names. During last year 675 applications for bounty land were made and 407 warrants were issued calling for 63,560 acres of land.

The Commissioner recommends the abolishment of the present system of examining surgeons, and the appointment of sixty first-class surgeons at fixed salaries, who will give their entire time to the service. He thinks this a measure of economy, and one which will facilitate the payment of pensioners. Fifteen hundred and thirty claims were investigated by special agents, of which 309 were found to be fraudulent. Two hundred and forty-three pensioners were dropped on evidence of fraud, resulting in saving nearly $150,000. Over $16,000 were recovered from those who have been drawing pensions fraudulently. The Commissioner thinks the knowledge that an efficient secret service exists prevents a large amount of fraudulent claims being presented, and recommends the reorganization and enlargement of the service on the plan now in operation in the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Congress is recommended to authorize the annual publication of lists of pensioners residing in each county, publication to be made in the paper having the largest circulation, and that printed lists be posted in court-rooms and other prominent places, which would expose many cases of fraud.

HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.—The Captain of the steamship Lake Napigon, just arrived from Liverpool, reports a fearfully boisterous passage, gale succeeding gale, with heavy head seas, in which the vessel sustained considerable damage. On the 14th she encountered a perfect hurricane, with a high, dangerous sea running. In this gale the Captain was lashed to a mast fourteen hours directing the vessel. During this storm John McOnichie, the steward, was pitched against the upper-deck combing of the companion way and killed.

TELEGRAPH QUARREL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company stretched a wire on the bridge here yesterday evening, to connect their lines with this city, and shortly afterward the Bridge Company cut it down. The telegraph company claim the right to use the bridge under an Act of Congress, but the bridge company, having a contract with the Western Union Company, granting them the exclusive right to use their structure, refuse to allow the Atlantic and Pacific folks to go on it.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.
For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.
For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.
For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
GEORGE M. VAN HOUSEN.
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.
For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.
For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.
For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Third Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Col. Cavanagh. Hon. Richard Marvin. Hon. Tunis G. Bergen.
Ithaca	Hon. Henry Smith.
Little Falls	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
New-York Mills	Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Hon. A. B. Johnson.
Castleton	Hon. John C. Green.
Oneida	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Le Roy	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Wellsville	Gen. Rufus Scott.
South Owego	Hon. William Smyth. Capt. E. B. Gere.
Fifth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Hon. J. W. Harmon. Hon. William Richardson. Hon. J. H. Burtis.
Nineveh	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Flemingville	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Rev. J. O. Woodruff.
Frankfort	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Sayville	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Castile	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Hartford	Hon. George W. Hoxie Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Seventh Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. A. P. Higgins. Hon. E. D. Berri. Hon. William Richardson. Hon. David Williams.
Stirling Centre	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. Etsel Wood.
Jamaica	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Burdett	Gen. J. H. Warwick,
Brodalbin	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Dryden	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Babylon	Major J. J. Couch.
Tyrone	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Enfield	Col. J. F. Mines.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Syracuse	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Addison	Hon. Henry Smith.
Fonda	Hon. Grenville Tremain.
Lyons	Hon. William B. Woodin. Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
Boonville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Redwood	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Bleecker Building, N. Y.	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Fulton	Hon. Bulter G. Noble. Hon. John C. Churchill.
Bellport	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Pike	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Strait's Corners	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Rev. J. O. Woodruff.
Columbus Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Port Crane	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. Peter W. Hopkins.
Wilseyville	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Plattsburg	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
North Hector	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Cuyler	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters.
De Kalb	Major W. D. Brennan.
Lamb's Corners	Hon. B. R. Johnson. Hon. N. D. Maffit.
Nassau	Hon. J. C. Green.
Niles	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Reading Centre	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Turin	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Johnstown	Hon. William Herring.
Fish House	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Amityville	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Preble	Hon. A. P. Smith. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Danby	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. William L. Bostwick.
Huntington	Major J. J. Couch.
Northville	Hon. J. T. M. Davie. Hon. Philip Martin.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Hon. Sherman S. Rogers.
Oswego	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn	Gen. George H. Sharpe. Col. Homer B. Sprague.
Hornellsville	Hon. Henry Smith.
Ogdensburg	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Lattimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Col. Albert Daggett. Hon. J. W. Harmon.
Nyack	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Madrid	Rev. B. I. Ives.
South Butler	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Canandaigua	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Watkins	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Gaskill's Corners	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Coldbrook	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Windsor	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Lansingburg	Hon. William Herring. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Stephentown	Hon. J. C. Green.
Canisteo	Hon. F. G. Gedney.
West Hampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Arcade	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Groton	Hon. C. D. Murray.
East Candor	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. William H. Blair.
Constableville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alpine	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Glen Aubrey	Hon. B. R. Johnson. Hon. N. D. Maffit.
Saranac	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
North Barton	Hon. O. H. P. Kinney. Capt. E. B. Gere.
Willett	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Cayuga	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Union Valley	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. A. P. Smith.
Northville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Northport	Major J. J. Couch.
Ridgewood	Col. F. S. Lambert.
West Dryden	Col. J. F. Mines.
Heuvelton	Major W. D. Brennan.
Russell	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.
West Stockholm	Hon. Neil Cook.
Raymertown	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Hon. John M. Landon.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

Parepa Hall, Yorkville	Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. Hon. Rufus B. Cowing. Hon. Granville P. Hawes.
Lockport	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Apollo Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott. Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Penn Yan	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Camillus	Hon. Dennis McCarthy. Col. A. E. Baxter.
Massena	Hon. William A. Wheeler
Granville	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Warsaw	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Clyde	Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Friendship	Hon. Hamilton Ward. Capt. D. P. Richardson.
Gouverneur	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Parishville	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Petersburg	Hon. J. C. Green.
Morrisania	Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps. Hon. William A. Darling.
Cohocton	Hon. F. G. Gedney.
Candor	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Bridgeport	Hon. Thomas G. Alvord.
Orange	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Goodground	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Gloversville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Adams	Hon. William Herring.
Riverhead	Major J. J. Couch.
Hempstead	Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Scott	Hon. C. D. Murray, Hon. George L. Waters.
Katteliville	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Lowville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Odessa	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Chazy	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Lisbon Centre	Major W. D. Brennan.
Owasco	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Freetown	Hon. B. T. Wright, Hon. E. P. Fancher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Newport	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Varna	Col. J. F. Mines.
Schaghticoke	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Hon. Samuel Foster.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Utica	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Troy	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Hon Martin I. Townsend.
Owego	Hon. Henry Smith.
Watertown	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cortland	Hon. Dennis McCarthy.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. F. A. Schroeder. Hon. S. B. Dutcher. Col. Albert Daggett. Hon. P. W. Ostrander.
Attica	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Corning	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hoosick Falls	Hon. J. C. Green.
Stockholm	Hon. William A. Wheeler.
Belleville	Hon. William Herring.
Seneca Falls	Gen. E. M. Lee. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Pierrepont	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Johnsonville	Col. C. L. MacArthur. Major W. E. Kisselburgh.
Havana	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Waverly	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Southampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Wayland	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Champlain	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Port Washington	Col. Francis S. Lambert.
Waits Corners	Hon. William Smyth. Capt. E. B. Gere.
Cincinnatus	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Ontario	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Greenport	Major J. J. Couch.
Freeport	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Locke	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Copenhagen	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Hempstead	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Nicholville	Major W. D. Brennan.
Louisville	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.
Sempronius	Hon. J. T. M. Davie. Hon. Philip Martin.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

Whitehall	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Ballston Spa	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Bath	Hon Butler G. Noble.
Baldwinsville	Rev. B. I. Ives. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Apalachin	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Herkimer	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Waterloo	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Gen. E. M. Lee.
Herman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Southold	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Truxton	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters.
Sag Harbor	Major J. J. Couch.
Mecklenburg	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Ketchumville	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Woodsburg	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
East Homer	Hon. B. T. Wright. Hon. E. P. Faucher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Skaneateles	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hammondsport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Bay Shore	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Red Mills, Lisbon	Hon. Neil Cook.
Grafton	Hon. J. C. Green. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Berlin	Major W. E. Kisselburg. Hon. J. M. Landon.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Auburn	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Sing Sing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Blodgett Mills	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.

JOURNALISTIC SCAVENGERS.

From the Boston Journal.

What a charming simplicity must pervade that section of the State which is provided by the Springfield *Republican* with its daily *pot-pourri* of independent politics. How quietly the good people must accept this matutinal hash. It is true they are told indirectly many times each year that the grand political justiciary who presides at the table is not as other journalists who have only sordid ends and low motives as a basis of action. They are no doubt thankful that the Springfield editor is not made of the same clay, and has nobler and purer motives than his stupid contemporaries. Political managers he scouts and derides. He calls upon gentlemen and men of influence to attend to their political duties, but when they think fit to differ with him as to men or measures, they are pointed out as bummers and party sutlers and ordered to the rear. Mr. Rice's friends may be leading merchants in Boston, but they are political tricksters in Springfield; they may be good citizens, who for twenty years have seen their candidate filling many positions with ability and dignity, but they are denounced through the Valley of the Connecticut as tradesmen blind to their own interests, who seek to keep politics at a very low level. It is the genial editor of the *Republican* who has exclusive possession of the upper plane of politics, and curiously enough he seeks to lift everybody up to his level by attempts to belittle those who have sufficient independence to do their own thinking. But the time was when the editor of the *Republican* aspired to management, and the time is not very remote when he sought to be a ring-maker. The most dangerous political ring that was ever attempted in this country was fortunately broken at Cincinnati. A newspaper ring, combining representatives of widely circulated journals in several large business cities, was a conception which the editor of the *Republican* was big with for weeks and weeks. But he miscarried at Cincinnati, and he has never fully recovered from the shock. The breaking of this newspaper ring, which was to shape the destiny of this country, was to the upright editor what the loss of a cud is to an irritable bovine. Since then nothing has apparently gone right in politics with the *Republican* or its editor.

It is true that he expressed himself in private in favor of Mr. Rice as a candidate, and gave it as his opinion that he was the strongest man that could be nominated, but this was before Mr. Baldwin, of the *Spy,* aspired to be a political power and aimed to illuminate his political career by naming the next Governor of Massachusetts. But it is a feature of independent journalism that personal loyalty finds no attraction to those who are its professors, abuse of friends and acrimonious comment upon those whose favors they have been the recipient of being essential requisites of the new school.

The editor of the *Republican* often blows his own trumpet, and takes credit for enterprise which he assumes is peculiarly original. There is a rashness of expression in the *Republican* which may pass for boldness with some, and there is a freedom in serving up opinions of other journals which has the appearance of impartiality. But the editor of the *Republican* gives currency to more lies, knowing the same to be lies, than any paper published. It copies from obscure sheets the most unblushing falsehoods affecting men and public interests, and its only possible defense is "that it gives both sides." The editor would scorn to pass a base piece of currency, but he indorses by publication scores of falsehoods every week. Any one who controls the columns of a newspaper can order an article inserted. It requires some judgment and decision to keep matter calculated to mislead from obtaining a circulation.

Criticism of other papers is a feature of the *Republican.* The private business affairs of the Boston and New-York dailies are seized upon as so many *bonne bouches* which the public are expected to swallow with gusto. We very much doubt whether this peculiar feature of the *Republican* is so vastly interesting to the general public. Were we to say that the *Republican* was in the market and could be bought for $25,000, it would be as truthful as its gossip regarding the Boston *Journal* which from time to time appears in its columns. While the praise or censure of our contemporary is alike indifferent to a majority of newspaper men who run their own machines without a license from the editor of the *Republican,* it is amusing to see the comments upon other newspapers emanating from one who arrogates to himself the wisdom of a Solon and assumes the privileges of a Mentor.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SWINDLER.

Louis Eppenstein, of Rondout, N. Y., purchased $25 worth of boot-legs from John Gibbons, of No. 100 Baxter street, in November, 1871, and gave in payment a check for the amount on the National Bank of Rondout. On presenting the check, Gibbons discovered that it was worthless, and that Eppenstein, who had no money in the bank, had left for parts unknown. After years of absence Eppenstein returned to Rondout, and the matter having been reported at the District Attorney's office a few days ago, Mr. Phelps issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was immediately arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. On being brought before Mr. Phelps yesterday, Eppenstein was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

SCOT. MEDAL AWARDED.

NO. 979.—HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1875.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Science and the Arts, constituted by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, to whom was referred for examination THE IMPROVED WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE,

Report, That they have examined the machine, and find the following points of especial interest: The AUTOMATIC TENSION, the FEED, the FEED SURFACE, the PULL-OFF, and the SPOOL-HOLDER. A detailed description of these devices may be found in the patent papers, copies of which are attached to this report.

* * * * * * * *

In all sewing machines the tension is one of the most important devices, as upon it depends the proper tightness of the thread to produce perfect sewing. It is the most difficult to adjust, as it has to be altered to suit the ever-varying size of the thread, length of stitch, and thickness or nature of the material being sewed, and is hence a constant source of annoyance to the operator. This is, in the opinion of the committee, the first introduction to the public of a tension device in which there is absolutely no need for regulation, and consequently no provision made for it. The difficulties in the way of devising a plan by which the various conditions of goods and thread could be harmonized will be evident to those practically acquainted with sewing mechanism.

The device is quite simple in principle, consisting of mechanism to hold the thread firmly so that none can be drawn through until at a fixed point, and then suddenly release it, allowing whatever is required to draw through at little or no tension. The amount of thread taken at each stitch, being of course just what is required to inclose the goods) being taken out of the slack thread formed by the descent of the needle-bar take-up, it follows that when the take-up rises and the looper continues to revolve, a point is reached when some more thread must be allowed to escape through the tension, or the thread will be broken. At this time the loop cast off from the looper being drawn up to the under side of the material, the tension opens, and just enough thread and no more is taken to make good the loss. The stitch being drawn up much more regularly than by ordinary friction tension, it can be left more elastic and still be apparently as well drawn up.

* * * * * * * *

The Feed. The regular up and down and the variable backward and forward movements are produced from a single eccentric by the arrangements of rocker and link. The latter being adjustable to its position on the rocker to make the stitch indicated through the slot in the cloth plate. The feed surface with the teeth in the cloth plate in advance of the presser-foot enables the machine to feed goods having seams or other inequalities, without interfering with the regularity of the stitch. A "Table," stamped on the cloth plate, shows the proper size of needle and length of stitch for each size of thread or silk, so that all that now remains for the operator to do, having selected the size of threads for the goods to be sewed, is to put in the proper needle, thread up the machine, and adjust the stitch according to the table, the stitch and thread being so proportioned to each other as to produce the greatest elasticity and beauty of seam.

It is quite evident that no part of the machine has been slighted, and the general arrangement and construction of the working parts, with particular reference to speed, quietness, durability, ease of running, and adaptation to the purpose, certainly entitle it to high praise.

We recommend the award of the Scott Legacy Medal and Premium to the inventors.

(Signed,) J. S. BANCROFT,
L. L. CHEYNEY,
C. CHABOT.

By order of the Committee.
(Signed,) J. B. KNIGHT, Secretary.
—*Evening Post.*

A. Raymond & Co., corner Nassau and Fulton streets, display the most complete stock of men's and boys' clothing to be found in the City, and are selling at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. —*Post.*

S. O. P. Brandy,

$1 50 per bottle; $7 per gallon; old and mellow. Over 100 casks bought at half its value, and sold as a leading article by us.

Also, Martell, Hennessy, Otard, Renault, Sazarac Brandies imported in casks and cases. Blackberry and Cherry Brandies.

The Pleasant Valley Wine Company's Brandies are perfectly pure, and fine, fruity flavor.

H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton st., and No. 709 Broadway, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

TOO MUCH SORROW.—The ruptured sufferer who was sorry he had not sooner found an "elastic" strait-jacket, miscalled a truss, was more sorry when he had worn it a week that he ever found it at all. He now rejoices in a VICTOR UNIVERSAL TRUSS from No. 1,184 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING superior to anything of the kind done in America. Examine goods at his principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches—No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Home Journal.—Advertisement.*

Lecture on the Poets.

By Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Church of Messiah, Park av. and 34th st., this evening; free.—*Advertisement.*

ANY ONE CAN SEE at a glance that POMEROY'S ELASTIC TRUSS is the best. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

FOR PAINLESS TOOTH-DRAWING, and sure, go to DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute; 85,500 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Open Sundays all Day and all Night.—LEXINGTON AVENUE BATHS, corner 25th st., Turkish, Roman, Electric. All these baths are invigorating, pleasurable, and perfectly safe. Ole Bull pronounced them the "most perfect," to his knowledge, "in any land." Please say you saw this notice. Pleasant rooms; excellent table.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Scalp Diseases, Moist and Scaly Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Moles, Wens, and Other Disfiguring Excrescences permanently removed without cutting or leaving scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

An Untimely Wrinkled or Withered Condition of the face, so indicative of premature old age, is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply eruptions, blackheads, moth patches, freckles, and tan cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

For a stylish and elegant Hat of quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

Purify and sweeten the breath.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BATES—CRANE.—At Dalton, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Billings, HARRY OGDEN BATES, of New-York, to CAROLINE LOUISE, daughter of Hon. Z. M. Crane, of Dalton.

BARNEY—WHITNEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 20, at Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., by Rev. Reuen Thomas, LILLY COLLINS, daughter of Mr. James S. Whitney, to CHARLES TRACY BARNEY, of New-York.

FROST—VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at the bride's home, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., officiating, IDA MAY, daughter of Jacob F. Valentine, to LEONARD LAWRENCE FROST, all of Brooklyn.

MACKELLAR—DALLY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. S. Ramsay, WILLIAM S. MACKELLAR and CYNTHIA, daughter of William Dally, Esq., both of this City.

TAINTER—DAVIES.—At St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Edward T. Bartlett, CHARLES E. TAINTER, of Worcester, Mass., to HELEN, eldest daughter of Henry E. Davies, of this City.

WARE—BLISS.—In Richmond, Va., on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. P. H. Aylett, by Right Rev. R. H. Wilmer, Mr. H. H. WARE, of New-York, and Mrs. PATTY W. BLISS, of Richmond, Va. No cards.

DIED.

BIRD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 21, OLIVER W. BIRD, formerly of Boston, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 3 East 35th st., on Monday, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Oct. 23, MARIA BAYARD, widow of Duncan P. Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHESEBRO'.—On Friday, Oct. 22, at his residence in Bristol, R. I., E. STANTON CHESEBRO', aged 34 years. Funeral on Monday.

CLOWES.—On Oct. 22, at Waterbury, Conn., MARY E., widow of the late Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL. D., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 25, at 2:30 P. M., from St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Long Island. Cars leave Hunter's Point, Long Island, at 11, and 11:30 A. M. Carreages at depot.

CONKLIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 23, of paralysis, CHARLOT, wife of Eugene H. Conklin, of No. 244 West 22d st.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

FARON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 361 Union st., Brooklyn, LEVI B. FARON, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av., corner Pacific st., Brooklyn.

FRY.—On Saturday, the 23d inst., Mrs. EMILY LOVETT FRY, daughter of the late John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

HENNESSY.—On Friday, Oct. 22, at 4:20 P. M., JOHN HENNESSY, aged 73 years; formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and twenty-six years a resident of this City.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 150 Franklin st., New-York, on Monday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass at St. Alphonsus' Church, Thompson st. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

HURD.—Friday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH AMBLER, wife of Dr. William B. Hurd, in the 49th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 32 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., Monday morning, for interment.

KEYES.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 21, at his late residence, No. 36 West 51st st., after a short illness, GEORGE KEYES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.

LEVERICH.—On the 23d inst., PETER V. LEVERICH, aged 64 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 444 West 25th st., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

PLATT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Friday morning, Oct. 22, ISAAC L. PLATT, formerly of New-York City, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Plainfield, on Monday, Oct. 25 at 12 o'clock, noon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves via Central Railroad of New-Jersey foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot.

POTT.—Saturday morning, Oct. 23, MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, son of James and Josephine Hawks Pott, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—At Skaneateles, Oct. 22, EVELYN H. PORTER, aged 74.

Funeral services at 2:30 on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

PRICE.—On Friday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH A., wife of James B. Price, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 226 West 21st st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at 1:30 A. M. on Friday, at his late residence, No. 141 East 49th st., WILLETT R. SMITH, aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from above address, without further notice.

SMITH.—Drowned in the gale at Indianola, on the 15th September, Capt. EDWIN V. B. SMITH, aged 32 years, son of Phebe P. and the late George R. Smith, formerly of New-York.

☞ Jamaica (Long Island) papers please copy.

TURNEY.—At Astoria, Long Island, Saturday, Oct. 23, PASCHAL W. TURNEY, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WATERBURY.—On Friday Morning, Oct. 22, FRANKLIN WATERBURY, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 115 East 71st st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 115 East 71st st., on Monday, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy member, FRANKLIN WATERBURY.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?—TO ALL PERSONS suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the strongest liniment known.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS OR WORM LOZENGES—Sure to eradicate worms. Twenty-five cents a box.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE—BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. Twenty-five cents a box.

USEFUL ADVICE.—THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER is BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. It hardens the enamel, cleanses away the tartar, neutralizes the injurious acids, and is most agreeable to the taste. All druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents.

ART. ART.

PEREMPTORY SALE

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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COMPRISING WALNUT AND ASH BED ROOM SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN TAPESTRY, CATELINE &c., PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES, PEDESTALS, MUSIC-STANDS &c., &c.; also a large collection of TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS.

The whole now on exhibition day and evening at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 27 and 28, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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The SIXTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to "Abbott's Official Report" of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERIES OF RELIGIOUS MEETINGS will commence in the Clermont Avenue Universalist Church, Brooklyn, Monday night, Oct. 25, at 7:45. Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia; Revs. J. M. Pullman, R. F. Pullman, and H. R. Nye will give brief addresses. Rev. H. R. Nye, the Pastor, will give an introductory sermon to-night—"Preparation for Christ."

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS of New-York is held in the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. All interested are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., West of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening—next sermon upon "The Life and Character of Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 24, Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Dr. Bellows at 7:45 P. M. Subject—"The Jew's Lesson for the World." All seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Right Rev. Dr. Starkey, of Geneva, N. Y., will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and Rev. Mr. Roche, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will officiate at evening service, (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers made welcome.

AT PLIMPTON HALL.—CHURCH OF THE Holy Name, A. M. Loutrel, Pastor. Subject for this morning—"The Value of the Human Soul." Services begins at 11. "Whosoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely."—Rev. xi., 17.

BABYLON IS FALLEN, IS FALLEN!—THE messenger of God, S. S. Snow, will show from the word of prophecy the character and doom of apostate Christendom, on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach in the above church this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Gospel of which Paul was not ashamed necessary to the Permanent Success of Revivals in Religion." Evening subject—"The Righteous and Wicked Here and Hereafter," with an answer to the question, "What Becomes of the Benevolent, the Just, and the Pure, who Die Unconverted?"

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AV.
Holy Communion, 7:30.
Morning Prayer, 10:30.
Evening Prayer 7:30.
Dr. Thompson preaches at both services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11;
evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth's fifth sermon in course on "Corner Stones." Subject—"Man's Responsibility for his Belief." Evening—"New-York Temptations." George S. Weeks will sing Sunday morning. Religious services every evening during the week. Mr. Hepworth will preach. George S. Weeks will conduct the singing every evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Morning service at 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Wm. R. Alger will give the second lecture of his course on "The Moral and Religious Teachings of the Poets."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays—10 A. M., Morning prayer; 10:45, Litany, high celebration, and sermon; 4 P. M., vespers. Daily—7 A. M., holy communion.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Sermon on "The Last Days of the Church."

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY, CORner of 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. Dr. Chapin will preach morning at 11, evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DANIEL BLISS, D. D., PRESIDENT OF the Syrian Protestant College, at Beyrut, Syria, will speak to young men Sunday evening, 24th inst., 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor,
Preaches Sunday morning and evening.
You are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching 10:30 A. m. by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Service of Song at 7:30, and sermon by Pastor at 8 P. M. Cordial invitation. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

MORNING STAR CHAPEL, 26TH ST., near 7th av.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, Grand Dioramic Exhibition, with lecture, for benefit of mission. Among others, "Scenes in the Life of Our Lord, from Bethlehem to Calvary." Admission, 25 and 15 cents.

N. Y. SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. at the Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Antidotes to Atheism."

RIGHT REV. A. C. COXE, D. D., BISHOP of Western New-York, will preach at Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place, Sunday morning, Oct. 24. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach in the evening. Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RIGHT REV. ALEX. C. GARRETT, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, on Sunday, Oct. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Missionary Work in Northern Texas."

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., Presiding Elder, at 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, Alexander av., near 42d st.—This church will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 24. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Right Rev. R. W. Elliott, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, will preach in the morning, and the Rector, Rev. C. S. Stephenson, in the evening.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school at 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 24, morning at 10:30 o'clock, afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rector will preach in the morning.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach.
The hymns of Mr. Sankey will be introduced for the first time on Sunday evening.
Other servvices at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

TRANCE SPEAKER.—LYMAN C. HOWE LECtures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets at 4:30 P. M.

THE UNION MEETINGS FOR PRAYER and song in the Collegiate R. D. Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st., will be continued during the coming week, at 8 P. M.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH ST. AND 4th av.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach this morning on "Neglected Religion." Service at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38TH ST. Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN,
FOR ASSEMBLY, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
Seventh Judicial District, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards,
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
WALTER S. PINCKNEY.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN MEETING
At LIBERTY HALL, No. 231 West 16th st.,
On MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock,
To ratify the Republican State, County, and local nominations.
For Senator, 8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards,
JAMES W. BOOTH.
For Member of Assembly, Thirteenth District,
ROBERT N. STRAHAN.
For Aldermen, 8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards,
JOHN J. MORRIS and WILLIAM WADE.
For Civil Justice, 16th and 20th Wards,
FREDERICK G. GEDNEY.
Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Hon. JOHN D. LAWSON, Hon. ROBERT N. STRAHAN, and Hon. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY will address the meeting.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS
TITAN BRAIDS. FRINGES.
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LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

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PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
10-4 BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, TO $24 per pair.

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EVERY VARIETY OF ENGLISH WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 924 BROADWAY, second door above 21st st. Imported embroideries and lingerie at very low prices; also, for trousseaus and layettes, CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MISSES' COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER. Stamping, embroideries, and application works to order.

D. G. STOCKLEY,
No. 1,277 Broadway, corner 34th st., second floor. INTERIOR DECORATIONS, &c. Orders received for the following: Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Cornices and Mirrors, Lambrequins, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ECONOMY IS

The order of the day. The prevailing dullness of trade, combined with the tightness of money, compels even the wealthier classes to practice economy in their purchases. The house which offers standard Goods at the most reasonable prices is bound to attract. We invite ladies to compare not only our PRICES, but also the QUALITY of our Goods, with those on Broadway and Sixth avenue, and judge whether it will not be to their profit to trade at

EHRICHS', 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE.

The Twenty-third Street Cars bring you conveniently within one block of our establishment.

SUITS.

WE have the second largest Suit Room in the City of New-York. Our Suits are finished equal to order work, are well sewed, and made in good taste.

Over ONE THOUSAND SUITS on hand, ranging in price from $3 75, $7 50, $10, $14, $18, &c., up to $250.

Handsome SILK SUITS at $35, $45, $65, $85, and upward.

Our imported SILK COSTUMES offered at half value.

Beautiful CASHMERE SUITS, in black and colors, trimmed with Silk, $25, $33, $40, and upward.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR DEPARTMENT OF

CLOAKS.

OUR CLOAKS ARE CUT, SEWED, AND PRESSED BY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND HENCE THEY HAVE A GRACEFUL SHAPE AND FIT THE FORM WITH A PERFECTION WHICH WILL NOT BE FOUND IN CLOAKS OF OTHER HOUSES.

300 BEAVER and ROUGH CLOAKS, beautifully trimmed with silk and braid, very newest shape, at $5, worth fully $8.

Very handsomely made and TRIMMED CLOAKS at $8 75, $10, $12 50, $14, $20, $25, $32, and upward.

Novelties in FUR-LINED and CHILDREN'S Beaver Cloaks.

DRESS GOODS.

Five cases Camel's Hair, all shades, 15c., worth 25c.

Ten cases Camel's Hair, very wide and heavy, beautiful shades, at 25c., real value 40c.

Job lot of black and colored Cashmeres, very wide and fine, 50c.

Full line of black and colored Cashmeres, extra quality, at 68c., 75c., 85c., $1, and upward.

Great inducements in Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Linen, Flannels, Blankets, Muslins, Nottingham Laces, &c., &c., &c.

EHRICHS',
287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
☞ MAKE NO MISTAKE. OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

HATS.

We have just received five cases of Felt Hats from Paris, among which are a large variety of Felt Hats in a combination of two shades—a novelty which will be found at no other establishment.

Also, a second invoice of

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

which, with our own tasteful designs, will be offered at very moderate prices.

Extra quality FELT HATS, in all the new cloth shades and shapes, at 68c.

Best quality American FELT HATS, all shapes, 47c.

Full assortment of Wings, Real Ostrich Tips, and Plumes, Ribbons, &c., &c., at extraordinary prices.

VELVETS.

Black Silk Trimming Velvets at $1 35, worth $1 60.
20 pieces Black Silk Velvets $1 50, worth $1 75.
50 pieces Black Silk Velvets $2, worth fully $2 50.
50 pieces Black Silk Velvets $2 50, worth fully $3.
50 pieces Extra Quality Black Silk Velvets at $3, worth fully $3 75.
A full line of finer grades at proportionately

LOW PRICES.

10 pieces elegant Black Cloak Velvets, full 28 inches wide, at $4, worth $5.
10 pieces Cloak Velvets, full 28 inches wide, at $5, worth fully $6 50.
Together with a full line of All-Silk Cloaking Velvets of the celebrated manufacture of Guinet & Co. at much below regular value.
100 pieces Velveteen at $1, worth $1 25.
Special bargains in Black and Colored Silk Trimming Velvets.

TRIMMINGS.

TITAN, HERCULES, AND MOHAIR BRAIDS, in all widths, at lowest prices.
Very wide, long, and handsome Coque-plume Trimming at $1 per yard.
Black and natural Ostrich Feather Trimming at 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, from two to three inches wide, at 50c., 60c., 75c., and 80c., worth full from 85c. to $1 per yard.
REAL YAK LACES at 25c., 35c., 40c., and 50c., all fully 25 PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR VALUE.
An immense large assortment of Beaded and Silk Passementerie trimmings.
Gimps and Fringes at less than one-third the former prices.
FINE BEADED GIMP at 6c. per yard, sold formerly at 25c.
ELEGANT GOODS at 25c., 30c., and 35c., sold formerly from 75c. to $1 per yard.

EHRICHS',
287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
☞ MAKE NO MISTAKE. OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

FURS.

BY BUYING YOUR FURS OF US NOW YOU WILL NOT OBTAIN THEM ANY CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN THIRTY DAYS HENCE; BUT YOU WILL GET A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE SAME PRICE, BECAUSE YOU HAVE THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF SELECTION. OUR STOCK IS ENORMOUS IN VARIETY.

GOOD SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FROM $50 UP.

BEAUTIFUL SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, LONG AND WELL SHAPED, at $85, $90, $100, $110, $125 and upward.

Rich selection of Muffs and Boas of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Seal, Mink, Otter, Beaver, Lynx, Alaska Sable, Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Ermine, Grebe, Isabella Bear, Raccoon, &c., with all their imitations.

WE SELL A GOOD ARTICLE.
WE MAKE NOT THE SLIGHTEST MISREPRESENTATION.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN NEW-YORK.

FUR TRIMMINGS A SPECIALTY.

As we CUT ALL OUR OWN FUR TRIMMINGS it will be found much more even and perfect than that generally offered. Our prices are without question the lowest in the City. We cut every variety of Trimmings from real Silver Fox and Chinchilla to the lowest grades.

Several special Novelties in Fur Trimmings.

Reversed Black, Brown or Silver Coney, from 35c. upward.

Rich Alaska Sable Trimming, wide and dark, $2 25.

FUR REPAIRING.

LADIES WISHING ANY FUR REPAIRING—RELINING OF MUFFS OR SACQUES, TRIMMING OF SEALSKIN SACQUES, CHANGING COLLARS INTO BOAS, &c., &c.—WILL FIND OUR WORK THE BEST AND PRICES THE MOST REASONABLE IN THE CITY.

DEPARTMENTS WORTH VISITING.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC.
INFANTS' WEAR, MERINO CLOAKS, COATS, AND CAPS, &c.
BOYS' AND GIRLS' SUITS, CORSETS, &c.
WORSTED WAISTS, LEGGINGS, SHAWLS, &c.
LACE AND JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

EHRICHS',
287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
☞ MAKE NO MISTAKE. OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

KINZEY.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
PANIC PRICES.

TRIMMINGS,
AT HALF GOLD COST.

Beaded Trimmings, 5c., 10c. yard.
Jet Gimps, 25c., entire piece. KINZEY.
Passementerie Gimps, 10c. to 50c., worth from 50c. to $2 yard. KINZEY.
Worsted Fringes reduced to 12½c.
Fancy Mohair Fringes reduced. KINZEY.
Black Silk Fringes, 10c. to 25c.
Fine Jet Fringes, 10c. to 25c. KINZEY.
Rich Jet and Silk Fringes, four inches wide, worth $1, at 25c. KINZEY.

LACES. LACES.

12,000 yards Yak Laces, 10c. to 62c.
Black Silk Guipure, 12½c. to $1 25. KINZEY.
Applique Laces, 10c. to 50c.
Thread Laces way down. KINZEY.
Real Lace Barbes, Coiffures, Lace Capes and Sacques, closing. KINZEY.
Large lot of all linen, hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19., and 25c. KINZEY.
Large lot of all linen, hemmed Handkerchiefs, 8c., 9c., 10c., and 12½c., up. KINZEY.
25,000 rich Silk Ties at just half price, 10c. to 50c. each. KINZEY.
Large lot of Hamburg Embroideries from auction, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., to 75c. KINZEY.

UNDERWEAR.

French woven Corsets, 39c.
Fine French Corsets very low. KINZEY.
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Skirts, 69c.
Muslin Underwear very low. KINZEY.
Ladies' Merino Underwear low.
Gents' Merino Underwear low. KINZEY.

LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in all Linen Towels at 12½c., 15c., 19c., 22c., 25c., up. KINZEY.
All Linen Damask Napkins below cost, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. KINZEY.

Millinery Department.

10,000 Felt Hats, all the new shapes and colors, 23c., 39c., 50c., 67c., up. KINZEY.
Our French Pattern Bonnets reduced way down. KINZEY.
Bargains in Velvets, Silks, Velveteens, Flowers, Feathers, Birds, &c., &c. KINZEY.

RIBBONS. KINZEY.

Cheapest Ribbons ever offered.
30,000 yards best quality all silk Ribbons, two to four inches wide, closing at 10c. yard.
1,200 pieces best quality all silk black Ribbons, 9 and 12, 10c. yard.
Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, worth 75c., at 25c. yard.

GLOVES.

Two-button Castor Gloves, 38c.
Two-button Dog-skin, 50c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, from Auction, 25c., 50c., 69c., 75c. pair.
Real Kid Seamless Two-button, 75c.
Real Reynier Gloves, 75c.
Gents' English Calfskins, $1.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c. up.
Fine Cloth Gloves, 25c. up.
Fine Kid Gauntlets, 75c.

HOSIERY.

Special bargains in our Hosiery Department.
Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Hose, very low.
French Cashmere Hose, English Merino Hose.
Choice Lots of Fancy Goods, Swiss and Wooden Goods, Vases, Toilet Sets, Bronzes, Parian Goods, Frames, Bags, Portemonnaies, Jewelry, Dolls, &c., At very low prices.

KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER NINTH ST.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES.
TITAN AND MOHAIR BRAIDS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

LARGE SILK SALE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,
WILL EXHIBIT,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 25,
3,000 PIECES

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
IN 150 VARIOUS COLORINGS AND TEN DIFFERENT QUALITIES, FROM $1 25 TO $4 THE YARD.

BLACK SILKS.
1,200 PIECES
GUINET'S AND BAMOT'S,
HAND-SPUN,
THIRTY PER CENT. LESS THAN THEY COST TO IMPORT.

100 PIECES DARK-COLORED
STRIPED SILKS,
AT 87½ CENTS, RECENT VALUE $1 25.

CLOAKING VELVETS.
150 PIECES BLACK,
27 INCHES WIDE,
ONLY $4, WORTH $7.

DRESS GOODS.
5,000 pieces
from the recent
AUCTION SALES
at
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
MOUCHETE STRIPES AND PLAIDS,
the latest Paris novelties.

672 SEAL SKIN SACQUES
at very low prices.

JUST RECEIVED,
TWO CASES
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
ALL NEW DESIGNS.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
of
RICH FURS, CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out of town parties to make their purchases from large assortments of new goods, and giving them the latest fashions at as low prices as residents of New-York City.

Goods sent by express or mail to all parts of the country.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

BLACK CASHMERES, MERINOES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS, BARRITZ, SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR, TAMISE CLOTH, DRAP D'ETE, BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, &c.

BLACK SILKS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKINGS, READY-MADE SUITS, OVERGARMENTS, AND BONNETS.

SPECIAL FROM AUCTION.

50 PIECES LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES AT $1, WORTH $1 50.
60 PIECES HENRIETTA CLOTH, SILK WARP, AT $1, WORTH $1 50.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
Offers wholesale bankrupt stock of LACE CURTAINS at retail, at 20 per cent. less than cost of importation. LACE CURTAINS from $1 per pair to the finest imported.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

Announcement Extraordinary.

BLOOMS'
338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

OUR REGULAR FALL AND WINTER OPENING
WILL TAKE PLACE
Tuesday, Oct. 26,

And continue during the entire week.
All our Parisian novelties have now arrived and embrace many articles not found elsewhere.

LACES ALL STYLES
Real and imitation, quality superb, prices most reasonable.

DRESS TRIMMING
In greatest profusion, IMPORTED BY OURSELVES, which we are retailing at less than WHOLESALE PRICES.
We will offer the most complete line of everything indispensable to complete the wordrobes of

LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS
At prices that will astonish the most economical.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

BLOOMS',
338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK SILKS
DURING THIS WEEK,
AT
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway and 19th st.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS-SHIRTS,

Made from Wamsutta muslin and best quality Irish linen; warranted in every respect the very best; most elegant styles and perfect fitting; finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam; only to put sleeves in, cuffs on, and sew up side seams: price as low as the material would cost; six for $7 50, or $1 25 each; Boys', six for $6, or $1 each.

COST OF MATERIAL IN NEW-YORK.

Three yards of Wamsutta muslin at 15 cents....	45
One fine linen shirt bosom, from 60 to 75 cents..	60
One pair of linen cuffs, from 25 to 30 cents......	25
Total........	$1 30

Keep's shirts, elegantly made, same material, only $1 25

An examination of our goods will astonish gentlemen who pay from $2 50 to $3 for their shirts. Ladies are surprised at the quality and price, and delighted to see how easy it is to make shirts that fit perfectly. Samples of bosoms and muslins sent free to any address. Everybody invited to send for them. No stamp required. Any of Keep's shirts delivered free on receipt of price in any part of the Union reached by direct express except California and the Territories.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
FACTORY AND WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st.
RETAIL STORE, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.
Manufacturing on a large scale, we supply the trade at a small advance on actual cost.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO
Broadway and Eleventh street,
GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF
BLACK SILKS.
Twenty-four-inch Black Silk, Cashmere Finish, $2.
(COST OF IMPORTATION, $2 75.)
LOWER AND HIGHER NUMBERS EQUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS.
These Goods are exclusively our own Importation, and are superior in Finish, Color, and Intrinsic Value to any Goods now being offered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
A LARGE STOCK OF
REAL LACE GOODS.
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, CONSISTING OF POINTE GAUZE, APPLIQUE AND DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, CAPES, AND PARASOL COVERS, POINTE GAUZE, APPLIQUE, AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
FRENCH AND GERMAN GUIPURE LACE.
BLACK THREAD AND FRENCH TRIMMING LACES, BLACK THREAD LACE BARBES AND CAPES, ECRU CACHEMIRE LACE, GUIPURE NETS AND SCARFS, ALSO NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS.
IN VALENCIENNES AND DUCHESSE LACE SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, AND TIES.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN, CAMBRIC, AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED, IN PLAIN AND COLORED BORDERS, HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, AND BANDS, CREPE LISSE RUFFLINGS, NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS TIDIES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES," ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
OFFER ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN
SEAL-SKIN
AND
FANCY CLOAKINGS.
ALSO, BROAD CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, AND FANCY CASSIMERES FOR GENTS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
FULL LINES OF
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATERPROOF, PLAIN AND PLAID,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
HAVE OPENED ONE CASE OF
India Camel's Hair Shawls,
IN VERY DARK COLORINGS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER AND HAYMALIAN WRAPS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE
AT
BARGAINS.
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
RICH
CABINET FURNITURE
WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT
AT ONCE
AT AND UNDER COST,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

G. BUNOUT,
Artist ladies' hair-dresser from Paris, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 rue de la Paix, has just received a new hair net quite indispensable for ladies; also the latest style in coiffures and long hair switches, and curls. Special attention is paid to cutting and singeing ladies' and children's hair; gives lessons in hair-dressing, No. 1,145 Broadway, first floor, near 26th st.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. L. LARIDON, NO. 33 EAST 10TH st., between Broadway and University place.—Just received from Paris walking dresses, lingerie, &c. Prices very low. Dresses and cloaks to order.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The sale of our well-known Ice-cream having greatly exceeded our expectations during the past Summer, we announce that we shall continue our low prices during the Fall and Winter. We have made every preparation for supplying families and those giving entertainments, and wish to call special attention to our delicious

FRENCH VANILLA,

Which we purpose making a specialty of. We would like all our friends to send and get a mold of it, when we are sure they will have it regularly. Nothing can be more delicious. We also wish to call attention to our

CHARLOTTE RUSSE,

Which we are making in great quantities. They are the very best, and very cheap. Our saloon will be more attractive than ever. Besides Ice-cream, we shall serve up

Oysters in all Styles, Tea, Coffee, &c.
LADIES OUT SHOPPING WILL FIND THIS A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR REFRESHMENTS.

ICE-CREAM,
Four Quarts or more, 30 cts. per qt.
All under Four Quarts, 35 cts. per qt.
When in Pyramid Molds, 5 cts. per qt. extra.
French Vanilla, 60 cts. per quart.
TO CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, 25 CTS. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe, (Cups,) 75 Cents per Dozen.
Charlotte Russe, Molds, 50 Cents per Quart.
Jellies, 50 Cents per Quart.
J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set; call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
THREE CASES OF PARIS AND BERLIN
CLOAKS,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE EUROPEAN MARKETS,
Together with new and elegant styles in
LADIES' SILK AND COMBINATION COSTUMES,
All of which will be offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
OF OUR OWN UNEQUALED MANUFACTURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' UNDERGARMENTS AND INFANTS' OUTFITS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
OFFER THE FINEST
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
BOUGHT AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALE
40 PER CENT.
UNDER MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AND GIVE CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF THE PURCHASE.
WOOL BLANKETS FROM $2 50 TO $3 UPWARD.
WHITE AND COLORED COUNTERPANES FROM $1 50 UP TO THE FINEST QUALITY MANUFACTURED.
ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF
WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE LATEST
NOVELTIES
IN

PARIS COSTUMES,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,
COLORED FAILLES,
FANCY SILKS.

MATELASSE,
DAMASSE,
CACHIMIR BRODERIE.

FANCY SILK PLUSH,
FANCY VELVETS,
BROCADES.

POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
VALENCIENNES.

EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
MADE-UP LACES.

SPITZBERGS,
CAMEL'S HAIR DAMASSE.
CAMEL'S HAIR SICILIENNE.

PLAIDS,
DIAGONALS,
THIBITS.

SEAL SACQUES,
SABLE SETS,
FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
INFANTS' OUTFITS,
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 23d....	2:30 P.M.	Friday, 22d	1:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 26th....	2:00 P.M.	Monday, 25th....	2:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 27th.	2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 27th.	6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 28th..	2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 28th..	7:00 A.M.
Friday, 29th......	3:00 P.M.	Friday, 29th......	7:00 A.M.
Saturday, 30th...	3:30 P.M.	Saturday, 30th..	7:00 A.M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth................	$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth..........	2 00
Deck passage......	25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BOKER'S BITTERS.
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THE FASHIONS.

PROSPECTS OF THE WINTER.

THE FAVORITE GOODS—REVIVAL OF FUR PELISSES—NEW STYLES IN VELVET—NOVEL CONFECTIONS.

Neutral tints and coarse mixed goods are to be in favor this Winter. Skirts will continue to be of plain goods, and cuirasses and tuniques of wool, silk, and velvet. The richest article made is figured velvet, in dark shades, on a light Java satin ground; thus, a bronze-colored faille skirt may have three scarf aprons bordered with bias bands of velvet, in checked bronze, on a burned corn-colored brocatelle ground. The polonaise is large and open in front, with a checked velvet train raised, and trimmed with brown and corn colored fringe, with a black heading. This style of dress is not as useful as velvet garments, which serve over all suits. Contrary to expectation, aprons are still in vogue; it is true that the short, square aprons have been abandoned, but the long ones, reaching to the lower part of the skirt in front and shirred up in the back, will still be in use. Scarfs are preferred, however, to aprons; they are cut in different widths, trimmed with bands of velvet or fringe, and arranged in various ways. Sometimes they imitate three or five aprons placed one over the other; sometimes they adorn the side breadths of a garment with a princess-shaped front, and often they trim the back breadths. They are placed on diagonally or perpendicularly. When used on a plain dress, the material should be figured, and plain if the dress is figured.

The duchess tunique will be in fashion this Winter, and the robe Bébé—a new style—will shortly appear. This is almost the exact reproduction on a large scale of the English dress for little children. The front is cut in princess shape and the back in a cuirass, with a long waist and long basque, to which the remainder of the skirt is fastened; the latter is plaited in large flat plaits from the seam under the arm, and fastened down by several rows of small lacets. A scarf comes on the side from under the hips and confines the skirt in the back, where it forms a handsome bow.

The waists are at present cut long and high in the shoulders. The sleeves are sewed in the armhole, without fullness. The back is formed of at least four small pieces, which make five seams, including the middle one; they are sewed on the inside, and not stitched, as formerly, on the outside. Buttons and button-holes are made very small.

The tight-fitting dresses will continue to be in vogue, but in a rather less exaggerated form, a change which is a decided improvement. Fringes are worn deeper than ever before. Gold, silver, and dull silk worked on bands of brown sicilienne are among the newest trimmings. These heavy, rich trimmings must be used with great moderation, for if otherwise employed they would not appear to advantage.

Tuniques are to be made of checked velvet on black brocatelle grounds, but fancy velvet will never replace plain black velvet, which is the most elegant of all goods. The beauty of plaid velvet consists principally in the effect of the ground and the combination of various shades. Black velvet and sicilienne garments enriched with passementerie or ball fringe make useful garments to wear over all dresses.

Many ladies will this Winter regret having cut their fur garments into narrow bands, as large pelisses with deep borders are being made ready by the trade; beaver is at present the favorite, and replaces the blue fox so popular last Winter. Checked cloths will serve for walking, morning, and traveling suits. Ordinary furs will be employed as trimming, and light furs for full dress garments. Woolen galloon will often be added to the fur trimmings. Pelisses lined with fur are made of sicilienne, which is the richest and softest of all silk fabrics.

Confections are in all conceivable shapes; some are very long, others quite short. The form which found favor last Winter, with two long ends in front and short in the back, has again appeared. Many confections have large open dolman sleeves, some square at the end, and others rounded. Large bows with ends ornament the outside of the sleeves and the fronts and backs of the confections. A handsome velvet confection is made in mantle form, with a hood in the back; this is a small, graceful garment which shows the toilet to great advantage.

The Inès mantle may be of iron-gray fancy cloth. It is very full. The back is slightly cut up in the middle, and trimmed with passementeries and tassels. Two large revers fall down the back, forming a point on each side; between the revers are two tassels. The revers extend over the shoulders and terminate in front like a turn-down collar. The sleeves extend down the whole length of the garment in the back, and are mounted in the style of the dolman sleeve, for they are in one piece with the front. The borders are trimmed with fringe and cordeliere.

The Madga dolman is in dolman shape, with detached sleeves, and front like a mantle. This garment may be made of dark blue cloth, surrounded by blue fringe. A cloth ruche l collar, and a fichu trimmed with fringe are placed on the upper part of the dolman, where they join the front borders.

The Petit Abbé confection is of black cloth, trimmed with fur. The shape is modeled from the Mme. l'Archiduc garment. A small pélerine is placed in the back, forming revers, which fall over the front side pieces; they are ornamented with buttons. The centre front pieces are much shorter, and start from under the seam of the revers. The sleeves are narrow, and trimmed with revers placed on in a bias, and turning over on the outside.

Brown has been popular for a long time, and continues to be much worn. Purple faille and velvet are named among the present fashions, but are not likely to be generally admired. Blue satin and brown velvet will be the rage.

Modistes have long been hard at work, and are not behindhand this season. Some articles have been exhibited which may give an idea of the different forms from which a selection may be made. Felt hats are round, with large brims boldly raised. Some velvet capotes are in the Auvergnat shape. The Mousquetaire shape may be of gray felt, with a low crown and a large brim, lined with blue velvet, and bordered with steel galloon. This hat is quite raised on one side, where it rests against the crown under a camellia with buds and leaves. The crown is covered with a long amazone feather, which extends far down over the back; in the front, from where the feather springs, are a blue velvet bow and loops of galloon.

Another bonnet is of brown felt, with a low round crown and a rather broad brim slightly raised all around. A large gray and havane-colored feather surrounds the crown and falls down the back; from where the feather starts is a red ribbon rosette. The crown is surrounded by a broad band of gold and brown galloon, which forms large loops on the top and back of the brim. On one side are several reddish-tinted birds' wings crossing one another.

The Maintenon bonnet is of plum-blue velvet. The crown is soft, with a shirred cape in the back. The diadem brim is finished on each end with a blue ribbon mentonnière. The mentonnières are crossed in the back under the chignon, and form the customary bow in front. The diadem is covered with bronze-black bird's feathers; the top of these feathers is concealed under the gray feathers of a large bird, the head of which forms an aigrette on one side.

A beautiful toilet may be made of figured navy and royal blue faille and velvet. The faille train is trimmed with four gathered flounces; the front of the skirt is plain or embroidered with silk in the same shade. The flowered velvet tunique with brocatelle ground is open below and taken back in revers shape under two passementerie ornaments. These revers are lined with plain velvet. The upper part of the tunique above the revers is closed by buttons. The navy blue cuirass is cut square in the neck. The lampas sleeves have plain blue velvet cuffs trimmed with marabout and buttons on the inside. The hat corresponding with the suit is of gray felt. The crown is surrounded by a piece of twisted sicilienne, and on either side is an American jay's wing. The hat is raised in the back, and ornamented under the brim with large loops of ribbon in the two shades of blue.

An evening dress may be made in the following manner: The pearl-colored faille skirt is puffed up in front in narrow puffings. The train is plain. The tunique is of pink and gray lampas. The sides are trimmed with point d'Angleterre placed on in quille shape. The pearl-colored faille Jeanne d'Arc cuirass is cut in a point back and front. Over the hips is a plaited rose-colored faille trimming bordered with pink and gray marabout fringe. The back is ornamented with a lampas sash arranged in four long loops and ends trimmed with fringe. The sleeves have faille revers trimmed with point d'Angleterre.

Another evening toilet may be of pale blue and cream colored broché gauze. The long train skirt has a Bulgare plaid which is detached from the remainder of the skirt by a suitable trimming, consisting of a double plaited flounce which surrounds the sides and lower part. The middle of the Bulgare plait is covered with a plait of the same length made of cream-colored gauze. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed in front with flounces with shirred headings. The long apron is bordered with a deep-plaited ruffle, and fastened in the back under the Bulgare plait. A cream-colored gauze scarf is taken diagonally across the apron, forming a knot on one side. The pale blue gauze cuirass has a collar opening in revers form and lined with cream-colored silk; down the outside is a double line of shirring, on each side of which are flat plaits placed on in quille shape. The trimming at the wrists consists of a deep cream-colored plaited ruffle, surmounted by a blue ruff.

The hair is not dressed quite as high as formerly, but not nearly so low as American ladies dress theirs. Very long ringlets are the present style; these are taken back. Braids are often replaced by twists, which show the hair to more advantage, and are easily arranged. The hair is divided into two parts instead of three, and twisted together. Elderly ladies no longer wear their hair curled on either side of the face, but raise it à la Maréchale. When the hair is gray, curls must never be worn in the braid, except in the case of a young person whose hair is prematurely white, in which case curls and all other youthful styles are allowable. The catogan fashion is not in use at present.

CREEDMOOR.

THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—SOME EXCELLENT SHOOTING—MR. FARWELL'S 800-YARD SCORE—TWENTY CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES.

There were three matches at Creedmoor yesterday, covering both short and long ranges. It had been announced that the "Hepburn" trophy would be contested at long range, but, owing to some misunderstanding, it was declared off. As a large number of long-range marksmen had assembled on the range, Mr. Charles E. Huntington, President of the Hart Manufacturing Company, in order to make the shooting interesting, offered a silver cup for competition, open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; two sighting, and five scoring shots at each range. The match commenced at 2 P. M., and concluded at 5 o'clock. Mr. Farwell made a "clean" score of seven bull's-eyes, including his sighting shots, at 800 yards, and having finished his score in advance of his comrades, continued shooting until obliged to move back to the next range, recording twenty consecutive "bull's-eyes;" a feat never before accomplished in the history of long-range rifle practice. Mr. Rathbone was the successful competitor for the trophy, upon a score of seventy-one out of a possible seventy-five points. The weather was charming; there was very little wind stirring, and the scores which are appended were unusually good. There were twenty-two entries, but five of the competitors retired without completing their record. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being seventy-five:

	Yards.	Total.
R. Rathbone	800—5 5 5 5 5—25	
	900—4 5 5 5 4—23	
	1,000—5 5 5 5 3—23	71
Gen. T. S. Dakin	800—4 5 4 5 5—23	
	900—5 5 3 5 5—23	
	1,000—5 5 5 4 5—24	70
H. S. Jewell	800—5 4 5 5 5—24	
	900—5 5 4 5 5—24	
	1,000—4 5 5 5 3—22	70
W. B. Farwell	800—5 5 5 5 5—25	
	900—5 5 4 5 5—24	
	1,000—5 3 5 5 3—21	70
D. Smyth	800—5 5 4 5 5—24	
	900—4 5 5 5 5—24	
	1,000—5 4 4 3 3—19	67
J. T. B. Collins	800—5 4 5 5 4—23	
	900—3 5 5 5 5—23	
	1,000—5 4 4 3 4—20	66
H. Fisher	800—4 5 4 4 5—22	
	900—5 4 3 5 4—21	
	1,000—3 5 5 4 5—22	65
S. Swan	800—4 5 5 3 4—21	
	900—3 2 5 4 5—19	
	1,000—5 5 4 5 5—24	64
Capt. W. Lindsay	800—5 5 4 5 5—24	
	900—5 5 4 3 4—21	
	1,000—3 3 4 5 4—19	64
A. Anderson	800—4 4 4 3 4—19	
	900—4 5 5 5 4—23	
	1,000—3 5 3 5 4—20	62
E. H. Raymond	800—3 5 3 5 5—21	
	900—5 5 5 5 5—25	
	1,000—2 0 5 4 5—16	62
L. M. Ballard	800—0 2 5 5 5—17	
	900—3 4 3 5 0—15	
	1,000—5 3 4 5 5—22	54
George Crouch	800—5 4 5 4 5—23	
	900—5 5 4 5 0—19	
	1,000—3 0 4 0 0— 7	49
F. H. Holton	800—5 4 3 3 5—20	
	900—5 3 3 3 5—19	
	1,000—0 0 3 2 0— 5	44
J. McGlensey	800—4 3 3 5 2—17	
	900—5 4 3 0 4—16	
	1,000—0 0 2 3 5—10	43
C. E. Huntington	800—4 5 3 3 4—19	
	900—4 3 5 3 3—19	
	1,000—0 2 0 0 0— 2	40
F. Allen	800—4 5 0 5 0—14	
	900—4 4 0 4 4—16	
	1,000—3 5 5 Retired	
W. Webber	800—5 5 5 5 4—24	
	900—5 5 5 4 4—23	
	1,000—5 0 Retired	
S. G. Perry	800—4 4 5 5 4—22	
	900—5 3 4 5 3—20	
	1,000—3 4 5 4 Retired	
C. E. Latimer	800—4 4 5 4 5—22	
	900—0 5 4 2 3—14	
	1,000—3 2 0 Retired	
F. Hyde	800—5 5 5 5 4—24	
	900—4 4 4 5 4—21	
	1,000—4 2 Retired	

THE "BOYLAN" BADGE CONTEST.

The "Boylan" badge, a prize open to the members of the inter-State team in the late tournament at Creedmoor, was shot for at 200 and 500 yards, and finally won by Capt. S. Ellis Briggs, of the Twenty-second Regiment. Following are the scores, the highest possible number being seventy points:

	Yards.	Totals.
Capt. S. E. Briggs, 22d Reg.	200—4 4 5 5 4 5 4—31	
	500—5 4 5 5 4 3 4—30	61
Corp. E.H. Sanford, 7th Reg.	200—5 4 2 0 4 4 5—24	
	500—4 4 5 4 5 3 5—30	54
Pte. J.W. Gardner, 9th Reg.	200—2 4 4 3 4 4 4—25	
	500—4 5 4 4 3 4 5—29	54
Adjt. Frothingham, 23d R.	200—3 4 4 4 3 4 5—27	
	500—2 3 5 4 4 4 5—27	54
Sergt. Jacobs, 22d Reg.	200—4 4 3 3 4 3 5—26	
	500—3 2 3 5 5 4 4—26	52
Private Davis, 84th Reg.	200—5 4 3 3 4 5 4—28	
	500—3 4 4 3 0 5 3—22	50
Capt. Reddy, 12th Reg.	200—5 3 4 3 4 4 3—26	
	500—5 3 0 4 0 5 4—21	47
Private Pyle, 79th Reg.	200—5 4 3 5 5 4 3—29	
	500—2 2 4 3 2 5 0—18	47
Priv. Cowperthwaite, 23d R.	200—3 4 3 4 4 2 3—23	
	500—2 5 3 3 0 3 5—21	44
Adjt. Waydell, 22d Reg.	200—4 3 4 4 3 4 5—27	
	500—0 3 3 4 2 5 0—17	44
Sergt. Bewman, 9th Reg.	200—4 2 4 3 4 4 4—25	
	500—0 0 0 2 4 5 4—15	40

THE IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The Irish-American Rifle Club contested for a challenge cup at 200 and 500 yards. Mr. B. Burton was the winner, upon a score of 57 out of a possible 70. The following are the best scores:

	Yards.	
B. Burton	200—3 4 3 3 3 5 5—26	
	500—5 5 5 5 4 4 3—31	57
Gen. F. F. Millen	200—4 4 0 4 4 2 3—21	
	500—3 5 4 4 4 5 5—30	51
Major Edward Duffy	200—4 4 4 4 4 4 4—28	
	500—3 2 4 4 4 3 3—23	51
R. Browne	200—4 4 4 4 4 4 5—29	
	500—0 3 0 4 4 3 3—17	46
R. McFeeley	200—3 4 3 4 3 3 4—24	
	500—3 0 4 3 0 2 5—17	41

THE GRADING OF GRAIN.

The Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange has decided to establish the following grades of corn under the new grading rules:

1, White Corn; 2, Yellow Corn; 3, Mixed Corn; 4, Low Mixed Corn; 5, Steamer Corn; 6, No Grade Corn.

White Corn—Shall be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned; an occasional colored grain shall not deprive it of this grade.

Yellow Corn—Shall be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned; an occasional white or red grain shall not deprive it of this grade.

Mixed Corn—Shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

Low Mixed Corn—Shall be sound, dry, reasonably clean, but in color unsuitable to grade "mixed corn."

Steamer Corn—Shall include corn of the above-named grades in quality; in condition it may be slightly soft or damp, but must be cool.

No Grade Corn—All soft, damp corn, warm or inferior to quality described as "steamer corn," shall be called "no grade."

In the grades of oats recently established, the committee has decided to change the term "high mixed" to "light mixed," and to make this grade to consist of "three-quarters white," instead of "two-thirds white."

Standard samples (as far as practicable) of all grades of grain will be made up when the various grades are decided upon.

A WATER STREET FRACAS.

John Mullady, one of the keepers employed at the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with wounding Mrs. James Finnegan, wife of the proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 205 Water street. It appears from the evidence that Mullady got into a quarrel with Finnegan, in which he drew a pistol. Mrs. Finnegan, seeing her husband in danger, rushed between the men and endeavored to disarm Mullady. In the struggle the weapon was discharged and the woman was shot through the left arm. Mullady then attempted to escape, but was arrested by Officer Flynn, of the Fourth Precinct, who found a seven-chambered revolver in his possession, with two of the chambers empty. Mullady was held to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, by Justice Otterbourg, in default of $2,000 bail.

MR. NOE'S ALLEGED MURDERER.

Superintendent Walling, Detective Dorsey, who arrested Dolan, the alleged murderer of James H. Noe, and a number of other witnesses in the Greenwich street tragedy, were examined before Assistant District Attorney Rollins, yesterday. The case will be tried before Judge Barrett to-morrow, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Quartermaster Walsh, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has resigned, owing to pressure of business.

The inspection of the Eighth Regiment was postponed from last Tuesday afternoon until to-morrow evening.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has appointed Seneca D. Powell Surgeon and William E. Webb Quartermaster on his staff.

Capt. Cowan, of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and Major Edward Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, have passed the First Brigade Board of Examination.

Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, Jr., late of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Westchester, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Major Gen. Husted, commanding the Fifth Division.

Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, has been elected President of the Amateur Rifle Club, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Henry Fulton.

The Examining Board of the Second Brigade will meet to-morrow evening at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment. Col. Frederick Unbekant will preside, and candidates from the Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments will be examined.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. James Jourdan commanding, is under orders to parade for inspection and muster at the regimental armory, next Tuesday evening. The regimental and company books will undergo inspection on the same occasion.

The second contest for the *Forest and Stream* Badge took place at J. S. Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, last Thursday evening. There were forty-four entries. The first prize was awarded to C. A. Cheever, upon the score of forty-four; W. B. Farwell won the second prize upon the score of forty-one, and G. W. Smith upon the score of thirty won the third prize.

At a meeting of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Falkner commanding, last Wednesday evening, Jethro Mosher was elected First and Washington Michaelis Second Lieutenant. Charles Helferich was elected First Sergeant, Charles Scheibel and S. S. Hirschberg Sergeants, at the same meeting. Capt. Falkner now has a full staff, and will proceed rapidly with the work of recruiting. He has already enlisted thirty men from the relics of the Sixth Regiment.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Lawrence Beattie commanding, will parade for inspection and muster at its armory to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Col. Conkling has been granted leave of absence for ten days. Members of the National Guard should not forget the promenade concert and hop to be given by this command, at Lexington Avenue Opera-house, next Thursday evening. The managers have endeavored to make the entertainment a success, and it will doubtless be well worth visiting.

Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the First Division, has been nominated Judge of the Court of General Sessions at both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. As Col. Gildersleeve has always been an active worker in the interests of the National Guard, and foremost in the promotion of rifle practice, it is to be hoped that every voter in the National Guard will cast his vote for so deserving an officer. The influential friends of the National Guard are not too numerous to make it profitable to reject an opportunity to place them before the public in an official capacity.

Col. Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to return all State or regimental property in their individual possession by next Wednesday. The following members of the recruit class have been assigned to companies: John G. Muller, William H. Neilson, Jr., Company A; William S. Marshall, Company B; Charles P. Hahn, Frantz W. Miller, Rudolph A. Peth, Company C; Henry W. Carey, Louis E. Maidhof, Company E; Jacques Ballin, Company F; Julius Heimann, Morris J. Hirsch, Louis F. Sanchez, Martin Smal, Edward Stiegletz, Jr., Louis Stiegletz, Company G; Joseph Ferguson, Company K.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, mustered 778 men at its annual inspection last Thursday evening. About twenty members of the Veteran Association were present, and, after inspection, Col. Strong, on behalf of the corps, presented the two medals offered by that association to the man enlisting the greatest number of recruits during the past year to the successful competitors. Private Andrew Donegan, of Company A, took the first, for having recruited fifty-three, and Sergt. Kittledaugh, of Company D, the second medal for having enlisted forty-one men. The Board of Officers of this command, at a recent meeting, decided to take the regiment to Philadelphia next year.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will parade, "fully uniformed and equipped," next Thursday for inspection and muster in Tompkins square. Line will be formed at the regimental armory at 1:15 P. M. Ordnance Sergt. Charles Herbst, having neglected his duties, has been reduced to the ranks and assigned to Company K. John Link, of Company H, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The right wing of this command paraded seven companies of twelve files for battalion drill at the armory last Thursday evening. The left wing will parade for a similar purpose next Tuesday evening. The quarterly returns of this command show a gain of forty-nine enlisted men since the previous quarter. The band has been decreased by ten men. The Veteran Corps of this command at their last meeting discussed the project of a reunion during the coming season at Teutonia Hall.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, paraded for inspection last Wednesday evening at its armory. The preliminary review was very nicely conducted, and after muster a dress parade was executed. Following is the result of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	8	1	9
Non-commissioned staff	5	0	5
Band	25	0	25
A	35	2	37
B	30	8	38
C	28	10	38
D	30	18	48
E	40	6	46
F	47	28	75
G	32	18	50
H	35	8	43
I	36	9	45
K	32	0	32
Total	386	108	494

On Tuesday evening Capt. Francis Doyle, of Company A, in this command, was presented with a handsome dress sword and belt by the members of his command.

The annual inspection of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, took place at its armory last Tuesday evening. Brig. Gen. Meserole received the review, which preceded the inspection and muster, during which the regiment did itself great credit for the manner in which it executed the manœuvres. Following is a table showing the number present, absent, and enrolled:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	9	1	10
Non-commioned staff	5	1	6
Band	30	0	30
A	30	10	40
B	35	12	47
C	28	8	36
D	36	18	54
E	33	10	43
F	34	5	39
G	47	16	63
I	27	7	34
K	43	3	46
Total	357	91	448

After the inspection the floor was cleared and a hop closed the ceremony. Lieut. Col. Albert H. Rogers has resigned.

An interesting rifle contest took place at Creedmoor range last Tuesday, the contestants being residents of Creedmoor, and many of them employes of the National Rifle Association. The match was conducted under the auspices of the Creedmoor Rifle Guard. At 1:30 P. M. the members assembled at the Century Hotel, and marched down to the range, preceded by a drum corps. At 2 o'clock the contest commenced under the following conditions: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; ten scoring shots. The wind blew raw and cold from the north-west, but the sky was overcast, and the scores were very fair. The best scores were as follows: W. Stringer, 31; Alexander Collison, 30; W. Buhman, 29; M. Fitz-Simmons, 28; E. H. Brower, 27; H. Rooney, 24; J. Utricker, 24; A. F. Louer, 24; F. Wolf, 21; J. Watters, 21; J. Dawson, 20. At the conclusion of the match the marksmen returned to the hotel, where the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. The trophies were as follows: First and second prizes, each, cash $20; third, cash, $15; fourth, cash, $12; fifth, cash $10; sixth, silver cake basket, value $15; seventh, silver watch, value $15; eighth, revolver, value $12. The remaining prizes comprised two barrels of flour, four boxes of cigars, and several minor cash prizes, from $5 to $2. The dining hall of the hotel had been decorated with bunting by Capt. Klein, and after the distribution of prizes the lady friends of the party arrived and participated in a hop, which concluded the day's sport.

During the month of March last the Manhattan Commandery, Knights Templar, applied to Col. Vilmar, at that time in command of the Eleventh Regiment, for the privilege of using the armory of that command on certain specified evenings for drill purposes, preparatory to the grand Masonic parade at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple. Col. Vilmar granted the request with the stipulation that the Commandery should pay the expense incurred for gas, which the Master of the lodge readily agreed to do, and also offered compensation for the use of the armory, which the Colonel declined to accept. The Commandery occupied the armory for twelve nights, during the months of March, April, and May. Meanwhile Col. Vilmar was promoted Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Frederick Unbekant became his successor. The latter, after waiting a reasonable length of time, presented to the Master of Manhattan Commandery a bill of $75 for gas burned during the twelve nights of its drill season. To his surprise the Worthy Master refused to liquidate the bill, and, taking possession of it, said he would "see Mayor Wickham about it." It is presumed that the latter "fixed" it for him, as he has not made his appearance. Meanwhile the Eleventh Regiment is waiting to be reimbursed for gas expenses incurred for an organization which cannot possibly be considered military, and which occupied the armory solely through the courtesy of Col. Vilmar.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, opened the season of inspections at Tompkins square last Monday afternoon. Gen. Varian and staff arrived a little behind time, and after taking up their position the regiment passed in review, parading ten companies of twenty-eight full files. The passage was excellent in every detail, and it is doubtful if any regiment in the United States Army could so completely observe the tactics. A guard was mounted around the square, which rendered valuable aid to the Police in preventing the spectators from encroaching upon the parade ground. After the review and inspection, the troops were formally mustered with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	10	0	10
Non-commission staff	9	0	9
Band	47	0	47
A	68	5	73
B	102	10	112
C	47	15	62
D	60	9	69
E	67	8	75
F	53	18	71
G	79	19	98
H	107	16	123
I	92	12	104
K	98	20	118
Total	839	132	971

Last year the regiment mustered 773, showing a gain of sixty-six men. On returning to the armory Capt. A. D. Mellick, of Gen. Varian's staff, awarded the handsome bronze figure to the regiment won by the latter at the late tournament at Creedmoor. An election will shortly be held in Company H of this command to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of First Lieut. Abrams to the Captaincy of Company G. Second Lieut. Edward Nichol will probably be the successful candidate, and Sergt. J. L. Price will be promoted Second Lieutenant. The members of Company K attended the funeral of their late comrade, Frank M. Milhau, last Friday.

In relation to the recent charge brought by the Washington Grey Cavalry against the Separate Troop Cavalry, we have received a communication from the latter, in which they assert that they were induced to "keep the check score of the Separate Troop in order to satisfy themselves what they had to compete against in the State Match," at the Fall meeting at Creedmoor. They aver that although they mentioned to Col. Wingate the circumstance "that the scores were greater as published in THE TIMES than those they had recorded," they had evinced "no desire to make a charge until compelled to do so." The communication further states that "Col. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, notified them to appear at the rendezvous, in Thirteenth street, on the 5th inst., and to bring with them their witnesses and a copy of THE TIMES in which the scores were published. They did so, and also certified to the scores they had kept before a Notary. The remainder of the statement may be given in their own words: "Not one man of the Separate Troop was sworn and one of their men admitted on examination that he missed the target five times at the two ranges, and is put down as having only made one miss. Sergt. Nagel, the score-keeper of the Separate Troop, also admitted that some fifteen or twenty shots that he recorded he could not swear to as being correct, as he did not see them strike the target, but put down whatever the man at the firing point called out. Such being the case, proves conclusively that the scores as kept by them and published are entirely incorrect. We would also state that the examination was entirely unfair, and since it has gone so far we demand a rigid and impartial examination before a board constituted of more than one officer." Col. Mitchell informs us that the latter portion of the statement of the Washington Grey Troop is entirely unfounded. The examination was conducted with the greatest possible fairness. Lieut. Decker, of that troop, was patiently heard, likewise his witnesses, and he could only decide that the case was "not proven." He did not require either side to be sworn, for the reason that the examination was informal. The Washington Greys had kept a score in a peculiar manner. Knowing the names of but few of the Separate Troop they had represented them by numerals, which, however satisfactory they may be to the complainants, cannot by any possibility constitute evidence. Col. Mitchell had no doubt that Sergt. Nagel had kept the record fairly, and the charge that he did not actually witness every individual shot fired is frivolous, as probably no score-keeper that was ever at Creedmoor could swear that he saw "every shot" fired. Where two or three are gathered around a target there are sufficient witnesses of the numerical value of a shot if the score-keeper's attention is distracted for a moment. We would suggest, however, that in future competitions scorers should be chosen from other troops than the one firing. There would then be no question as to the authenticity of the scores. The Separate Troop Cavalry is composed of good, honest German citizens who, although ambitious to take the foremost rank in the cavalry, we do not believe would resort to any chicanery to place themselves there.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN COURT.

THE KERRIGAN CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE JUDGE LAWRENCE—THE MATTER SENT TO A REFEREE.

Col. James E. Kerrigan and his counsel appeared in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, and submitted answers to the interrogatories filed by the Police Board, who had procured an attachment against Kerrigan for alleged contempt of the order of the Supreme Court, in not appearing as a witness before the board in the case of Capt. McCullagh. Counsel for the Police Board asked that a Referee be appointed to examine into the facts, as the answer is denied that Kerrigan was discharged on a stipulation to appear and testify, and averred that Kerrigan had made a mere promise to an attorney. Counsel contended that the answer had been made in bad faith.

Kerrigan arose in an excited manner when this statement was made, and it was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to resume his seat. His counsel then said that the answer disposed of the charge very effectually. Kerrigan had recited that he attended at the Police Board, and was informed that it had adjourned, so as not to be present when he arrived. He went again on another day, was sworn, and was ordered by President Matsell to be put out.

Judge Lawrence directed the answer to be read again, saying that if Kerrigan was physically prevented from testifying he was guilty of no contempt.

The counsel for the Police Board arose, and was about to read the answer, when Kerrigan seized him by the arm and forced him back into his seat. The counsel for Kerrigan then read the answer, saying that Kerrigan had no idea when he first went to the Police Board that it was in session.

Judge Lawrence appeared perplexed and annoyed at the conflicting statements of counsel, and said: "It is an extraordinary thing that this witness cannot be examined." Kerrigan's counsel replied: "He answers that the President of the board ordered the Police to put him out."

Counsel for the Police Board—That is not a fact.

Counsel for Kerrigan—Oh, there were 150 Policemen there at the time, who know all about it. The tax-payers will have to pay for this nonsense of the Police Board.

Judge Lawrence—I will give the defendant another chance. I refer this whole matter to Mr. Cole.

This closed the matter, so far as a hearing before Judge Lawrence is concerned, and the facts of this extraordinary contempt case will have to be unraveled by the Referee.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

In the suit of Walter R. Wood and Charles R. Williams a motion was made some time since before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel steps to be taken for the issue of bonds to pay the relators $7,180, and to compel the Controller to audit bills for work done on the Third Judicial Police Court building, under the law of April 14, 1870. The bills had been duly audited by Thomas Kenealey, John Cox, and Edward J. Shandley, Commissioners for building the Court-house, and $50,000 in bonds had been authorized to be issued, but only $30,000 was actually issued. The claim rests on the act of 1870 forming the commission, and the act of 1871 directing the issue of the bonds. The motion was resisted on the grounds that the parties had a proper action against the City, and that a mandamus was not a right mode of procedure. Judge Donohue denied the motion yesterday, giving the following decision:

"This case does not seem to be in any way covered by the decision in the case of Kilien vs. Neilson. The debts sought to be recovered here are for work and materials for the City, and not for any board or independent body, and the remedy here asked might as well be given where the Controller or Commissioner of Public Works directs work to be done within the scope of their authority. It is sought to make a resemblance because the act states that certain payments are to be made on the audit of the Commissioners. Had the words of the section relied on been broad enough to cover the bills I do not think this remedy could be used, but the words are not so broad as contended for by the relators, and do not cover them. The principle in the cases of Maximilian vs. The Mayor and Kilien vs. Neilson is carried to a necessary result in the denial of this motion. The points for the relator state that a defense by the City to the bills has been held good. This does not seem possible. No evidence of such a fact exists. The motion must be denied."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000	Union Pac. 1st	101⅞
5,000	do.	102
10,000	Un. Pac. S.F. s3.	88½
200	Phœnix Bank	100⅛
30	Adams Ex. s3.	100⅞
137	N. Y. C. & Hudson	103⅛
100	North-west Pf. c.	51¾
100	At. & Pac. Pref. s3.	4½
100	do.	4½
500	Western Union	77⅜
400	do.	77¼
800	do.	77⅛
1800	do.	77
300	do.	77⅛
900	do.	77¼
100	do. c.	77⅛
200	Union Pacific	66¼
200	do.	66⅜
500	do. s3.	66¼
300	C. C. & I. C.	3½
1500	Pacific Mail	42
600	do.	41⅞
3000	do.	41¾
1900	do.	41⅝
1900	do.	41½
700	do.	41⅜
700	do.	41¼
500	do.	41⅛
400	do.	41
2300	do.	40⅞
6700	do.	40¾
400	do.	40⅝
900	do.	40⅞
400	do. s3.	40¾
600	do.	40⅞
800	do.	41
1000	do.	41⅛
1200	do.	41
200	do.	40⅞
200	do.	41
2200	do.	41⅛
700	do.	41
100	St. Paul	35½
300	do.	35⅜
500	do.	35¼
200	do.	35⅛
100	do.	35¼
100	St. Paul Pref.	63¼
300	do. s3.	63

800	Lake Shore	60¾
1700	do.	60⅞
500	do. s3.	60¾
100	do. s5.	60¾
100	do. s3.	60⅝
100	do.	60¾
100	do. c.	60⅞
100	do. c.	61
1200	do.	61
400	do.	60⅞
100	do.	61
100	do. c.	61⅛
1200	do. c.	61
300	do.	61
1400	do.	61¼
2000	do. s3.	61⅛
2100	do. s3.	61
600	do. s3.	60⅞
100	do. c.	60¾
700	Erie Railway	17⅞
2100	do.	17¾
400	do. s3.	17⅝
300	do. b3.	17¾
200	do.	17⅝
300	do.	17½
700	do.	17⅝
100	North-western. c.	37⅜
100	do.	37⅜
1000	do.	37
100	do.	37⅜
200	do. c.	37⅜
300	do.	37¼
100	do. b3.	37⅜
100	do. c.	37½
200	do.	37½
300	Ohio & Miss.	16⅞
300	do.	16¾
200	do. s3.	16⅝
100	do. c.	16¾
800	Pac. R. of Mo.	9½
300	do.	9⅜
200	do.	9¼
200	do.	9⅛
900	do.	9
900	do. c.	9
100	do. c.	8⅞
500	do.	8¾
200	do.	8½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	119½
4,000	do.	119⅜
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	119⅝
$20,000	U. S. 5s, C., '67 12.	119½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116⅞
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 12.	115½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s. L. bds.	101⅜
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. R.	107
1,500	D. of C. 3.65s.	68½
50,000	do. b. c.	68½
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joa. Br. b. c.	89¼
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	111½
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 7s	106½
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	90
6,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	112
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	109
10,000	Lake S. D. bds.	99¼
10,000	Lake S. 1st, C. R.	100
2,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	113⅝
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	105⅜
2,000	Cen. P. L. G. b. c.	92¼
2,000	Union Pac. 1st.	102
5,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	98⅞
5,000	do.	98⅝
5,000	do.	98¾
5,000	Union Pac. S. F.	88½
25,000	do. b. c.	88½
5,000	Pac. R. of M. 1st.	80
6,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	42
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	90
5,000	LaC. & M. 8s 1st.	105
15	Park Bank	140
80	Mechanics' Bk.	142½
200	Phœnix Bank	100⅛
100	Mar., a. p. b. c.	9⅜
100	Quicksilver. b. c.	18
10	American Ex.	58
100	U. S. Express. b. c.	44¾
25	Adams Ex. b. c.	101
500	West. Un. Tel. b. c.	77⅛
600	do.	77
900	do.	76⅞
200	do. c.	76¾
800	do.	76¾
4800	do.	76½
1200	do.	76⅝
500	do. s3.	76½
200	do. c.	76⅝
600	do.	76¾
900	do. s3.	76⅝
500	do. c.	76½
1000	do. s3.	76⅜
2100	do. b3.	76⅝
500	do.	76¾
100	Mich. Central	60½
200	do. b. c.	60
100	do.	59⅞
200	do.	59½
100	do.	59⅝
100	do.	59⅞
900	Union Pacific. b. c.	67
300	do.	66¾
100	do.	66⅞
300	do.	67
200	Pacific Mail. b. c.	40⅞
3300	do.	40¾
2600	do. s3.	40⅝
1800	do. s3.	40½
600	do.	40⅜
1800	do.	40¼
200	do.	40
1200	do.	40⅛
1300	do.	40¼
100	do.	40⅜
400	do.	40½
1000	do.	40⅜
1000	do.	40¼
600	do.	40⅛
1900	do.	40
100	do. c.	40⅛
100	Erie R'way. b. c. s3.	17⅝
2400	do.	17¾
600	do. c.	17¾
600	do.	17⅞
200	do. c.	17⅞
100	do. s3.	17¾
300	do. s60.	17¾
100	do. s3.	17½
2300	do.	17½
100	do.	17⅜

10	Cle. & P. G'd. b. c.	89¾
200	N. Y. Cen. & H. b. c.	103⅛
12	do.	102¾
10	do.	103
100	Cen. of N. J. b. c.	105¼
100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	60⅞
1000	do.	60¾
600	do.	60⅝
1800	do.	60½
1100	do.	60⅜
1300	do.	60¼
600	do.	60⅛
1200	do.	60
2000	do.	59⅞
800	do.	59¾
900	do.	59⅞
610	do.	59⅝
100	do. c.	60
400	do.	59⅞
300	do. s3.	59¾
3000	do.	59½
600	do. s3.	59⅜
1000	do. c.	59½
2800	do.	59⅝
900	do.	59¾
35	Ill. Central	89
75	do.	88½
100	C. M. & St. P. b. c.	35
700	do. s3.	34¾
100	do.	34⅝
200	do. b3.	34⅜
1200	do.	34½
150	C., C. C. & I. b. c.	50
100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	37⅜
300	do.	37¼
200	do.	37⅛
300	do.	37
200	do.	36⅞
100	do.	36⅝
200	do.	36¾
100	do.	36⅞
400	do.	36⅝
30	Chic. & Alt. b. c.	95
100	do. s3.	94¼
7	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	103
200	Del., Lack. & W.	117⅞
100	do.	118
100	do. b. c.	117⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. b. c. c.	5¾
12	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Gt'd. b. c.	98⅝
300	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	4
100	do.	4¼
200	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	17½
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. b3.	22
40	Mor. & Ess. b. c.	102⅞
100	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	13
200	do.	14
300	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	8⅜
100	do.	8¼
100	do.	8⅛
1100	do.	8
100	do.	7½
200	do.	7¾
100	do. s3.	8
400	do.	8¼
100	do.	8⅝
700	do.	9
300	do.	9¼
200	do.	8⅞
5	do.	9½
300	do.	9
100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	16⅝
300	do.	16¼
500	do. s3.	16⅛
200	do.	16
300	do.	15⅞
800	do.	16
1000	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	5¼
200	do.	5
200	do.	5⅛
500	do.	4½
200	do.	4¾
100	do.	4⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	46¾
5,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	88¾
2,000	do.	88½
7,000	Erie R. 4th	94
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	80
200	Erie Railway	17⅜
2500	do.	17¼
500	do.	17⅜
800	do.	17½
3000	West. Union	76⅞
300	do.	76¾
500	do. b3.	76⅞
1200	do. b3.	77
500	do.	77⅛
800	do.	77
100	American Ex.	57½
200	Michigan Cen.	59⅝
200	do.	59¾
200	do.	59⅞
30	Illinois Central	88½
800	Pacific Mail	40¼
600	do.	40⅜
200	do. b3.	40½
400	do.	40⅜
1900	do.	40½
1000	do.	40⅝
100	do. c.	40⅝
400	do.	40¾
1100	do.	40⅞
400	do.	49¾
500	do.	40⅝
500	do. s3.	40½
14	New-Jersey Cen.	105⅛
900	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103¼
300	do.	103½
200	do. c.	103¾
200	do.	104
200	do.	104¼
300	do.	104½
100	do.	104⅝
400	do.	105
200	do.	104¾
400	do.	104½
400	Rock Island	103⅞
400	do.	104⅛
100	do.	104¼
200	St. Paul	34⅝
200	do.	34⅞

300	Lake Shore	59¾
1300	do.	59⅞
200	do.	60
600	do.	60⅛
300	do.	60¼
100	do. s3.	60⅜
1100	do.	60½
500	do.	60⅝
1500	do.	60⅝
400	do.	60¼
100	do. b3.	60¼
300	do.	60⅛
200	do.	60
900	do.	59⅞
200	Union Pacific	68
100	do.	68⅛
100	do.	68¼
200	do.	68⅜
100	do. s3.	68½
100	do.	68¾
400	do.	68⅝
400	do.	68½
200	do. b3.	68
100	North-west. Pf.	51
200	North-western	36¾
200	do.	36⅞
600	do.	37
100	do.	37⅛
100	do. s3.	37
100	do.	36⅞
100	St. Paul Pref. b3.	62¾
50	do.	62½
100	C. C. & I. C.	4½
200	do.	4¼
100	do.	4¾
100	do. b30.	4⅞
100	Ohio & Miss.	16⅛
500	do.	16
700	do.	15⅞
300	do.	16
300	do.	16⅛
200	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	22¼
200	Pac. R. of Mo.	8¾
300	do.	8¼
700	do.	8⅛
25	do.	8¾
400	do.	8½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. B. b. c.	85¾
1,000	do.	85⅞
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st. b. c.	114
3,000	M. C. 8s, S. F. b. c.	113
5,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st. b. c.	87
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s. b. c.	109
110	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	120¼
100	Mar., a. p.	9
2700	W. Union Tel. b. c.	76⅞
1200	do.	77
500	do.	76⅞
100	Am. Express. b. c.	57½
20	Adams Ex. b. c. s3.	100
15	do.	100⅛
100	Erie. b. c. s3.	17¼
600	do.	17⅜
600	Pacific Mail. b. c.	40½
100	do. b3.	40⅜
800	do.	40½
1600	do. b3.	40⅝
400	do. b3.	40¾
200	do.	40⅝
100	do.	40⅜
1400	do.	40½
50	Mich Central	59¾
300	do. b3.	60
100	Del., Lack. & W.	118⅛
28	do.	118
500	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	104⅛
1500	do.	104
200	do.	104⅛

100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	60
200	do.	60⅛
100	do.	60¼
1100	do.	60⅛
500	do.	60
100	do. s5.	59⅞
300	do.	60
300	do.	60⅛
200	do.	60¼
125	do.	60
200	do.	59⅞
100	Union Pacific. b. c.	68
300	do.	68
100	Illinois Central	88½
25	do. b. c.	88¾
200	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	36⅞
800	do.	37
100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. b3.	51
600	C. of N. J. b. c. b3.	106
100	do.	105½
100	do.	105⅝
100	C. M. & St. P. b. c.	34¾
100	C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. s60	62¼
100	C. & Alt. b. c. b20.	94⅞
200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	16⅛
200	do.	16
100	St. L., I. M. & S.	13½
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	18
300	do.	18½
90	N. Y. N. H. & H. b. c.	143¼
10	do.	144
100	do.	143½
100	At. & P. Pf. b. c. b3.	4¼
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	8½
200	do.	8¼
300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	104½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	W. Un. C. B.	100
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	42
3,000	Erie 4th	94
1,000	Br'k'n 6s, W. L.	103½
15	German Am. Bk.	81½
37	U. S. Trust Co.	300
200	A. & P. Tel.	18¾
100	West. Union. s3.	76¾
1000	do.	76⅞
1300	do.	77
200	do. b3.	77
400	do. b3.	77⅛
200	do. s4.	77
300	do. s5.	77
200	do. s3.	77
300	do.	77⅛
100	U. S. Express	44½
400	Pacific Mail	40⅝
200	do. b3.	40⅝
400	do.	40¾
2700	do.	40⅞
900	do. b3.	41
2000	do.	41
300	do.	40⅞
100	do.	40¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. s3.	104½
100	do.	104½
500	Erie Railway. b3.	17⅜
100	do. b3.	17½
39	Mich. Central	60
100	Union Pacific	67¾
400	do.	67½
300	do.	68

500	Lake Shore	60
800	do.	59⅞
300	do.	59¾
500	do.	59⅞
500	do.	60
600	do.	60⅛
100	do. b3.	60¼
200	do. s3.	60⅛
100	do.	60⅛
800	do.	60
200	do.	59⅞
200	North-western. b3	37
700	do.	37
400	do. b3.	37¼
200	do.	37⅜
800	do.	37½
300	do.	37⅜
900	do.	37¼
500	do.	37⅜
50	N. J. Central	105¾
400	Rock Island	104
100	do. b3.	104⅛
100	St. Paul	34⅝
300	do.	34½
200	do.	34⅞
300	Ohio & Miss.	16
200	Han. & St. Jo.	18¼
200	do.	18½
100	do.	18⅝
100	do.	18¼
200	do.	19
100	Pac. R. of Mo. s3.	8¼
100	do. s3.	8
100	do.	9

SATURDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows a loss of only $468,325 in lawful reserve, the excess above legal requirements now being $5,241,571.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Differences.
Loans	$284,529,700	$280,584,700	Dec. $3,945,000
Specie	6,389,200	6,406,600	Inc. 17,400
Legal tenders	56,495,400	54,702,900	Dec. 1,792,500
Deposits	228,698,800	223,471,700	Dec. 5,227,100
Circulation	17,812,800	17,816,200	Inc. 3,400

The stock market opened firm on large transactions, but subsequently the anticipation of a bad bank statement, coupled with realizations, exercised a depressing influence, and there was a decline in prices, in which the majority of the active stocks participated more or less. Pacific Mail led the market in point of activity, and opened at 42, an advance of ¾ ℘ cent. as compared with the close last evening, and after frequent fluctuations declined to 40. The price afterward rose to 41 and closed at 40¾@40⅞. Lake Shore declined to 59⅜, Western Union to 76⅜, Union Pacific to 66¼, New-Jersey Central to 105¼, St. Paul to 35⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 17½, and Michigan Central to 59⅜. During the afternoon an advance of 2½ ℘ cent. in Union Pacific and 1⅞ ℘ cent. in New-York Central changed the current of speculation, and the market at the close showed an advance of ½ to 1¾ ℘ cent. from the lowest point of the day, after an unusually animated business for Saturday.

Money was easy at 3 ℘ cent. during the greater portion of the day. At one time during the afternoon the rate advanced to 5 ℘ cent., but this brought out free offerings of capital, and at the close loans were made at 3 ℘ cent. Discounts were unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $470,000, making a total for the week of $3,340,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet and steady. The Bank of England lost £84,000 bullion withdrawn on balance, to-day. Consols for money closed at 94¼, do. account at 94¼@94⅜, old 1865s at 103½, 1867s at 107⅜@107½, 10-40s at 104½@104¾, and new 5s at 103½@103⅝. Erie advanced to 16¼ and closed at 15¾@16. The sterling exchange market was firm, and the bankers advanced their rates to $4 79½ for sixty days' and to $4 84 for demand, with business at slight concessions. The transactions were small, as usual, after the sailing of the packet. Gold opened at 115¼, against 115½ yesterday, and soon declined to 114⅝, the lowest price for some time past. After a recovery to 115 the price fell off again to 114¾, at which it closed. Cash gold loaned at 3-64 to 1-64 ℘ cent. for use, and in a single instance at 1-16 for immediate delivery. The shipments of coin from San Francisco to this City to-day was $350,000, and of bullion $40,000.

Government bonds were dull and again lower, in sympathy with the decline in gold. Railroad bonds were firm and in good request. The Pacific issues were the leading features of the market. State bonds ruled quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1875.

Gold receipts	$970,103 29
Gold payments	373,256 18
Gold balance	39,684,936 77
Currency receipts	475,323 65
Currency payments	497,970 56
Currency balance	53,977,928 11
Customs	446,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	115⅜	114¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅞	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	120	119⅝
Bills on London	$4 78@$4 78½	$4 79
New-York Central	102⅞	104½
Rock Island	103⅞	104⅛
Pacific Mail	41¼	40¾
St. Paul	35¼	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	63	62¼
Western Union	77⅛	77⅛
Union Pacific	66½	68
Wabash	6	5¾
Lake Shore	60⅝	59⅞
North-western	37¼	37⅝
North-western Preferred	51¾	51⅜
Del., Lackawanna and Western	117½	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	105⅝
Panama	139	139
Ohio	16¾	16½
Erie	17¼	17½
C., C. and I. C.	3⅜	4⅞
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105	103⅛	3,722
Erie	17⅞	17¼	16,800
Lake Shore	61¼	59⅜	49,000
Wabash	5¾	5¾	100
North-western	37¾	36⅝	10,700
North-western Preferred	51¾	50	300
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞	3,500
Chicago and Alton	94¼	94¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	34⅜	4,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	63¼	62¼	650
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	143½	143½	200
Del., Lack. & Western	118¼	117⅞	528
New-Jersey Central	106	105¼	1,064
Michigan Central	60¾	59½	1,800
Illinois Central	89	88½	205
Union Pacific	68¾	66¼	5,000
C., C., C. & I.	50	50	150
C., C. & Indiana Central	5¼	3½	3,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	17½	1,400
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	22½	22	300
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅞	15⅞	6,400
Missouri Pacific	9½	7½	10,325
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4½	4¼	700
Western Union	77⅜	76⅞	33,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	18¾	18¾	200
Pacific Mail	42	40	66,600
Quicksilver	18¼	18	100
Iron Mountain	14	13	300
American Mer. Union Ex.	57½	57½	150
United States Express	44¾	44¾	200
Total sales			221,494

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123¾	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120¼	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122	122½
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114	....
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	117½	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	118	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115¼	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118½	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	118¼	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	120	121
United States 10-40s, registered	115⅜	115⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	116½	117
United States 5s, 1881 registered	115	115¼
United States 5s, coupon	116½	117

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $20,000 for interest and $205,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$49,254,000
Gold balance	1,870,880
Currency balances	2,692,328

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,699,080
Currency balances	3,990,539
Gold exchanges	3,910,072
Gold balances	862,170

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$423,741,719
Currency balances	23,250,972
Gold exchanges	23,059,119
Gold balances	3,953,620

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	31
Alabama 5s, 1886	31
Alabama 8s, 1886	30
Arkansas 6s, Fund'd.	30
California 7s	115
Cal. 7s, large bonds	115
Georgia 6s	91
Ga. 7s, new bonds	101
Ga. 7s, indorsed	98½
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	99½
Indiana 5s	103
Illinois cp. 6s,	103
Illinois cp. 6s, 1879	103
Illinois War Loan	103
Kentucky 6s	103¼
Louisiana 6s	36
La. 6s, new bonds	36
La. 6s, new Fl't'g D.	36
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36
La. 6s, Levee bds	36
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1875	36
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1910	9
Michigan 6s, '78-79	103
Michigan 6s, 1883	105
Michigan 7s, 1890	108
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½
Fund. bs. due in '94-5	101
L. bs. due '81 to '91, inc.	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B't'y Ln.	107
N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.	107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	114
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	114
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	114
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	117

N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	119
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	119
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	121
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	45
N. C. N. C. R., Ap. & O.	45
N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J.	35
N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O.	35
N. C. Fd'g Act, 1866.	9
N. C. New Bd's J. & J.	8
N. C. New Bd's, A. & O.	8
N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 1.	3
N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 2.	3
N. C. Sp'l Tax, cl. 3.	3
Ohio 6s, 1875	102
Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Rhode Island 6s	106
So. Carolina 6s	30
S. C. Jan. & July	30
S. C. April & Oct.	30
S. C. Fdg. Act, 1866	30
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	30
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	29½
S. C. 7s, of 1888	30
S. C. Non-Fd'ble B.	4⅞
Tennessee 6s, old	47½
Tenn. 6s, new b. n. s.	46
Texas 10s of 1876	101
Virginia 6s, old	40
Va. 6s, new bds., '66	40
Va. 6s, new bds., 67	40
Va. 6s, Consol B'ds	68½
Va. 6s, ex-matu'd c.	63
Va. 6s, Deferred B.	8¾
D. of Col., 3.65s, 1924	68½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Bos., H. & E. 1st	21¼
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s.	23
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	28
Chic. & Alt. 1st	112
Chic. & Alt. Income	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st.	116
Chi., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	106½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s.	108½
C., R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s, '95	98
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	107
Cen. R. of N. J. Conv.	108½
Leh. & W. B'e Con. Gd.	95½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	100¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	110
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	93¾
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	78
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	77
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	84
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	77½
M. & St. P. 2d	90
C. & N. W. Int. bs.	100
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	95
C. & N. W. Ext. bs.	90
Chi. & N. W 1st	99½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	85½
Gal. & Chi. Ext'ded.	103
Chicago & Mil. 1st	98½
W. & St. Peters 2d	50
C., C. C. & I. Con. bs.	98
Del., Lac. & W. 2d	112
D., L. & W. 7s. Conv.	118
Morris & Essex 1st.	115¼
Morris & Essex 2d	107
M. & E. Construct'n.	100
M. & E. 7s of 1871	105
M. & E. 1st, Con. G.	105
Erie 1st, Extended	105
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100
Long Dock Bonds	104½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77.	83
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	75¼
Dub. & S. C. 1st	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d D.	100
C. F. & Minn. 1st	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st	27
Ind., B. & W. 2d	7¼
Mich. So. 7 p. c., 2d	103

M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	108
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	102
C., P. & A. old bs	103
C., P. & A. new bs.	101
Buffalo & E. new bs.	100
Buffalo & S. L. 7s.	101
Kal. & W. P. 1st	87
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	103
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	95
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	103¼
M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F.	113
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	105
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	116
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	114
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	112¼
Har. 1st, 7s, Coup.	113⅝
Har. 1st, 7s, Reg.	112½
North Mo. 1st	90
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	64½
Ohio & Miss. 1st, S. D.	70
Cen. Pac. G. bs	105¼
C. P., C. & O., 1st	90
C. P. State Aid bs	106
Western Pac. bs.	96
Union Pacific 1st	101⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	98½
Union Pac. S. Fund.	88⅜
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	79½
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	60
Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	114
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100
C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	105
C. & Pitts. 4th, S. F.	101
Col., Chic. & I. 1st.	42
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87
Tol., P. & Wars. 2d.	28
Tol. & Wab. 1st. ex.	80
T. & W. Cons. Conv.	25
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	33

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150
Central National	100
Chatham	135
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	120
Continental	89½
Corn Exchange	130
First National	200
Fourth National	95½
Gold Exchange	122
Hanover	88

Importers' & Trad's'	195
Manhattan	145
Marine	129
Mechanics'	140
Mercantile	109¼
Merchants'	122⅞
Nassau	100
New-York	130
N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	101
Park	139
Phenix	95
Shoe and Leather	148

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	..	108
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	132¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½	62⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	46	46⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18⅞	19
Lehigh Navigation	..	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103½	104

The imports of specie for the week ending Oct. 23 amounted to $505,991, of which $497,548 was gold coin.

The Board of Directors of the National Mechanics' Banking Association have declared a dividend of *Three ℘ cent.*, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1.

A dividend of *Five ℘ cent.* on the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank has been declared, payable, free of taxes, on and after Nov. 1.

A dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, free of taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of the American Exchange National Bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds 1867s, 107½. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000.

7 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 57½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,800 bales, of which 1,400 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 7d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Of the sales to-day, 4,700 bales were American.

LONDON, Oct. 23—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for 1875.

Evening.—Produce—Common Resin, 4s. 9d.@5s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—Petroleum, 27¾f. for fine Pale American.

COURT NOTES.

The following assignments were filed yesterday with the Clerk of the Supreme Court: Myer Hoffman, Charles N. Dreschfeld, and Charles Brownald to Herman Meyers; William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, to Joseph H. Goodwin; and Benjamin L. Bowles, Daniel M. Devoe, Jr., to James W. Wiseman.

The application will be made to-morrow before Surrogate Hutchings to remove the funds now in the United States Trust Company, belonging to James Watson's estate, in satisfaction of the recent judgment in favor of the City, of $648,000. It is probable that the issue of such an order will be very obstinately opposed by the plaintiff's counsel.

John Crossley, Jr., and James W. Crossley, composing the carpet firm of J. & J. W. Crossley, have begun a suit in the Marine Court against the Scribblers' Club and its members individually, to recover $254 29, alleged to be due the firm by the club on a bill for carpets, oil-cloth, &c., furnished to the club on April 27 last, at their rooms, No. 43 East Tenth street.

Mrs. Abby Ross, of No. 65 Bank street, appeared before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and charged Gertrude Schneller, her former servant, with the theft of a gold watch and chain. Gertrude acknowledged having taken the watch but said that she had returned it before the complainant had preferred the charge. She was committed for examination.

Edward Hall, charged with issuing false letters of credit on the Bank of British North America, was further examined yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Osborn. The station agent of the Grand Trunk railroad at Brockville, Kan., testified that he was positive that he had seen the defendant at that place, and the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel in Brockville testified to the same particulars in regard to the behaviour of the accused. At the conclusion of this testimony, the further examination was postponed until to-morrow morning, and the prisoner was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bunker vs. The German Mutual Life Insurance Company.—As I have not the proofs before me I cannot determine whether the deduction to which the defendants are entitled is as stated by the defendant or as stated by the plaintiff. I have settled the findings in all other respects, as indicated on the margin of proposed findings.

Matter of McLean.—The order requires a bond to each of the infants in the penal sum of $2,000. The bond is a joint bond to all of said infants in said sum.

Allen vs. Lyall.—Allowance of $400 granted to the plaintiff.

The People ex rel. Purdy, vs. Melrose.—The relator is not entitled to include the day when he moved into the district and the day of the election for the purpose of making out a residence of thirty days in the district and entitling him to vote, provided by statute in other cases to include both days, and also contrary to decisions in somewhat analogous cases. See code, section 407, Rex vs. Justice Cumberland, &c.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Mann vs. Murphy; Duffy vs. Duffy.

Matter of Lynch.—The additional expense of laying cross-walks is excessive and enormous, and should be reduced; in other respects motion denied.

Wood vs. Jackson.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Bohnet vs. Lithauer.—Settled. See amendments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Cases Settled.—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.; Hoffman vs. Treadwell.

THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS.

Stephen C. Purdy moved into the Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District on the 4th inst. There are only twenty-eight days between the 4th inst. and election day, but including both there are thirty days, which is the length of residence in a district prescribed as a qualification for voting. Purdy applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the entering of his name on the registry in his district on the ground that the two days in question should be counted and allowed to him. Judge Lawrence denied the application yesterday, giving the following decision: "I do not think the relator is entitled to include both the day when he moved into the district and the day of election for the purpose of making out a residence of thirty days in the district and entitling him to vote. It would be contrary to the rule provided by statute in other cases to include both days, and also contrary to decisions in somewhat analogous cases."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WIGWAM AND WAR-PATH; OR, THE ROYAL CHIEF IN CHAINS. By Hon. A. B. MEACHAM, ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Chairman of the late Modoc Peace Commission. Illustrated by portraits of the author, Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Scar-faced Charley, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Tobey, and Riddle other engravings of actual scenes from Modoc Indian life as witnessed by the author. Boston: JOHN P. DALE & Co. 1875.

The name of the author of this book became known the world over from the perils which were encountered on the day that Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were killed by Capt. Jack and the Modoc Indians. On that day he received wounds which from the narrative it is not easy to count; and it will readily be understood that the history of an occurrence which at the time possessed absorbing interest, from the pen of one of the chief actors and sufferers in the scene, must possess a great degree of attractiveness. But the experience which Mr. Meacham has had among the Indians, and the part he has taken in the promotion of their welfare, render a book on the subject from him the more welcome, and we do not think that the reader of it who expects something more than ordinarily fascinating will be at all disappointed.

Mr. Meacham intrusted the revision of his manuscript to Mr. Emerson, who, in a short preface, does justice to the truth and courage with which it is written, and to the great charm which the book will possess for all lovers of romance and thrilling adventure. The introduction is from the pen of Wendell Phillips, who in a few brief sentences sets forth the injustice of our Indian policy, and compares the happy condition of the Indians of Canada under British laws with that of the tribes in our own Territories, where their portion is either martial law or no law at all. He, too, commends the book to public notice as an invaluable contribution to the solution of what has been one of the most puzzling problems in American statesmanship, but which, while open to criticism, will serve strongly to vindicate the President's policy and to assist the public to understand and to do justice to our native tribes.

Mr. Meacham's earliest associations were among the "Saukies," in the outskirts of civilization in Iowa, and among the first impressions on his mind in the days of childhood were that of the great wrong of human bondage and of the cruelties that were suffered by the native Indians in their contact with the white man. But the events which induced him to devote whatever talent and influence he might possess toward an improvement of the condition of the Indians occurred in 1844, when he assisted the Government to remove Pow-e-shiek's band from the Iowa River to their new home in the West. The impression then made upon his mind was that power and might were compelling these people to leave their homes against their wishes, and in violation of justice and right, and he henceforth determined to devote himself to the cause of the Indians, in which he has since continuously labored. He tells us that the bloody tragedy in the lava beds in 1873, in which he played so prominent a part, has not changed his convictions of right, nor in any way altered his determination to have justice done as far as he can influence it. While acknowledging that the Indians have often been guilty of murder, he makes the declaration emphatic that "white men have always been the instigators of the bloody deeds through which so many innocent persons have passed on to the other life." He brings several illustrations in proof of this; a declaration which would be quite as applicable with regard to the natives of many other lands as it is of the Indians here.

But the Indian was not always accustomed, nor do we know that he is now, to make death the penalty of any ill-usage or insult offered to him. He would, for instance, "get even" with his opponent by selecting some ill-natured beast, whose tricks he well knew, and offer him at a price so low that the white man would be sure to purchase him. Then fun began, to witness which the town would sometimes turn out. Mr. Meacham tells of a lawyer of La Grande, who, seeking a pony for his boys to ride, was thus treated:

> "The horse was saddled, and led by a long rope to the office door. The lawyer said: 'Now, Charlie, I'll fool that pony some. I'm little, you know, and he'll think I'm a boy.' The rope was made fast to an awning-post, and then, in presence of a hopeful audience, he mounted slowly, in full lawyer's dress, a bell-crowned ping hat included. Softly springing into the stirrups to assure himself all was right and his nag was there, he essayed to display his horsemanship. But pony was not ready then. The lawyer called for whip and spurs, and, without dismounting, they were furnished, and while holding out the foot to have the spur put on, remarked that he did not 'half like the white of the pony's eye. But, boys, I'll stick while the saddle does.' With sober face and eyes fixed on the ears in front, he coaxed again, and with soft speech sought to change the pony's mind. But still he was not ready until he felt the rowel of the spur stick into his side, and then away went horse and rider together to the end of the rope, where the pony stopped. But the lawyer did not, until his head had struck the crown of his hat; and not then even, nor until, going at a furious rate, lawyer, hat, and torn trousers had landed, all in a heap, on the other side of the street. The awning-post, too, gave way, and the lawyer's Cayuse went off, with a small part of the town following him. The language used by him on this occasion consisted not of quotations from Blackstone, or the Bible either, unless in detached words put strangely in shape to answer immediate use. It is not safe to say anything about fooling ponies, in court or elsewhere, in the town of La Grande, unless the speaker wants war. That lawyer, although a stanch Republican and liable to be a candidate for Congress, is strongly opposed to President Grant's policy with Indians, the Umatilla Indians in particular."

Mr. Meacham relates in a very few words the circumstances under which he became Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon. He hastens rather to enumerate the experiences that have ensued to him from it, his opinion of the various Indian policies that have been attempted and of their injustice, and the manner in which certain missionaries have availed themselves of their position to propagate corruption and serve their own interests at the sacrifice of their duty. He speaks in high terms of Hon. Ben Simpson, late United States Indian Agent at Siletz, and in quite different terms of his successor, Gen. Joel Palmer, attributing many evils to church influence which is often too strong to allow needed reforms to be effected. His account of the Indians of the Grand Round Agency—of the manner in which they have been treated, or rather ill-treated, and of the readiness with which they have fallen into some of the ways of the white man—is particularly interesting; so, too, are the sketches he gives of the Snake war and many details of the Snake Indians.

The Modocs occupy, with the Klamaths, Snakes, Yahooshin, Wal-pah-pas, and Shoshone Snakes, the Klamath Agency, which was established in 1865. The Klamaths themselves are described as a brave, enterprising, and ambitious people; and, alluding in a letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, the Commissioner at Washington, to the occupants generally of this agency, Mr. Meacham says: "These people have mind, soul, heart, affection, and impulses, and great ambition to become like white men. There are more or less men on each reservation who are already superior to many of the white men around them. At Klamath they are now working under civil law of trial by jury, with Judge, Sheriff, civil marriage, divorce, in fact, are fast assuming the habiliments of citizenship." Yet it was some of these same people who afterward took part in the proceeding which more than anything of recent occurrence has given cause for the increased enmity of persons who are already prejudiced against the Indian tribes.

The explanation of this is given in the letter referred to, where there is also a report of a speech made by Allen David, a Klamath chief, wherein he enumerates some of the cruelties which his tribe were forced to suffer at the hands of the white men. The Indians are not to blame, says Mr. Meacham, who, with much show of justice, adds: "Let censure fall where it belongs, on the men who are intrusted with the care and responsibility of leading and protecting these people, yet wink at and tolerate, in subordinates, the most demoralizing habits, and may be, in some cases, participants themselves." In a subsequent chapter he defines more distinctly the charges he makes against Army officers on duty in the Indian Territory. These appear to be specific, and in the interest of justice it is to be regretted that the names of the persons against whom they are made are withheld.

The Modocs are a branch of a once powerful tribe on the Pacific Coast known as La-la-cas, among whom questions relating to the prerogative of royalty had for several generations been a source of dissension and revolution, until the difficulty was finally resolved by the separation of that part of the band which has since been known as Modocs, while the Klamaths constitute the remainder of the original La-la-cas. Indian nations follow in their internal government in the footsteps of the early people of Bible history, each one being divided into tribes, tribes into bands, and bands into smaller divisions, down to families. Each nation has a head chief, each tribe a chief, each band a sub-chief, and so on until the family relations are reached. The Modocs, as a tribe, inhabited that portion of country known as Lost River Basin, a region rich in fish, and about a century ago a demand was made upon their Chief, Moadocus, by the head chief of the La-la-cas, not only for braves for the war-path, but also that supplies of fish from Lost River should be furnished him. Moadocus refused this demand, and immediately went to war for the freedom of his tribe, on much the same principle as that upon which, at the same time, the colonies of the eastern part of the continent were rebelling against British rule.

The father of Capt. Jack was the Chief of the Lost River Modocs, and he was killed in battle with the Warm Spring and Tenino Indians when Kien-te-poos (Capt. Jack) was a very small boy. Mr. Meacham insists that both Capt. Jack's parents were of royal blood; that he was born near the spot where was fought the first battle of the late Modoc War; that he never lived with white men, nor even learned to speak any language other than that of the ancient La-la-cas, or Mo-a-docs. This is interesting on account of being at variance with some things that have been asserted by persons of less authority, and Mr. Meacham says he has been at some pains to verify it. With regard to the origin of the revengeful feeling of the Modocs, he places much reliance on the statement of Chief Schonchin, who, he says, always commands respect from those who have known him best and longest. He said that the first wars grew out of misunderstanding as to the identity of the Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River Indians.

> "The emigrants had difficulties with the Snake Indians, through whose country they passed in reaching Oregon and California; but Schonchin never knew what was the cause of the first troubles between them. The Snake Indians captured horses and mules from the emigrants, and sold them or gambled them to the Pitt River Indians, who in turn transferred them, through the same process, to the Modocs; and the animals found by the emigrants in possession of the Modocs were recaptured, and hence at last war was brought about."

As Mr. Meacham says, this story is, at the least, plausible, and he is quite disposed to accept it on the strength of Schonchin's character as known to him. The old chief acknowledges the part he himself took in those wars and the efforts he used at that time to exterminate his enemies. His impression and that of the Indians then was that if they killed all the white men they saw, no more would come. It was not until they found that the more they killed the greater were the numbers of those who came that Schonchin, on his part, saw the errors of the policy and threw down his gun.

Another cause to which much of the inimical character of the Modocs must be attributed is what is known as the "Ben. Wright affair," which took place in 1852. Whether or not the Indian version of that be true, Mr. Meacham declares it to be undeniable that on that occasion Ben. Wright and his companions treacherously shot down forty Indians while under a flag of truce. There is also evidence that Wright purchased strychnine previous to his visit to the Modoc country, with the avowed intention of poisoning the Indians, and that he made the attempt to carry it into effect. From that time hostilities continued until 1864, at which date an informal treaty was made, but it was not ratified by Congress. At the council where the treaty was agreed upon Capt. Jack received his first recognition as a chief, and his name was bestowed upon him from his resemblance to one of the miners who accompanied the Government Commissioner. In 1864 another council was held for the purpose of negotiating a second treaty, this time under the sanction of Congress, and contrary to a generally expressed opinion, Mr. Meacham insists that Capt. Jack was at no time deceived as to the meaning of the terms that were agreed upon. He deprecates the false sympathy which has been created in favor of Capt. Jack on account of that erroneous supposition. The provisions were very simple, and consisted substantially in requiring that what was then known as the Klamath Reservation should be the joint home of the Klamaths and Modocs—thus, in fact, reuniting the two remnants of the original La-la-cas. All the rest of the country was ceded to the United States on certain conditions, all of which have been satisfactorily fulfilled. But from what has been already said, it will be understood that such a reunion lowered Capt. Jack from being head chief of the Modocs to chief only of a tribe. With his inherent love of royalty and his desire to be at the head of a nation, he objected to the arrangement, and desired to repudiate it, and this, not any misunderstanding on his part, led him, in Mr. Meacham's opinion, to take the course which he ultimately followed. He perfectly understood the treaty, and even acted upon it by taking up his abode on the reservation until he found that reservation life was too restricted and did not conform with his ideas of royalty. This and jealousy of Schonchin, whom he soon found to be recognized as superior to him in office, led him finally to raise the standard of revolt, to withdraw from the reservation, and to take up his abode once more at his old home on the Lost River. The suggestion that he had been cheated by the treaty appears to have been an afterthought of his own.

For Mr. Meacham's account of the subsequent proceeding, of the various attempts that were made to return Capt. Jack to the reservation, of the resistance offered which led on, step by step, to what is known as the Modoc war, precipitated, though not begun, by the treacherous murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, and which culminated in the hanging of Capt. Jack and three of his fellow criminals, as well as of the sufferings which the writer himself underwent, we must refer to the book itself. The reader of it will find a careful perusal amply repaid. Mr. Meacham is not an experienced book-maker, and there are places where Mr. Emerson's authority as his authorized reviser of the manuscript should have been more assiduously exercised. But if the book would bear pruning and be benefited by it, as it certainly would, it must be accepted as one of considerable value. It is important as giving an insight into the Indian character as well as into the abuses that have been heaped upon the Indians by those whose province it was to protect them. And although Mr. Meacham's sympathies are strong, and, as we believe, rightly directed, he is strictly impartial, as may be gleaned in part from what we have said in regard to his views respecting Capt. Jack. Without much literary merit, his book has a present interest and it will retain a permanent value, and these facts are quite enough to commend it, as it must do, to public attention.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT—THE BRITISH NAVY AND FUGITIVE SLAVES—EFFECT OF AN ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR—CONSEQUENCES OF POPULAR INDIGNATION—THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday Oct. 9, 1875.

Some idiot at the Admiralty a short time since took it into his head to send out new instructions to the Navy with regard to the treatment of fugitive slaves. This is, as everybody knows, an extremely ticklish question. There is a general understanding on the subject, with which Naval officers are well acquainted and which has hitherto worked very well, but when an attempt is made to reduce it to a precise form, and to give exact reasons for it, there is a danger of saying too little or too much. The old rule has been that Naval officers are not to go out of their way in any respect to assist slaves to escape from their masters, but that, if a fugitive slave is seen in the water in peril of his life, they are to extend to him the succor which common humanity suggests, without considering whether he is a slave or not. What should afterward be done with slaves taken on board under such circumstances has hitherto been left pretty much to the discretion of the officers themselves. There is, of course, no room on board ship for any passengers except the ship's company, but a temporary refuge may be allowed to a poor wretch until he can be put on shore. It is obviously not the business of naval officers either to help slaves to escape, or to help slave-owners to catch their runaway chattels, and casual accommodations is all that a slave can expect, He must then shift for himself as best he can. The framer of the new Admiralty instructions did not think this general understanding definite enough, and proceeded to lay down precise rules as to what the officers should do with slaves after they were rescued. If a slave was picked up on the open sea, he was "to be retained on board," unless the vessel returned into the territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which (country) the slave had escaped, when he must be surrendered. In the case of a slave being picked up within the territorial limits of a slave State, he is not to be allowed to "remain on board." The latter regulation is reasonable enough, on the assumption that English officers are not bound to keep the slave and give him back directly into the hands of those who claim him, but may leave him to slip away, when he has a chance, at his own risk; but the former one clearly raises a doubt about, if it does not actually surrender, the claim which England has always made in common with most other countries, that on the high seas the deck of an English ship is as good as English soil. There the slave is free, just as if he had landed on English territory, and there is no reason for his being returned to his master, though it would, of course, be prudent on his part to get set down outside of the territorial limits where his master lives. The circular containing these instructions is written in an extremely confused and foolish style, and it is probable that the person who drew it up had not the faintest idea of the great principle he was bringing into jeopardy, but only went on heaping up verbiage, as a fool does, without knowing exactly either what he meant to say or what was the meaning of what he did say.

As soon as the contents of this circular were known, a great outcry was immediately raised, and the absurd document was universally condemned. Of course, every Government is liable to be placed in a false position of this kind through momentary carlessness in looking after an incompetent subordinate; and if the blunder had been immediately corrected, no great harm would have been done. Strange to say, however, the Government got its back up, and took no notice whatever of the complaints which were ringing on every side. Meetings were got up in all the chief towns, and petitions were showered upon the Government, but still it affected to be ignorant that anything was wrong. This went on for two or three weeks, with fresh meetings every day, and a continuous denunciation of the circular all over the country. It was assumed, of course, that, as the Government maintained a stubborn silence, it was prepared to stand by the obnoxious document in defiance of public opinion, and the public indignation naturally increased. On Thursday last several very important meetings were to be held, one of them at Bradford, at which Mr. Forster was known to be coming out with a strong speech, and the Government at last got alarmed. Moreover, Lord Derby had to appear on that day at a Mayor's banquet at Liverpool, and could hardly ignore the subject. Another circumstance which compelled some action in the matter: Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been abroad and had just returned, learned for the first time that such a circular had ever been issued, and could not help indirectly expressing his opinions of it by an enthusiastic declaration in favor of the anti-slavery policy which had always been pursued by England, and which, he said, was one of her proudest banners. It was probably in consequence of this declaration, and with a view of taking the wind out of the sails of the Bradford meeting, that on Thursday morning the Admiralty resolved to "suspend" the circular, which, I take it, means cancel it. Lord Derby, however, in announcing this decision, rather put his foot in it by his apology for the circular, and by asserting that it was approved by the "highest legal authority." The stupidity of the Government in not throwing over the circular at once is a characteristic illustration of Mr. Disraeli's incapacity for understanding his countrymen.

This afternoon the Prince is to receive the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, who are to wait on him with a loyal address, praying for his safety during his Indian journey. The Serapis, in which he is to be conveyed from Brindisi to Bombay, was in a bad way with her engines when last heard of. The Peninsular and Oriental boat Deceus, which is in some degree part of the expedition, has come to grief in the Mediterranean, and been forced to put back to Gibraltar, and the insurance offices have all raised their premiums for insuring his Royal Highness' life during his Indian journey, so that there is much need of prayers, and indeed a special form of prayer is to be said in the churches to-morrow, as if the ordinary supplications for the royal family were not enough for such a dangerous emergency. The Prince's suite go to Paris to-night; on Monday the Prince, and probably the Princess, who is inconsolable and full of fears, will cross in the Castalia to Calais. The Duke of Sutherland has intimated that he will have to return to England before the Prince's programme is exhausted, but everybody expects to see the Prince back with him, and sick of a foolish journey.

J. H. F.

COL. BAKER IN PRISON.

A prisoner in Horsemonger Lane Jail writes enviously to the London *Echo* of the creature comforts allowed Col. Baker in that institution:

> "I had every opportunity of measuring the misfortune of being only a debtor. From within our iron cage we could survey the snug apartments allotted to ex-Col. Baker, and moralize as we listed on the contrast. Outside the two windows of his snugly-furnished sitting-room we could see the creeping plants drooping gracefully down from their boxes. We could watch the Colonel take his exercise up and down the inclosed ground outside his quarters, quietly puffing his cigar, and acknowledging the respectful salute of the officials as they passed. We could see him receive his well-dressed friends. We could watch his heroine of a wife trudge in and out daily, bringing him books and little delicacies. We could admire the even reverential demeanor of the officials to every friend of the Colonel's, and appreciate the hurried alacrity with which they hastened to admit them on every day of the week, except Sunday. It was tantalizing to me, at all events, to see a perspiring waiter pass by every morning, borne down with the weight of a sumptuous breakfast for the "first-class misdemeanant." It was aggravating to see the same waiter carrying in an equally sumptuous dinner, and it was more than aggravating to watch the warder bearing in daily a bottle of wine, to make the dinner more palatable.

OUR TAXES—DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tax rate in this City has increased from two-fifths of one per cent. in 1825, to $2 94 on the hundred in 1875, though the population of the City is eight times, and the assessed valuation of its property is eighteen times greater than it was in 1825. This year the people are called upon to pay $32,500,000. While there are in the City some fifty thousand tax-payers of all grades from whom these taxes are collected, almost the whole of this enormous burden falls on real estate. From present appearances millions more will be required in 1876—how great will be the proposed increase may be estimated when it is known that the Departments of Public Works, Parks, and Police alone ask for $8,500,000—an increase of considerably more than one-half over the expenses of these departments for 1875. While these vast sums are being yearly raised by taxation, the owners of vacant up-town lots find themselves crushed to the ground by ruinous assessments for improvements, which have in many cases raised the value of their property on the Assessors' books, without adding one dollar to its actual market value. Meantime the debt of the City is being steadily increased through the issue of new stock and bonds. By the official returns of the first quarter of the present year:

The debt in January was	$114,979,960 93
The debt in February was	115,482,274 82
The debt in March was	116,509,911 28

While on the 30th of September, 1875, the City debt, as represented in stocks and bonds, amounted to $131,113,906 74, and this, too, after deducting the amount of the Sinking Fund, $28,509,485 03. The debt as it now stands is composed of the funded debt payable from taxation and Sinking Fund, the temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessment, special revenue bonds, as authorized by the law of 1871, special revenue bonds for Fourth avenue improvements, and the revenue bonds of 1874 and 1875. The funded debt forms of course the bulk of the whole indebtedness; it amounts to $121,128,057 24.

This state of things cannot but inspire the gravest solicitude and most serious alarm concerning the continued prosperity of the City. How long can any community flourish under such a system? It is a subject which vitally touches all dwellers in this City. The commercial prosperity of New-York is involved. People and business will abandon a city where property is taxed and assessed to a degree which, in many up-town localities where extensive, unnecessary, and premature improvements have been made, borders on confiscation. There is a limit beyond which it is neither wise nor safe to go. In the matter of Municipal assessments and taxation that limit has been reached. If the laboring classes of this City are and have for nearly two years been suffering for want of employment, if building has stopped and trade languishes, the cause is not wholly attributable to paper currency and the effects of the panic of 1873, but can, in a very great measure, be clearly and directly traced to the intolerable and yearly increasing burdens imposed on land, labor, and industry by our Democratic City reformers. The labor interest, as well as every other interest in this City, is closely bound up in its prosperity. Will our business sustain such enormous burdens? Already Baltimore presents facilities and inducements which have attracted from this centre a considerable portion of the grain, sugar, and coffee trade. Our merchants have in these cases been actually driven to a market where enormous taxes and heavy expenses do not entirely absorb profits. Manufacturers have taken their employment to the surrounding country, beyond the reach of these consuming tax levies. Commerce is gradually going to other points, where it is better protected, and capitalists are by degrees withdrawing their capital from these ruinous burdens; while people in moderate circumstances who transact their daily business in New-York are quietly seeking new homes in the small towns and villages within a radius of fifty miles, and on the line of some railroad, where their taxes are almost nominal compared with those exacted from them here. New-Jersey has been a great gainer by this movement.

Long Island, at least that portion of it in the immediate vicinity of New-York, has grown to be an enormous village, while Staten Island teems with a population of merchants, shopkeepers, clerks, and others, who pursue their daily avocations in this city, and make their home outside of the City and County of New-York. The long list of unimproved property sold for taxes and assessments which the owners are unwilling or unable to pay, shows plainly enough to what straits the reckless extravagance and openly avowed "jobs" of our Democratic City reformers have brought the citizens of this metropolis. The rich man becomes poor, while the poor man is entirely crushed out. When the City will be utterly bankrupt, is merely a question of time, if the debt continues to increase steadily at the rate of three quarters of a million of dollars per month, as at present. The sooner our borrowing capacity is exhausted, the sooner will we be rid of a gang of political sharpers who are drawing the very life-blood from this much-governed and much-swindled community. Inflation and repudiation are openly preached in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and many other parts of the country. Is it not to be apprehended that the time may come when the tax-payers and laboring men of New-York will unite with unprincipled politicians to throw off altogether that overwhelming burden, much of it the result of gigantic frauds perpetrated under Tweed's *régime*, and leave the creditors of the City to such remedies as they may find? When we look at the material of which Congress, our State Legislatures, and our municipal bodies are formed, when we see men of infamous character in high positions of trust, when in private life and every day business transactions we find downright swindling and stealing mildly characterized as "great misfortunes," who can measure the extent of such evil influences on current morality? The tone is lowered throughout the whole community, a vicious public sentiment gradually springs up, the slogan of repudiation is raised, and demagogues ride triumphantly into office and power on that issue.

This is the situation of affairs toward which we are gradually floating under Democratic rule.

R. W.

THE WRONG MAN'S WATCH.

A judgment was rendered in the Superior Court, Detroit, Mich., on Friday, which, the *Post* hints, may have the effect of opening the eyes of officers, and enforcing on their attention the excellence of Davy Crockett's advice to be sure they are right before they go ahead. Isaac Jandorf owed Henry Greening $180, and the latter obtained a judgment therefor. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Allor for service. Some time afterward the officer engaged himself in a friendly conversation with Jandorf, and, under the pretense of trading watches, got possession of Jandorf's timepiece, which he pinned on the execution and took possession of in the name of the law and Greening. It subsequently appeared, however, that the watch had merely been carried by Isaac Jandorf for his personal use, while, as a matter of fact, it was owned by his brother Louis, of Fremont, Ohio. The watch was put out of sight, and attempts to secure it failed, and, as a last resort, a suit was instituted against the officer to recover its value. The question of ownership was easily settled, and a judgment was rendered against Allor for $150 and $37 08 costs, to which may be added his counsel fees.

SUDDEN DEATH OF INFANTS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Monday says: "Yesterday afternoon a Coroner's jury, of which Mr. Oliver E. Barker was foreman, was impaneled by Coroner Whedon to investigate the cause of the sudden death of Anna M. McGarrell, aged eight weeks, daughter of William McGarrell, of No. 75 Hamilton street. The child died suddenly, about 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, in the temporary absence of its mother, and while under the care of Ellen Cotter. Dr. Alling was called, but being unable to determine the exact cause of death desired the Coroner to hold an inquest. Sunday he and Dr. Lindsley made an autopsy, and the former testified before the Coroner's Jury that death was caused by spasm of the glottis, or *laryngismus stridulus*. The cause of the spasm was some nervous disease which could not be determined. Mrs. McGarrell testified that the child was very nervous, and Ellen Cotter testified as to the manner of its death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. Within six months there have been three deaths by this kind of spasm, the exact cause of which could not be ascertained."

AN OLD WOMAN DEAD.

A letter from Lawtonville, Ga., to the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, dated 15th inst., says: "As a matter of news I inform you of the death of aunt 'Hannah,' (colored,) who departed this life at this place last night, aged one hundred and twelve years. I expect she was the oldest person in the State. She was born on Roanoke Island, and was twelve years old when the war of 1776 commenced, and was perfectly familiar with many of the circumstances surrounding that war. Thirty years ago she was so blind as to require one to lead her, but her sight returned, and she even at her death knew all who visited her, and talked as rationally to the last as she ever did, and died free from pain, with a full assurance of bliss beyond the grave."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Meat should be cooked by a quick fire, as the rapid closing of the outer pores retains all the juices within, and these, becoming heated, create a natural process of steaming in its own gravy.

A remarkable article called fish flour has been brought forward in the last few years. It is not as yet manufactured in any great quantity, as the article is still new in the market, and consequently there is no great demand for it. The flour is prepared from dried fish of the first quality; it is thoroughly desiccated, and then ground in a mill.

The true gamey flavor of a young partridge is never better appreciated than within a few hours of its being killed. This may sound rank heresy to some persons, but it is nevertheless a fact. Partridges will bear hanging, and their semi-decomposed flesh is not to be despised; but this is a flavor quite distinct from the true gamey flavor of a fresh-killed bird.

In preparing minced veal cut the meat as fine as possible, but do not chop it. Put to it a very little lemon peel shred, two grates of nutmeg, some salt, and four or five spoonfuls of either a little weak broth, milk, or water; simmer these gently with the meat, but take care not to let it boil, and add a bit of butter rubbed in flour. Put sippets of thin toasted bread, cut into a three-cornered shape, round the dish.

Until the kitchen becomes thoroughly and systematically organized, and is regarded as one of the most, if not the most, important of household departments, there can be no such thing as habitual health in the family. Bad cooking poisons more people than all the nauseous drugs ever administered to poor humanity, and it affords the remote cause for the employment of two-thirds of all the divorce lawyers in existence.

It is a decided mistake to suppose that plants are unhealthful in sleeping apartments or sitting rooms. Of course, if the flowers exhale a strong perfume—such as that of tuberoses, hyacinths, and daphnes—they make the air too odorous to be desirable at night; but healthy, growing plants absorb the carbonic acid in the atmosphere, and keep it pure and agreeable. They are, in fact, the best disinfectants that can be employed.

When a gentleman in China feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife he sends to the paternal head of some family containing daughters for specimens of the size of their feet, with prices attached. One foot is valued at perhaps $2,000, the next smallest at $5,000, and so on, according to the market. After the foot, or the lady to whom it belongs, is chosen, she is sent in a sedan-chair to the intended husband's house. He meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair one, and if she suits his taste he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife; but if he likes the lady not, he shuts the door and she is carried whence she came.

There is a movement on foot in England to establish "village school kitchens." The scheme has been found to answer well in some instances. The elder girls are told off for the purpose, and work together under superintendence, six at a time, two as cooks and four as kitchen-maids. The meat cooked is sold at a low price, sometimes to the parents of the children at the school, sometimes to such of the scholars as come from a distance and are glad to be spared the burden of carrying their dinners with them. The cooking is only carried on on certain days, and so well has the work been arranged with respect to the other school occupations that the needle-work and general efficiency of the scholars has not suffered in the least, and they have even been especially commended for their culinary triumphs by the diocesan inspector.

All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind in the easiest and most perfect manner by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash. Rubbing the teeth with fine charcoal powder, and then washing out the mouth, will render the teeth beautifully white and the breath perfectly sweet where an offensive breath has been owing to a scorbutic disposition of the gums. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal. When meat, fish, &c., from intense heat or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and easy mode of keeping them sound and healthful is to put a few pieces of charcoal, about the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan wherein the flesh or fish is to be boiled.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" declares every housekeeper when the time for the Autumn house-cleaning begins. Some one remarks on this subject, "Every well-trained woman enjoys the smell of clean suds; enjoys the war upon the accumulation of dust and fly specks; enjoys the freshness of a new coat of whitewash or a newly-papered wall. The danger is of an undue indulgence in these pleasures—of a dissipation of scrubbing, a frenzy of effort that must end in mental and physical exhaustion and consequent fretfulness. One should no more do up the whole Fall house-cleaning in a week than they should do up all the church-going or party-going or theatre-going, that ought to last over six months, in a week. It is a reckless squandering of energies and pleasure which should vary and make enjoyable every week of the sunny Autumn weather." Here is much truth compressed in small space, as the annoyed and distracted male element of the family can testify.

Many of the colds which people are said to catch commence at the feet. To keep these extremities warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable list of disorders which spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes when they fit too closely press against the foot and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they fit with comparative looseness, the blood gets fair play, and the spaces left between the leather and the stockings are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. The second rule is, never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet it is not necessary to change them. This is a fallacy, for when the least dampness is absorbed in the sole it is attracted nearer the foot itself by the heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person may prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting this rule. The feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, although on taking off the shoe and warming them they will appear quite dry.

In view of the artificial tendencies of society at the present time, two classes of people are proposing to do away with the high flourishes of weddings and funerals. Quaker families talk of abolishing the fashion of bridal presents, and Roman Catholics suggest plain funerals with only friends, few carriages, and no "style." For a long time custom has been so exacting in its demands that the modest family purse has, in many cases, been well-nigh exhausted, after either a marriage or a funeral. The abuse which people in general have made of the privilege of entering a church to see a wedding will probably in due time be the means of restoring home marriages to favor. Even in those cases where cards of invitation are made returnable to the usher at the door, there seems something objectionable and repellant in the air of "business" which accompanies the arrangement, and it must be admitted that although the sacred atmosphere of a church seems a suitable place for contracting such solemn obligations, yet, other circumstances being considered, it is more in accordance with good taste that the ceremony be performed at home. Already the spectacle of a wedding retinue dashing through the streets at mid-day in full evening array is losing favor as a popular custom.

It is too frequently the case that women lay the cause of their failure in working to their sex instead of their own errors, and thus they are prevented from making any real progress. They are apt to think that every rebuff they meet with is offered them because they are women, and therefore the natural victims of injustice. It is so much pleasanter to have imaginary enemies than to recognize one's own incapacity for the task undertaken that the delusion is always maintained. In this way women will persist in attributing to personal hostility what is really caused by lack of talent and industry. If a woman fails as a writer, a lecturer, an actress, a dramatic reader, her indiscreet friends are apt to assume that she fails because she is a woman. But, in fact, in these days, her sex helps quite as much as it hinders her in most or all of these pursuits; and the chances are that where she fails a man of the same qualifications would have failed quite as badly. There ought to exist among women, and among men also, a more courageous spirit in these matters, and at the same time more humility. It was said of Haydon, the painter, that "if he had taken as much trouble to paint good pictures as he did to convince the public that he had painted them he would not have died, a suicide, on account of his failure." If people are not inclined to value women's work, let them make it of such unquestionable worth that it cannot be resisted.

The walls of a room, though little noticed in health, become a matter of great importance to a person who is sick. If they are covered with one of those dreadfully-variegated papers, which, alas! are regarded as ornaments, it will be found, especially if the patient is suffering from any disease in which there is abundant abnormal exaltation of the brain, that these fantastic surroundings are a source of great annoyance, and may even be positively injurious. For, as his eyes run over these pictures, he will fancy he sees images of various kinds, such as angels and demons alternating; indeed, these figures will assume every conceivable form, and he becomes thoroughly worried in the attempt to disentangle the confusion. The paper covering the walls of a sick room should have a neutral uniform tint, such as light green, a delicate buff, or a very delicate slate color; light green, perhaps, is as agreeable to the eyes as any color that can be selected, and it rests them with its refreshing monotony. Such a uniform tint tends to healthy stupidity, and this leads to repose. The windows should also be arranged so as to admit an abundance of light. Light is a stimulus to the human body, and it is impossible to have good health without it. Plants cannot grow in a dark cellar, nor can invalids be cured without the influence of sunlight. There are some acute diseases during the progress of which it may be necessary to temper the light, but it should never be entirely shut out, for if this is done the body is deprived of a most important assistance toward recovery. The windows should never be surrounded by tapestry or decorations of any kind that are made of woolen stuff. A plain white shade is all that is necessary to temper the light and cut off outside objects from the patient's view, and the window frame should be free from lambrequins and hangings that may become impregnated with disease.

The sturdy old settlers of New-York, the primeval Dutchmen, from whom has descended so much of the wealth and respectability that now adorns the great City, were a peculiar generation. Their houses were a model of simplicity. The white floors were sprinkled with clean sand, drawn into various figures by the broom. Large tables and high-backed chairs of walnut or mahogany, decorated with brass nails along the leathern back and cushioned seat, furnished the parlor "genteelly enough for anybody." Pewter plates and dishes were in general use, and it was a long time before they gave place to the china and earthenware that had been introduced into the City. They had no taste for the new-fashioned, fantastic novelties, and their shining pewter dishes, porringers, and tankards, which are still kept in some ancient Dutch families, are "a sight to behold." Silver plate, more or less, was to be seen in every household, and was preserved as an heirloon. Glass was but little used. All liquors were drawn from the wood, for they did not even know the distinction between wines in wood and wines in glass. Madeira was only used on great occasions, such as the birth of a child, a marriage, or a funeral. When a young man of any wealth was about to be married, the first thing was to import a pipe of the best Madeira, a portion of which was drunk at his wedding, another portion on the birth of his first son, and the remainder was stored away in the cellar to be used at his funeral. The entertainment at a dinner party about a hundred years ago consisted of punches, hot and cold, before dinner, excellent beef and pork, an abundance of other substantial fare, and at the dinner spruce beer, cider, and Philadelphia porter were drunk. After the meats, a dessert of puddings and pies, with sherry and Bordeaux wines. Tea drinking was a great favorite among the ladies, although a custom of comparatively recent origin. A matron at that time would drink tea with her friends, return home by candle-lighting, tie on her check apron, put her children to bed, and then pass the evening in company with her husband, together with some friend or neighbor who might drop in to chat for an hour. Things have bravely altered since those days, and we are nearer no doubt by many years to the millennium.

A VESSEL'S EVENTFUL HISTORY.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following history of a vessel, which after serving for many years as a floating landing-place from the steamers at Sacramento, Cal., has recently been sold, and is to be rebuilt, if her timbers prove sound enough:

> "The Globe, 293 tons, left the East in charge of Capt. Thomas Worth, for the Pacific, on Dec. 29, 1822, and arrived here on Nov. 14, 1824, with 372 barrels of sperm oil. Four of the crew of this ship, headed by Samuel Comstock, mutinied on the night of Jan. 25, 1823, and murdered Capt. Worth, Mr. Buete, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Fisher, and carried the ship to one of the Mulgrave Islands with the intention of destroying her. After taking out most of the provisions, sails, &c., they quarreled and shot Sam Comstock, having previously hung one of the mutineers. Sam Comstock's brother, George, a boy seventeen years old, assisted by Gilbert Smith, boat-steerer, and five of the crew, made their escape with the ship and arrived safe at Valparaiso. Commodore Hull, in command of the United States ships in the Pacific, sent the schooner Dolphin, Lieut. Percival, to the Mulgrave Islands after the survivors, viz.: Silas Payne and John Oliver, mutineers; Thomas Libeston, Cyrus M. Hussey, Roland Coffin, Columbus Worth, William Lay, Roland Jones, and a native of the Sandwich Islands. Lieut. Percival found Cyrus M. Mussey and William Lay, the only survivors, the other having been killed by the natives. Hussey and Lay arrived safe at Nantucket, and Lay published a narrative of the mutiny."

A MASSACHUSETTS GIRL ABROAD.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* says that a few mornings ago a Massachusetts girl of eighteen, comely and bewitching as are all Massachusetts damsels, left her band-box at the Worcester depot, in that city, to be forwarded to her home. Her appearance indicated that she knew a thing or two, and therefore it did not occur to the baggage-man that she had discovered the defects in her education and was about to return home to attend school. He treated her politely, of course, and took charge of her baggage which he discovered marked "Eira gun Mass." The young miss was on the train which was moving out from the station. He had forgotten to what place she had purchased her ticket and consequently knew not where to send the box. Then he sat down and pondered. He had served a year in the Post Office and therefore thought he ought to "make it out." He was beaten. He appealed to Aaron King, but still was in the dark. He appealed to Mr. Chamberlain, a Massachusetts man, but obtained no satisfaction. In despair he submitted the band-box to Conductor Whitmarsh, a former Post Office clerk, who read it at first glance—Ayer Junction, Mass.

PERSECUTED BY A WOMAN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that a young gentleman of estimable character residing in that city, and a shining light in an honorable profession, unwittingly incurred the displeasure of a young lady acquaintance about three years ago. He was ignorant both of the time and manner of the offense. The young lady, however, soon made it manifest by commencing a systematic espionage on all his incomings and outgoings. She followed this up with a series of letters addressed to an intimate friend of his, in which the history of his private life from day to day was related in detail. His social and business relations were, judging from this correspondence, as familiar to her as they were to him. All the letters were signed "Cora Kent," a name which she took no pains to conceal as being fictitious. This unpleasant correspondence was kept up with remarkable regularity for two and a half years, never less than three, and frequently four, letters being received each week by the involuntary mutual friend. All the letters were mailed in San Francisco, but each one bore a three-cent stamp. During this time the young man thus persecuted was unable to identify his remorseless persecutor, and it was by the merest accident the discovery was finally made, but the object is still a mystery. A letter addressed to the young lady mildly intimating that if she continued her unwarranted persecution any longer she would find herself in the strong hands of the law, stopped the correspondence.

EXPENSIVE EXPERTS.

The Troy *Times* notes the return of Judge Ingalls from the Columbia County Circuit, where he had been holding court. The Circuit was a heavy one, and the trial of one of the causes, an action on a $2,500 promissory note, occupied seven and one-half days. The defense was a claim of forgery, and the case was closely contested. Two experts, one from New-York and one from Boston, testified in relation to the genuineness of the signature, their opinions being based not on the comparison of the handwriting with that of which it was alleged to be an imitation, but on a scientific analysis of each letter and stroke, whereby, they alleged, they could tell whether the writing was genuine or an imitation, whether it was written slowly or with rapidity, and, in fact, whether or not it was a forgery. One of the experts testified that he had been employed in over one hundred cases. There are said to be but four experts of this kind in the world, and the ones in question charged $100 per day while in attendance at the trial. This is the second time the case has been tried, the first trial lasting about five days. The expenses have been about five times the amount of the note. A verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff was rendered.

FOXES IN CONNECTICUT.

Last week a party consisting of L. B. Merriam, of Hartford, Col. Andrew Terry, of Bristol, Major Frank E. Mix, B. H. Homingway, C. T. Grannis, Selden Miner, all of Terryville, and Dr. John Grannis, of Saybrook, spent three days in fox hunting, in the Litchfield County hills in and about Warren. As a result of the sport six foxes were captured, three of them in one day. The party returned on Friday night well satisfied with their sport. The party had with them six well trained fox hounds. This result indicates that foxes are plenty, although only skilled hunters with good dogs can do very much at the sport.

A HORSE TRACKS A THIEF.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* tells this story: "One of the horses of J. Harrington, Green Oak, Livingston County, was stolen from the stable one night last week. The animal was soon missed, and Mr. Harrington, with a neighbor, started in pursuit, taking the missing animal's mate, which was put upon the scent and suffered to go at pleasure. After going several miles the sagacious beast led the party into the woods with furious speed, and they came at once upon the thief, who, discovering his danger, slipped off the horse and hid. Owing to the darkness he managed to escape, but the horse was secured."

KANSAS COURT CUSTOMS.

The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* alleges that a law student of that city has recently returned from a trip down by the way of Wichita. While there he attended the District Court. Conspicuously over the Judge's desk hung a sign, "No Smoking Allowed," but the Judge himself leaned comfortably back, his feet among the ink bottles and law books of his desk, while from his mouth hung a mammoth meerschaum, which was doing its best to satisfy the Judge's exorbitant demand for smoke. In the jury-box nine men out of twelve were pulling vigorously at pipes and cigars, while among the lawyers and visitors a similar condition of things prevailed.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Robert Laird Collier has sailed for England to assume the pastorate of the Unitarian Society at Leicester.

The Protestant missionaries in Mexico are discussing the question of forming an undenominational union.

Revival meetings in Quebec and Lanark, Canada, are being attended with a remarkable degree of public interest.

The new American church in Rome, St. Paul's, will be dedicated next March by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island.

The New-York State Baptist Missionary Convention will hold its sixty-eighth annual meeting at Saratoga, Oct. 27 and 28.

Father Leuken, of the German Catholic Church of Springfield, Ill., has renounced his Church vows and married.

Vicar General Borgazzi, of Hong Kong, is in this country to collect money to repair the church in that city destroyed by a typhoon.

It is said Rev. David Swing will retire from the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, at the close of the present year.

The General Association of Congregationalists of California has organized a new mission society for the evangelization of the Chinese.

Next Sunday, the 107th anniversary of the dedication of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, will be celebrated.

The results of the labors of eighteen missionary societies in India in 1874 were the conversion of about 10,000 souls, 5,029 of whom were baptized.

Rev. O. L. Leonard, an American evangelist, is holding revival meetings in Ireland, with great success. He is creating a profound religious feeling.

Rev. J. D. Brown, for many years missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, is compelled by broken health to return to the United States.

Union devotional meetings are now in progress at Dr. Ludlow's Reformed (Dutch) Church, this City. Services are held every evening except Wednesday.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their annual meeting at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, to make assignments for the Spring Conferences.

Rev. Wendell Prime has resigned the pastorate of the Union Presbyterian Church, Newburg, and is to connect himself with the editorial department of the *Observer*.

Dr. Calhoun, for forty years a missionary in Syria of the Presbyterian Board, is visiting this country for the first time since his appointment to the missionary work.

Rev. George J. Mingins, for many years Superintendent of City Missions, has resigned that office. He occupies the pulpit of the Reformed Dutch Chapel on Fulton street.

Bishop Cummins is now visiting the Reformed Episcopal Churches of the North. November and December will be devoted to the mission work in Georgia and South Carolina.

The Grand Council of Geneva, Switzerland, has passed a law making it an offense to appear in the street in an ecclesiastical dress. The Sisters of Charity have also been forbidden to work in the hospitals of the Canton.

Bishop Simpson has arrived from his tour abroad, having visited the Wesleyan Conference in England and the Methodist Episcopal missions in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy.

Rev. Nathaniel Hall, whose death was announced yesterday, had resigned his pastorate of the First Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Mass., no longer ago than last Sunday on account of poor health. He is succeeded by Rev. Dr. Hedge.

Rev. A. N. Andrus, for seven years a missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Eastern Turkey, is about to return to his work, after an absence in this country of several months. His health, which was broken down, is now restored.

The Lutheran General Council will hold its next meeting at Bethlehem, Penn., in October, 1876. The council agreed to a change in the constitution convoking the council triennially instead of annually. It will be submitted to the district synods for ratification.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopalian Churches are holding a series of union meetings in the City of Mexico. Great interest has been manifested in the services. Dr. Butler has received eighteen converts into membership in the Methodist Church.

The General Synod is the second largest Lutheran body in this country. According to its latest report it has 23 district synods, 757 ministers, 1,192 congregations, 107,423 members, 1,124 Sunday-schools, and 93,527 scholars. Total contributions the past year, $1,102,706.

The First (Unitarian) Church of Newburyport, Mass., celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary Oct. 20. Many were present from other denominations, and there were a few aged persons in the audience who were baptized in the first meeting-house, which was taken down in 1801.

The Missionary Society of the (recently united) Methodist Church of Canada has held its first anniversary. The reports show that the society has 383 missions, 392 missionaries, 30,070 communicants, and 31 day-schools among Indians. The receipts for the year were $147,168; expenditures, $185,268.

The Boston Radical Club has changed its name to "The Chestnut Street Club," to avoid the confusion of two associations with the same name and the inconvenience of moving the place of meeting from house to house. The club is to meet regularly at the house of Mrs. Sargent, Chestnut street, whence its takes its new name.

The *Liberal Christian* says: "The Unitarians must work up a revival if they wish to be in the fashion. A few stirring sermons from Mr. Collyer, Mr. E. E. Hale, Mr. James Freeman Clarke, and others, in the Hippodrome or a big tent, might be effective in drawing a crowd and, we hope, would result in many permanent conversions."

Bishop Holly, of Hayti, who is visiting the United States in behalf of a theological seminary in Hayti, was tendered a reception last week at Philadelphia. Bishops Stevens and Lay, and a large number of Protestant Episcopal ministers were present. Bishop Holly, who is colored, gave an interesting account of his missionary work in Hayti.

The Protestant Churches of Germany held a conference recently at Berlin concerning the Civil Marriage act which goes into effect Jan. 1. They unanimously decided to change the ritual to correspond with the civil ceremony. It was recommended that the change be made with great precaution, so as not to hurt the religious feeling of the people.

About fifty Unitarian ministers met recently at Jackson, Mich., and resolved that as "there are many souls unconnected with any organized society who would be glad to unite themselves with some general organization and engage with us in the propagation of liberal religious views," a Michigan Unitarian Conference should be organized.

At the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in Philadelphia last week, the Committee on Missions reported the receipts of the past four years at $287,507; expenditures, $254,282. The conference authorized the formation of two or three new annual conferences, the extension of missions on the Pacific coast, and the establishment of a mission in Japan.

At the opening meeting of the Chestnut Street Club, late "Boston Radical Club," last week, Mr. Henry James, the father of the novelist, read an essay on "Nature and Person." He said God was not a supernatural being, but a natural and social force, uniting and reciprocating rather than selecting and rewarding or punishing. Dr. O. W. Holmes, James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Abbot, and others were present and made remarks.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the Waldensian Church of Italy, the oldest Protestant Church in existence, has been held at La Tour. Sixty delegates were present, and Rev. M. Lanteret was chosen President. Five ministers were ordained, and encouraging reports were presented from the fifteen parishes into which the valleys are divided. Evangelistic work is carried on in forty-three towns, and it has been very successful the past year.

Rev. Joseph Barker, a native of Leeds, England, and well known in this country, died recently in Nebraska, aged seventy. At the age of twenty he became a Methodist preacher in England; he then joined the Unitarians, and finally became an infidel. He visited this country, holding public arguments with Christian ministers and defending unbelief. Fifteen years ago he again embraced Christianity, and died in that faith. On his death-bed he said he was sorry for his past errors and had done all he could to undo them.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Galesburg, Ill., on the subject of communion and interchange of pulpits adopted a report, the gist of which was: "Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran ministers only; Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only." The committee on the colloquium, for bringing Lutheran bodies into closer relations, reported that the Southern General Synod, the Synod of North Carolina, the Holston Synod, and the Synod of Tennessee have agreed to the proposition and recommended that the colloquium be held. A committee of arrangements was accordingly appointed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York; has elevator and all modern improvements. Transient rates, $3 50 and $4 per day; rooms only $1 a day and upward. We are prepared to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter seasons on liberal terms. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor, also parlor and bedroom on third floor, elegantly furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., ERIE R. R, ONE HOUR.—Board can be had for the Winter at reasonable terms; large rooms, good table, and convenient to depot. Address for particulars Mrs. S. S. BRINSMAID.

NO. 73 5TH AV., CORNER 15TH ST.—HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with large room on second floor; private bath and closet; with or without private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor, also parlor and bedroom on third floor, elegantly furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED and furnished, commodious, front rooms, with private or general table, in first-class, extra wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES OF rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for families and gentlemen; table first class; also two or three gentlemen with table board; reference exchanged.

HARLEM.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A DEsirable second floor, handsomely furnished, to rent, with first-class board; references exchanged; moderate terms. Call at No. 57 East 132d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with board, to families and gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with board, to gentlemen and wives, and single gentlemen; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; room on fourth floor; an elegant parlor extension.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—NO. 109 STATE ST., Brooklyn, on the Heights, two very desirable rooms, (parlors, first floor,) in a French family; superior table; private table if required; references exchanged.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 26 WEST.—SUNNY, spacious, newly painted and furnished, commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; extra wide house; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor and two large, connecting, on third floor, with or without private table; highest reference. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board; en suite or separately; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., A FEW DOORS east of 4th av.; elegant second floor to let with or without private table; also other rooms; location unsurpassed; reference exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., near Gilsey House—Three or four gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a third floor of four rooms to let furnished, with excellent board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 55 East 9th st., between Broadway and University place.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV.—Spacious and very desirable suites of apartments, with private table; houses newly painted and in thorough order.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, handsomely furnished, and with all conveniences, with first-class board in private family; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table or table d'hote; also two fourth-floor rooms; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

WITH AN ELEVATOR.

Superb suites of apartments, with private table, will be ready on 1st of November.

MADAM ROBINSON,

From Newport, R. I., will rent, with private table, the whole or part of her house, No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square. One family preferred.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged. No. 244 West 34th st.

$25 A WEEK.—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good table, bath, &c., in a private family: references. No. 240 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—House newly painted and in complete order; spacious suites of apartments on first and second floors, with or without private table.

A LARGE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen; strictly private family. No. 334 West 28th st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST. WEST, NO. 55.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or single gentlemen; with or without board; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—A SUITE ON PARLOR floor, large room with dressing-room on third floor, also two rooms on fourth floor, to let at moderate prices, with or without private table.

ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let in the Sherwood Buildings, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st.; meals served by private table, or at the Table d'Hote. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

NO. 135 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and third floors, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references required.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with extension dining-room and private table if desired, at No. 29 West 17th st.; references exchanged.

ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE HAD FOR A gentleman and wife, with board for lady, in an excellent location; furnished second floor entire or separately. Address CARPENTER, Box 110 Times Office.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; references required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 7½ 5TH AV., CORNER 15TH ST.—DEsirable rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; reference required.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms on second and fourth floors, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, with good board; also, hall bedroom on 3d floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—BOARD AND DESIRAble rooms for families and gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243—HANDSOME THIRD floor, with private table, to a family or a party of gentlemen; also, two rooms on fourth floor; reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., near 5th av., a handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with private table or without board.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A GOOD HOME, with board, call and see our rooms. No. 54 West 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentlemen, at No. 36 West 31st st., one door from Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, with board, singly or in suites.

NO. 25 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board, for parties seeking first-class accommodations.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let on second and third floors, with board; also one on parlor floor; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWO NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments on first and second floors, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 EAST 42D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; private table if desired.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent to gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st. Breakfast, if desired. Family small.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS NO. 1 West 38th st., have rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references required.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first and second floors, front; location and board first class, at moderate prices.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ABOVE 42d st., one door from 5th av., will let, with board, an elegant suite of rooms on second floor, to a small family or a party of four or five persons; house first-class in all its appointments; location unexceptionable; to any one who appreciates a beautiful, refined home, it is an unusual opportunity. Address for three days M. A. R., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING the comforts of a quiet home, an American family would like to rent one handsomely-furnished, well warmed and lighted room in second story and private parlor; would furnish breakfast if desired; neighborhoop unexceptionable and location central; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDrooms and parlor, separately or together, with bathroom, with or without board, in a strictly private family, in 34th st., near Broadway. For address apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av., above 34th st.

MR. LACHENMEYER, FORMERLY OF Grand Hotel, No. 19 West 26th st., can accommodate one or two families with elegantly-furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate terms to permanent parties; no other boarders.

PARTIES SEEKING HOMES FOR THE Winter, houses or rooms with board, can obtain information at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.; references, parties we have served for ten years; no charge for registering. E. A. DAILEY.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. JOS. CURTIS having leased the above has a delightful second floor to let, with board; also hall room; house has been newly painted and furnished; table board given.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING first-class accommodations, with all modern improvements, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; accessible to Wall Street Ferry. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, $30 for gentleman and wife; large room for two gentlemen for $30 per week, with board; beautifully furnished; charming neighborhood.

FIFTH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—FIRST AND parlor floors, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to occupant or owner, No. 299 5th av.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished second floor front and hall bed-room; also double rooms on fourth floor. References exchanged.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVS., 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Elegantly-furnished floors; private tables if desired; also single rooms at moderate prices. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 142 WEST 16TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE family, two or three pleasant rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.

FIFTH AV., 208, MADISON PARK.—SECOND and parlor floors, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; private on ly; for gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 123 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished apartments to let, with first-class board, and single rooms for gentlemen; also, a physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR with private table; terms moderate; also, superior accommodation for single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway—An elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY will rent, with first-class board, two communicating rooms on second floor; terms very moderate. No. 115 West 38th st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; family small and quiet. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board; also other room, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

$16 PER WEEK FOR TWO COSILY FURnished rooms, modern improvements, with good board; family small; home comforts. No. 212 West 43d st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with board; terms moderate; desirable locality; convenient to all stages and cars; references given and required.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., to rent, with board; large front rooms in perfect order and every convenience; references.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—NEATly-furnished rooms to let on second and fourth floors with board; references exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., NEWLY refitted and refurnished, has a few family and single rooms at very low prices for the Winter.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS on second and third stories, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board, on second and third floors, to gentlemen only; prices to suit the times.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., has a third floor to let, with board, together or separately; references; house first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on third floor, with board; also two single rooms for gentlemen.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 27 WEST.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board; single room for a gentleman.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 49 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS. A. WYCKOFF HAS two elegant suites of rooms to let with private table.

NO. 35 MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE SQUARE.—Elegant second and third floors to rent with or without private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO SUITES OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private tables and first-class appointments in every particular.

TWO NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments on first and second floors, with private table, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, en suite or singly.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent with private table; sunny exposure.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A FURnished floor in a private family, above 20th st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; unexceptionable references given and required; price must be moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 150 Times Office.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO RENT AN office, between 47th and 50th sts., 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address J. L. P., No. 147 West 22d st.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD with private family, or where there are few boarders; location 30th and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; parlor and bedroom on second or third floor; price not exceeding $40 weekly; reference required. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT desires a position to teach children English, French, and music in exchange for board; references. Address PLIMPTON, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, sunny exposure; by a gentleman, wife, two children, (under two years,) and nurse; location between 10th and 25th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, B., Station D.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY three adults; location must be south of 38th st.; good references. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Will open Nov. 1; steamer will leave New-York, Nov. 4, for Nassau direct; steamers will leave Savanah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in less than two days; but the temperature of Nassau last Winter did not vary but 4° from 72°, making it the most delightful climate in the world. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,264,965.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,

Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

The most brilliant and successful series of Summer concerts ever given in New-York will be brought to a close THIS EVENING.

THE GREATEST PROGRAMME YET OFFERED.

Among the large corps of artistes to appear on this occasion will be

Miss ANNA J. BORIE..........Soprano

Mr. A. SOHST..........Baritone

Mr. J. LEVY, world-renowned Cornetist.

Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, the eminent Soloist.

THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB—New-York's favorite.

GILMORE'S SUPERB MILITARY BAND, and other distinguished celebrities.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE—"Tannhäuser"..........Wagner
2. PRAYER, from "Moses in Egypt"..........Rossini
3. GRAND ARIA FOR BARITONE—"Nazareth"..........Gounod
   Mr. A SOHST.
4. SOLO FOR CORNET—"Inflammatus," from the Stabat Mater..........Rossini
   Mr. J. LEVY.
5. ARIA FOR SOPRANO—"Waiting"..........Millard
   Miss ANNIE J. BORIE.
6. "RHAPSODIE HONGROISE," No. 2..........Liszt
7. QUARTET FOR CORNETS—"Echo de Mont Blanc"..........F. Suck
   Messrs. LEVY, ARBUCKLE, BENT, and GILMORE.
8. CHORUS—"Ora pro nobis,"..........Hatton
   THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB.
9. "MOSAIC."—Grand Concert Air and Variations..........Rivière
   Introduction and Thema: 1st Variation, Flutes in unison; 2d, Clarionets; 3d, Cornets; 4th, Euphonium; 5th, Piccolos; 6th, French Horns; 7th, Oboes; 8th, Trumpets and Cornets; 9th, Bassoons; 10th, Saxophone; 11th, Trombones and Tubas; 12th, Grand Finale for Full Band.
10. MARCH—"Schiller Festival,"..........Meyerbeer
   CHORAL—"OLD HUNDRED."

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 28,

BENEFIT

OF

MR. P. S. GILMORE.

For particulars see special announcement.

TITIENS IN ORATORIO. STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH," SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 30.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock.

THE CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION, with combined chorus and orchestra of 400, and by the co-operation of Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH, the following brilliant array of talent will assist:

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.

Miss ANNA DRASDIL.

Mr. ALFRED WILKIE. Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN. Mr. CARYL FLORIO.

Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW..........Musical Director.

Tickets, with reserved seat..........$2 00

General admission..........1 00

The sale of which will commence at Steinway Hall ONLY, on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANNUAL BENEFIT

of the New-York

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS,

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1875,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF A VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER

will be presented, including

TALENTED AND POPULAR ARTISTS

from every prominent place of amusement in the City, by the courteous co-operation of the different managers.

Particulars in future announcements.

1776. GRAND CENTENNIAL 1876.

MONSTER CONCERT

AT

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1875.

Gilmore's celebrated Military Band of 100 pieces and large auxiliary chorus will perform on this occasion. This monster concert is for the purpose of aiding in the completion of the buildings for celebrating the Centennial anniversary of our national independence in 1876, and is given under the patronage of the most distinguished citizens of New-York and its vicinity.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Concert commences at 7:45.

Admission, 50 cents, including five chromo-lithographic views of the principal Centennial buildings.

Tickets for sale at the railroad ticket offices, hotels, and usual places.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized and only CHARTERED CONSERVATORY in America, offers superior advantages to pupils in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, elocution, drawing and painting, and modern languages. Privately or in classes. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. The celebrated Arion pianos are used at this school.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

LIVING. TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART. MODELS.

PALACE OF DELIGHTS. GALAXY OF STARS.

Evenings, 8 o'clock: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinée, 2 o'clock. GRAND COMBINATION OLIO OF FORTY STARS. MELANGE OF BALLETS, DANCES, MUSICAL, GYMNASTIC, AND TERPSICHOREAN SPECIALTIES, NOVELTIES, AND VARIETIES.

PRODIGIOUS HIT OF GUILT-EDGED PLEASURES.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:

FOR BEGINNERS,

UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS;

FOR ADVANCED PUPILS,

FINISH AND STYLE.

F. A. GERLACH, Director.

CARD.

W. K. BASSFORD desires it to be understood that he is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av., either as Director or Instructor.

COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, and Shooting Academy, No. 619 6th av.; boxing taught in twenty-four lessons; importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves; send for circular.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Westminster, Clarendon, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large front room, handsomely furnished, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address A. B. C., Box No. 125 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room; all modern improvements; ample closets and adjoining bath-room, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, &c., J. H., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAT AND in perfect order, all modern improvements; private family; house and location very desirable, central, and convenient to good table board and to first-class restaurants, table d'hôte, and to both cross and up town cars. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen, from $4 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—A PRIVATE family have an elegantly furnished double room and single rooms for rent, without board; location, No. 128 East 10th st., junction of Stuyvesant, facing the square; all improvements; references.

NO. 64 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second story front room to one or two gentlemen, in a small private family; best of reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR AND THIRD floors, en suite, elegantly furnished, and single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; also, front basement as physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Rooms, without board, on fourth floor, both single and en suite, for gentlemen.

NO. 124 EAST 16TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, FRONT; first and third floors; lower one suitable for physician; almost opposite Westminster Hotel; private family; every convenience.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, without board, to man and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 36 West 29th st., four doors from Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING APARTMENTS in a completely-furnished house, will find at No. 24 West 37th st. superior accommodations exclusively for gentlemen.

A—ELEGANT COMFORTABLY FURNISHED apartments to let, en suite or singly, to parties of respectability in first-class residence of owner, No. 230 East 23d st.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST.—TO GENTLEMEN, without board, a large, handsome room, second floor, southern exposure; all modern improvements; closets; convenient to cars; for $6 per week.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS TO LET at No. 174 5th av.; unfurnished; four rooms, closets, bath-room, &c.; would be furnished for a desirable tenant.

UNION CLUB.—GENTLEMEN WISHING SPAcious, handsome rooms may be suited at No. 26 West 16th st.

NO. 38 UNIVERSITY PLACE—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, without board; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; HOT and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 255 West 17th st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms for one or two gentlemen, with bath, steam heat, &c. Apply on the premises.

NO. 18 WEST 35TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

AT NO. 23 5TH AV.—TWO LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, 30x70, also a few single rooms. Baths on each floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CENTENNIAL OPENING IN NEW-YORK.

The citizens of NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, NEWARK, ELIZABETH, PATERSON, N. J., and BRIDGEPORT and NEW-HAVEN, Conn., feeling that the UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL is national in its character and entitled to the cordial support of themselves and their fellow-citizens throughout the country, do therefore thankfully accept the offer tendered by the proprietor of GILMORE'S GARDEN of the net proceeds of an evening's CONCERT.

Such an occasion will afford an opportunity for a social interchange of thought, and will tend to create a sentiment favoring the great patriotic object in view.

THIS CONCERT will take place at 7:45, SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of New-York.
Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New-Jersey.
Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut.
Gen. John A. Dix, ex-Governor of New-York.
Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army.
Gen. Charles K. Graham, New-York.
Hon. William M. Evarts, New-York.
Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Collector Port of New-York.
Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Assist. Treasurer, U. S., N. Y.
Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of New-York.
Hon. William Hunter, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. Henry Traphagen, Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. N. Perry, Mayor of Newark.
Hon. Benjamin Buckley, Mayor of Paterson.
Hon. Robert W. Townley, Mayor of Elizabeth.
Hon. P. T. Barnum, Mayor of Bridgeport.
Hon. Henry G. Lewis, Mayor of New-Haven.
Hon. T. L. James, Postmaster, New-York.
Hon. William C. Conner, Sheriff, New-York.
Hon. A. S. Hewitt, M. C., New-York.
Hon. Edwin R. Meade, M. C., New-York.
Hon. S. B. Chittenden, M. C., Brooklyn.
Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, M. C., Jersey City.
Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City.
Hon. A. H. Green, Comptroller, New-York.
Hon. Oswold Ottendorfer, New-York.
Hon. Amos J. Clark, Prest. First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth.
Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Brooklyn.
Hon. Wm. Orton, Prest. W. U. Tel. Company, New-York.
George Jones, New-York Times.
J. H. and C. M. Goodsell, New-York Graphic.
William L. Strong, Merchant, New-York.
C. L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., New-York.
Fletcher Harper, Jr., Publisher, New-York.
James McLean, of Cochran, McLean & Co., New-York.
C. P. Leverich, Prest. New-York Nat. Banking Assn. and Chairman N. Y. Centennial Com. Banks and Bankers.
George S. Coe, Prest. Am. Nat. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
B. B. Sherman, President Mechanics' Bank and Chairman Centennial Com., New-York Clearing-house.
C. N. Jordan, Cashier Third Nat. Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Bard, President Continental Bank, New-York.
W. A. Hall, President Oriental Bank, New-York.
G. A. Baker, Cashier First National Bank, New-York.
P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth Nat. Bank, New-York.
W. A. Wheelock, Pres't Central Nat. Bank, New-York.
George W. McLean, President N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Brayton Ives, Vice President N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Edgar W. Crowell, Pres't N. Y. Board of Underwriters.
F. S. Winston, President Mutual Life Ins. Co., New-York.
Stephen Crowell, President Phenix Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't Home Ins. Co., New-York.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Ins. Co.
Geo. T. Hope, President Continental Ins. Co., New-York.
Joseph Seligman, banker, New-York.
Charles Lanier, banker, New-York.
Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, New-York.
J. F. D. Lanier, banker, New-York.
Pliny Freeman, Globe Life Insurance Co., New-York.
Gen. Horace Porter, V. P. Pullman Palace Car Co., N. Y.
Benjamin G. Clarke, Jersey City.
Felix Campbell, member State Centennial B'd, B'klyn.
Norvin Green, Western Union Telegraph Co., New-York.
John H. Davis, banker, New-York.
Henry Kibbe, of Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., New-York.
R. Sherrard, Jr., President New-York Transfer Co.
Daniel Dodd, President Newark Savings Institution.
Beach Vanderpool, President Howard Savings, Newark.
John Kean, President National State Bank, Elizabeth.
C. G. Rockwood, Cashier National Newark Banking Co.
C. L. Baldwin, Cashier Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Newark.
James D. Orton, Cashier Second National Bank, Newark.
Gen. Alexander Shaler, N. G., S. N. Y.
Gen. W. G. Ward, N. G., S. N. Y.
Col. Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.
Col. Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Reg't, N. G., S. N. Y.
Col. Richard Vose, Seventy-first Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y.
Col. F. A. Conkling, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y.
Col. James R. Hitchcock, Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.
Col. Charles S. Spencer, Fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.
Col. John Ward, Jr., Twelfth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EVENING.

C. N. Jordan, Cashier Third Nat. Bank N. Y., Chairman.
B. B. Sherman, Pres. Mechanics' Nat. Bank N. Y. Treas'r.
G. H. Benedict, Secretary Mut. Ben. S. B'k N. Y., Sec'y.
Sheridan Shook, Union Square Theatre.
Samuel Carpenter, General Agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
A. S. Dodd, Dodd's Express, New-York.

LEVY,

The renowned Cornet Player, will perform YANKEE DOODLE POLKA,

As played by him before over half a million people, at the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

MONDAY, Oct. 25, and other of his wonderful pieces on following evenings. Admission 50 cents.

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, IN AID OF THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.—SIRS: The increasing demands on the Mount Sinai Hospital, in consequence of the financial depression, together with the inability of a number of former members of the institution to contribute further to its funds, make it necessary to raise money for this deserving institution, which extends its charities to all, without regard to religion or nationality. It has therefore been decided to hold a fair in the early part of December next, and the undersigned Chairmen of the Woolen, Clothing, and Dry Goods Departments, or some of the gentlemen named below, who form the committees thereof, will call on you at an early date to solicit your contribution. No other person for this department is authorized to ask for or receive donations. Yours respectfully, MAX STADLER, Chairman Clothing and Woolen Department. JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department.

Committee—Nathan Strauss, firm J. Strauss Bros. & Co.; Louis Stix, firm Louis Stix & Co.; George Einstein, firm Stettauer Bros. & Co.; Edward Stieglitz, firm Hahlo & Stieglitz; H. Blum, firm L. & H. Blum; S. J. Lesem, firm S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.; Isaac Cahn, firm Weil, Cahn & Co.; M. Weil, firm Weil Bros. & Cahn; Z. Staab, firm Z. Staab & Bro.; H. Neustadter, firm Neustadter Bros.; A. B. Elfelt, firm Elfelt, Levi & Co.; B. Kuppenheimer, firm Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.; Charles Cahn, firm Cahn, Wampold & Co.; Julius A. Kohn, firm H. A. Kohn & Bros.; S. Colman, firm Colman Bros.; L. Spiegelberg, firm Spiegelberg Bros.; R. Buchman, firm Rindskopf Bros. & Co.; M. Steinhardt, firm M. Steinhardt & Co.; J. Waxelbaum, firm S. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Isaac Seligman, firm Seligman, May & Co.; S. S. Fisher.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,

THE OLD GUARD, THE AFRICAN DWARF,

New songs, jokes, dances, &c.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MASONIC.

Two new Masonic works. Unique and important. Send for complete catalogue.

REDDING & CO.,

Publishers of Standard Masonic Works,

No. 731 Broadway, New-York.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,

ABUNDANTIA,

At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.

Admission, 25 cents.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY,

AT THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

The ABLEST PROFESSORS in America are engaged.

DRAMATIC ACTION, STAGE BUSINESS, and deportment for the opera and drama, taught by an experienced artist at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

NO 5 WEST 14TH ST.

Signor ALBITES and Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES, instructors in all branches of singing.

Signor MOROSINI for the piano.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony, at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A THOROUGH AND EXPERIENCED LADY teacher of the piano would take a few more pupils at very moderate terms; practice if desired. Call at No. 307 West 25th st.

VIOLIN TAUGHT AT A MODERATE PRICE; good references given. H. JAHN, No. 375 East 10th st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, BRONZES, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 528 FIFTH AV., CORNER 44TH ST., an unusually elegant assortment of parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, consisting of carved French walnut dining table, extra size; buffet chairs in morocco, elegant and costly parlor suites in satinwood, ebony, and marquetry; parlor cabinets, lounges, and divans in satin; gilt reception chairs, silk and satin lambrequins, silk and lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, very elegant French walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs, and tables; satinwood chamber suites, armoires à glaces, Moquet, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, elegant crystal and bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, together with an assortment of kitchen, laundry, and other plain furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at auctioneer's offices, No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 West 17th st.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.—SAUL FOWLER, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction, at the carpenter shop of the late S. S. Gregory, No. 150 East 23d st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., one first-class steam engine and boiler and machinery, tool chest, tools, lumber, horse and lumber wagon, and all the utensils generally found in a first-class carpenter shop. JAMES FOWLER, Collector.

ART.—NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE MATHEWS Art Gallery, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., HIGH CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, AT AUCTION, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Broadway and 33d st.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager

Brilliant success of the

MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.

Pronounced such by the

ENTIRE PRESS OF THE CITY.

An unequaled entertainment by a company of artists THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED IN THE WORLD.

READ THE NAMES:

At a great outlay Mr. Hart has induced the world-renowned and original

COMMODORE NUTT

to leave the lecture room and appear at the Eagle in his character songs and changes.

MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,

America's Greatest Living Pantomimist,

In his unequaled character of the MAN FRIDAY.

LITTLE MAC

As the Monkey.

To witness real fun, see Friday and the Monkey and the STAR COMPANY.

First appearance in this city of the great musical and vocal artists,

MR. AND MRS. WHITTINGHAM.

And the wonderful musical prodigy, only seven years old, composer and vocalist,

MASTER NEWMAN,

England's greatest comic vocalist,

JOLLY NASH.

Mr. Nash preferred keeping his contract with Mr. Hart to accompanying the Prince of Wales to India.

THE GREAT GARNELLAS,

Who perform the wonderful feat, a double somersault, from shoulder to shoulder. Little Dick, starting from a standing position upon his brother's shoulders, makes two complete revolutions in the air, and alights upon the shoulders of his brother, which feat has been pronounced to be perfection of skill.

The talented Irish comedian and vocalist,

MR. HARRY KERNELL.

The Ethiopian Department:

LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, GEORGE H. COES,

LITTLE MAC, WALTERS, and MORTON,

MISS JENNIE HUGHES.

Miss Hughes has just returned from Europe, bringing all the latest serio-comic songs.

Second week of the queen of vocalists,

MISS EDNA MARKLEY.

MISS LOUISE FRANKLIN,

The beautiful burlesque actress and vocalist, in the character of Robinson Crusoe.

Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, the favorite character actor.

Mr. J. F. CROSSIN, the favorite young American actor.

The large and superb orchestra under the direction of Prof. DAVID BRAHAM. The above-named star artists perform a new melange performance.

Concluding every evening and matinées with Mr. J. S. Maffitt's comical extravaganza, with beautiful scenery, entitled

ROBINSON CRUSOE,

HIS MAN FRIDAY, MONKEY, AND THE KING OF THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

J. S. MAFFITT..........as..........FRIDAY

LITTLE MAC..........as the..........MONKEY

Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN..........as..........CRUSOE

Other characters by the company.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. HART is happy to announce an engagement with the QUEEN OF ENGLISH OPERA,

MISS JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will positively appear on MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1875.

The entire EAGLE COMPANY retained. In addition, the favorite comedian,

JOHN WILD.

The favorite Irish comedians,

RICKEY and BARNEY.

The great pantomimist,

Mr. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,

who will appear with America's great clown,

Mr. J. S. MAFFITT,

in the gorgeous pantomime entitled,

KIM KA.

WALLACE and DELAFIELD,

and their

AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL CABINET.

All the above for NOV. 1.

Box sheet for Miss MATHEWS' first nights open TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Box sheet will be open for the sale of seats daily, from 10 to 5, where seats can be secured two weeks in advance. Buy seats at the box-office only, as speculation will not be permitted.

PRICES.

Boxes..........$8 and $10

Orchestra Chairs..........$1

Balcony, reserved..........75 cents

Dress Circle, not reserved..........50 cents

Family Circle..........25 cents

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK'S

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

Between 30th and 31st sts.

8 o'clock during the week, and Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. Increased attraction. The up-town family resort. Mr. HENRY S. PAGE, the greatest Cornet Soloist in the world. (From Covent Garden Theatre, London.) Mr. Page stands second to none, being engaged for the Centennial, Philadelphia, at the enormous salary of $100 per night. Miss Polly Daly, justly styled the queen of serio-comic vocalists. Miss Minnie Farrell, late of the principal music halls, London; her first appearance in America. Miss Wenona Bridges, the pretty little song and dance artist. Fielding and Sanford, the celebrated Ethiopian Comedians, in their original sketches. Mr. G. A. Williams, Ethiopian comedian and song and dance artist. Miss Josie Mack, serio-comic vocalist. (From the Western theatres.)

THE BEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN NEW-YORK.

The whole to conclude with the great Southern drama, by C. F. Seabert, entitled, THE OLD CABIN HOME; or, the South Before the War. Engaged and will shortly appear: The Fieldings, John and Maggie; Freeman Sisters, Lizzie and Susie; Devere Brothers, Billy and Tommy; Sherman and Jones, Burton and Kelly, Miss May Hows, J. H. Graham, Turner and Roche, Tom Granger, Miss Ella Sheldon. The whole mammoth entertainment at a small price of admission: General admission 25 cents, Reserved Folding Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The subscribing members are hereby notified that the Box Office at Steinway Hall for securing seats to subscribing members will be open on the 29th and 30th October. Membership tickets have to be presented.

The first concert will be given Nov. 9, and Mendelssohn's Oratorio

"ST. PAUL"

performed, with eminent Soloists, an enlarged and improved Chorus, and the assistance of

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,

which has been engaged for all the concerts.

Conductor..........Dr. L. DAMROSCH

The second concert will take place on the 27th of December, when Handel's

"MESSIAH"

will be given. Particulars of the remaining two concerts hereafter.

Until Oct. 30, season tickets may be secured at Steinway Hall and the music stores.

One reserved seat for all four concerts..........$5

Two reserved seats for all four concerts..........10

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

FIFTIETH TIME, MONDAY, OCT. 25,

of Woolf's humorous cotemporaneous satire,

MIGHTY DOLLER.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE..........as..........The Hon. Bardwell Slote

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE..........as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory

Other characters by Messrs. J. G. Saville, J. C. Padgett, W. W. Grant, J. C. Morrison, C. Villers, W. J. Ferguson, J. W. Brutone, F. Langley, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Annie Edmondson, Miss Pearl Eytinge.

Scenes by Calyos and Matt Morgan.

"MIGHTY DOLLAR" EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

Seats secured ten days in advance, and for the accommodation of strangers and theatre parties, choice places retained for the night sale.

STEINWAY HALL. WHITE-CERVANTES.

LAST GRAND CONCERT,

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist,

Mr. YGNACIO CERVANTES, Pianist.

Assisted by Miss EMMA C. THURSBY,

Mrs. SOFIA ADAN DePICHARDO, Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, E. AGRAMONTE.

Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

GRAND CONCERT

under the auspices of the

ECLECTIC CLUB.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1 each—to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

LEVY,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED CORNET PLAYER, AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

Assisted by

REIFF'S ORCHESTRA.

EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION 50c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Season subscribers will commence the selection of their seats Oct. 26, at 10 A. M., at the office of the society, No. 33 Union square, choosing their places in the order of their names on the subscription list. [The right of selection, if not then used, will be forfeited.] The boxes will be sold at the academy on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., at public auction, by Edward Schenck, Esq., Auctioneer. Entrance on 14th st. The proscenium boxes will be sold on and after Oct. 29, at 12 M., at the office, No. 33 Union square, where a plan of their disposition will be found.

R. H. SCHERMERHORN, President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FINE ART EXHIBITION FREE.

Miss S. J. GIBBONS will open the Gallery, No. 95 5th av., south-east corner 17th st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, with a large number of ORIGINAL Paintings by CELEBRATED MODERN ARTISTS.

The public are cordially invited.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

The Great Rifle Shooting Match, Burlesque of Led Astray; Cool Burgess, Celia Beitrun, and a large Olio Company. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 11th av. and West 82d street, occupied by Grammar School No. 9.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,

JAMES S. CUMING,

ADNA H. UNDERHILL,

WALTER CARTER,

JOHN MORGAN,

Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, and every night, Mr. Daly will have the pleasure of introducing the eminent tragic artist,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

in a series of his fame-crowned personations, which will be embodied in the brief season of Standard Revivals, (annual to this theatre,) to be inaugurated by the production, after months of elaborate preparation, of Shakespeare's tragic play of

HAMLET.

*** Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET, *** Mr. FISHER as POLONIUS, Mr. HARKINS as THE GHOST, Mr. HARDENBURG as THE KING, Mr. BARRYMORE as LAERTES, Mr. W. DAVIDGE as THE GRAVEDIGGER, Mr. PARKES as OSRIC, Mr. RINGGOLD as HORATIO, Mr. DREW as GUILDENSTERN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS as OPHELIA, Miss ALICE GREY as THE QUEEN.

The scenery is entirely new, and is by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Mr. CHARLES W. WITHAM, and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ.

The costumes are entirely new, and are by Mr. HARRY SEYMOUR.

The music by Mr. DODWORTH. The very complete mechanical changes by Mr. KELLY.

	Will appear this week on
EDWIN BOOTH	TUESDAY..........as..........HAMLET WEDNESDAY..........as..........HAMLET THURSDAY..........as..........THE APOSTATE FRIDAY..........as..........HAMLET SATURDAY..........as..........THE APOSTATE Beyond the above there will positively be no repetition of these parts during the present engagement of Mr. Booth, which is limited to twenty-three nights and four matinées.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, FIRST BOOTH MATINEE, HAMLET.

RICHELIEU, OTHELLO, and IAGO will be Mr. Booth's next personations. Box-sheet open for two weeks.

SPECIAL.—CHOICE SEATS FOR EDWIN BOOTH, any night this week, can be had at Theatre Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

POPULAR CONCERT,

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1875.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture, "Die Pflegekinder," Lindpaintner—Ninth Regiment Band, Conductor D. L. Downing.
2. Ballad, "Love's Request," Abt—Mr. R. B. Canning.
3. "Illma Waltz" Arditi—Miss Nully Pieris.
4. Aria, "The Heart Bowed Down," Balfe—Sig. Farini.
5. Piano solo, "Valse de Faust," Liszt—Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron.
6. Song, "Good Night, Sweet Angel," Abt—Sig. Fredori.
7. Aria, "La Favorita," Donizetti—Miss A. Beere.
8. Duetto, "Martha," Flotow—Sigs. Farini and Fredori.

PART II.

1. Grand selection, "Girofle-Girofla," Lecocq—Ninth Regiment Band.
2. "By Celia's Arbor," Horsley—Australian Quartet, Messrs. Baron, Howard, Cook, and Meigs.
3. Canzone, "Non e Ver," Mattei—Miss A. Beere.
4. Piano solo, "National Irish Melodies," Pope—Miss Sophia Flora Heilbron.
5. Trio, "Il Trovatore," Verdi—Miss Nully Pieris, Sigs. Farini and Fredori.
6. Polonaise from "Mignon," Ambroise Thomas—Ninth Regiment Band.

Weber's celebrated pianos will be used at these concerts.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS and TUESDAY'S MATINEE, will be presented

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

Or, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

With new scenery and a strong cast of characters.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Gallery, 20 cents. Matinées TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Admission to all the lower part of house, 50 cents; children half-price. Gallery, 20 cents.

LEVY,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED CORNET PLAYER, AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

Assisted by

REIFF'S ORCHESTRA.

EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION 50c.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.	187TH TO 194TH TIME OF LED ASTRAY. Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 1:30,

LED ASTRAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

of the

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

The most successful and complete music school IN AMERICA.

GEORGE F. BRISTOW,

ANGELO TORRIANI,

ANTHONY REIFF, Jr.,

J. H. CORNELL,

AD. KOLLING,

ED. MARZO,

M. BINA,

KARL HAMM,

DR. WM. MILDNER,

O. B. BOISE,

CHARLES FRADEL,

OTTO KUPHAL,

A. MAGNI,

R. BUONGIORNO,

and many other eminent artists constitute the corps of instructors. The weekly entertainments, which take place every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., are free to all pupils. The celebrated library contains over 15,000 musical works.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.

INAUGURATION OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

☞ GRAND NEW PANTOMIME. ☜

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,

In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES

will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 P.M.

FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES

are unavoidably

POSTPONED,

in consequence of the continued success of Tom Taylor's Comedy-Drama,

THE OVERLAND ROUTE,

which will be repeated

EVERY EVENING

until further notice.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

Mr. FRED. F. LEVANTINE, THE THREE GORMAN BROTHERS, Mr. HUGH FAY, Miss ALICE BENNETT, MURPHY AND MORTON, WORRELL SISTERS.

First time of the new local drama called

O'MARA; OR, THE MAN FROM MONAGHAN.

THE CARLO FAMILY, JOHN HART, Prof. J. L. DAVIS, AND THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.

(OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.)

The recognized and popular Family Theatre of New-York. Established on a legitimate and firm basis. Presenting more Star Artists than any other theatre in the world. 21 New Stars this Week 21. In connection with Tony Pastor's Mammoth Star Company, which in the aggregate numbers 160 Celebrated Artists.

EVERY EVENING, and Tuesday and Friday Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

and at

SATURDAY MATINEE.

KIRALFY BROTHERS' great spectacular comedy,

ROUND THE WORLD

IN EIGHTY DAYS.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Just as of Old," Pease, (sung by Miss Drasdil,) 40 cents; "Barcarolle," (second,) S. B. Mills, 75 cents; "The Eagle," sentimental song, Braham, 30 cents; "Skidmore Guard," galop, Strandberg, 30 cents; "Souvenir of Passaic Falls," polka caprice, Gehring, 60 cents; "Postal-card Galop," Pond, Jr., 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker." Special attention to pupils studying for the stage.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,

No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of marble Mantels in quality, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

300 MARBLEIZED AND MARBLE MANTELS, new designs, from $12 upward, closing out at a great reduction for cash; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 16th st., near 3d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF P. S. GILMORE,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THE PROGRAMME FILLED WITH GRAND AND INTERESTING FEATURES.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, three grand works, written for the Boston Jubilee by eminent European composers, will be produced, namely:

A GRAND NATIONAL ANTHEM,

entitled

OUR VICTORIOUS BANNER,

by Sir Julius Benedict, of London,

for Soprano Solo, Chorus, Orchestra, Military Band, and Drum Corps;

also a magnificent setting of the 150th Psalm,

"LET ALL THINGS PRAISE THE LORD,"

by the Italian composer, Randegger,

for Soprano Solo, Chorus, and Orchestra,

and a

GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL FANTASIE

entitled

"IRELAND'S GREETING TO AMERICA,"

by Sir Robert P. Stuart, of Dublin.

The latter is a highly interesting fantasie on Irish melodies, closing with a most ingenious interweaving of an Irish air, "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," and an American air, "Yankee Doodle," moving together at the same time. While the Irish air is being sung in full chorus the American air is played by the orchestra as an accompaniment, and fills the part of a well conceived

COUNTERPOINT FIGURE TO THE STATELY CHORAL.

The preceding compositions were written for the last Boston Jubilee, but, arriving too late to be put in rehearsal for that event, will now be produced for the first time in America.

GUSTAV SATTER,

the eminent Pianist and Composer,

who has recently returned from Europe for the purpose of bringing out his grand symphony, entitled "Washington," written for the Centennial and dedicated to the American people, has kindly consented to appear for the first time, after an absence of fifteen years, in compliment to Mr. Gilmore.

The highly gifted young Soprano,

Miss EMMA E. THURSBY,

who will make her first appearance at these concerts on this occasion, and will sing the famous AIR AND VARIATIONS by PROCH.

ALL THE EMINENT ARTISTS now performing at these concerts, including

LEVY, THE GREATEST CORNET PLAYER LIVING,

ARBUCKLE, OF NATIONAL CELEBRITY,

THE YOUNG APOLLO CLUB,

and other splendid soloists, will take part in the programme.

The soprano solo in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm will be sung by

MME. MARIE SALVOTTI.

THE GRAND CHORUS

will consist of

THREE HUNDRED SELECTED VOICES,

including the

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,

of Brooklyn.

GILMORE'S BAND, ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS, will play for the first time Litolff's grand overture, "Robespierre," introducing the "Marseillaise;" also Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2, with which they have already created such a furore, and the "Reminiscences of Meyerbeer:" closing with a scene from the "Huguenots," in which the full chorus will join.

THE FAMOUS ANVIL CHORUS,

FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON.

There was no more "popular" piece introduced at the Boston Jubilee than the "Anvil Chorus," popular with the masses who made no pretension to a familiarity with or knowledge of music in its higher forms. It was indirectly through guns and anvils that tens of thousands were induced to visit Boston during the Jubilee to hear, perhaps for the first time, the grand choruses and chorals of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and other great masters, thereby promoting the cause of music through means that seemed ridiculous to the musician and the critic.

Many requests having been made for the production of this piece during the past season, it will now be brought out for the first time at these Concerts with all the effect possible, including the Grand Chorus, the Young Apollo Club, the Orchestra, Military Band, Drum Corps, and twenty-four Anvil Beaters. The Anvil part will be played by the Drum Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, dressed in appropriate costume to add to the effect of the scene.

Tickets $1. Private Boxes, admitting FOUR, $5. A limited number of tables, with FOUR SECURED SEATS, price $5, will also be reserved.

TICKETS NOW READY AT THE BOX OFFICE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

FAIR,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

The finest collection of

WONDERFUL MACHINERY

and

ELEGANT PRODUCTS

ever exhibited in this country.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

is now assisted by

LEVY,

The world-renowned Cornet player.

Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE. LE PETIT FAUST

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE OPERA BOUFFE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, revival and

ONLY PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON OF

LE PETIT FAUST,

With the FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:

Mlle. GEOFFROY (first time) as..........Marguerite

Mlle. NARDYNN as..........Mephisto

Mons. DEQUERCY (first time) as..........Faust

Mons. ROGER (first time) as..........Valentin

Mons. DUPLAN as..........Le Cocher

In the third act Mlle. GEOFFROY will sing the "Valse" from "Heloise et Abelard," of which Opera she was the original representative in Paris.

TUESDAY—Last night of the season (by request)

MME. L'ARCHIDUC, MME. L'ARCHIDUC,

With its gorgeous mise-en-scene, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, great MILITARY DRILL and the extraordinary cast, including

EVERY MEMBER OF THE GREAT COMPANY.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

First Subscription night.

DEBUT OF THE COMPANY.

NOS INTIMES, (OUR BOSOM FRIENDS.)

Comedy, in four acts, by Victorien Sardou.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, second Subscription Night

FROU FROU.

Comedy, in five acts, by Meilhac and Halevy.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29, Extra Night.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, third Subscription Night.

First production in America of DALILA.

Comedy, in four acts, by Octave Feuillet.

No increase in usual dramatic prices. Seats now ready.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY.

The management respectfully announce an engagement, limited to nine nights and six matinées, of

THE JUVENILE MEXICAN OPERA TROUPE,

commencing MONDAY EVENING Nov. 1. The performances by this now famous Opera Bouffe Company will be given MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVES. SPECIAL MATINEES on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening prices as usual. Matinées—Admission, 50c. only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1875,

FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Halevy's Grand Opera in 5 Acts,

THE JEWESS.

THEODORE WACHTEL

First time in America as Eleazar.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,

FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his great rôle of Manrico.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,

SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THE JEWESS.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,

by general request,

POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, $20, $15, and $10. General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents. Box office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's,)

Take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at

CHICKERING'S NEW HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.

The price for single tickets will be..........$1 50

The price for the series of six concerts..........6 00

PATRONS OF THE CONSERVATORY are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.

Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

PUPILS RECEIVED DAY AND EVENING.

LEVY,

The renowned Cornet Player, will perform YANKEE DOODLE POLKA,

As played by him before over half a million people, at the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

MONDAY, Oct. 25, and other of his wonderful pieces on following evenings. Admission 50 cents.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

PRIVATE or CLASS Instruction by the EMINENT EUROPEAN Artiste, Miss J. C. WIDGERY, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's. Students may practice at the Conservatory.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

LATE BRYANT'S.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.

Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinee.

THE MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION have engaged LEVY, the renowned cornet player, who will perform EACH EVENING at the fair. The many attractions are great, and a visit will be attended by instruction and amusement.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION BY AMERICA'S greatest violinist, EDWARD MULLENHAUER, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA AUTUMN RACES

AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY, 30th October, and SATURDAY, 6th November. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M. C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

CHOIR REHEARSAL AT THE BROOKLYN RINK LAST EVENING—HOW MR. SANKEY GUIDES HIS SINGERS.

The choir which is to lead the congregational singing at the Moody and Sankey revival meetings had its first rehearsal at the Brooklyn Rink last night, under the direction of Mr. Sankey. It numbers 250 singers, with nearly equal allowances to the four parts. It was selected from the Sunday-schools and choirs of the Brooklyn churches by Prof. True, and an idea of the care with which it was made up may be formed from knowing that 500 volunteers were rejected. It has been drilling for a week in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, but it was not deemed perfectly fitted for its work until it should have instructions from Mr. Sankey. The choir was in its place on the platform at about 8 o'clock, and after Mr. Sankey had been introduced, he made a few remarks to the singers, in which he told them of the responsible part they were to take under his direction, and urged them to enter into it with earnestness and piety. He followed his remarks with a prayer of consecration, and then proceeded at once to the rehearsal. The hymns are taken from the hymn-book prepared by Messrs. P. P. Bliss and Sankey, the book from which Mr. Sankey's choirs have always sung. The book contains 133 hymns, out of which there is not a single one that does not seem expressly adapted to appeal to the emotional feelings. Mr. Sankey's method of leading his choir is unexceptionable. There is not the slightest appearance of labor about it. People sitting in the auditorium would have an idea that the choir sung without direction, but they would see Mr. Sankey has his choir in perfect command. His position is at his organ close to the edge of the platform, and to the left of the choir, and sitting there in full view of the singers, he rules them by the slight swaying of his body, the nodding of his head, and in some instances, by the simple expression of his face. The choir has been drilled to begin singing without any prelude, so that Mr. Sankey has but to touch the chord and sing himself and his choir is with him. The choir rehearsed about twenty-five hymns last evening, including "The Great Physician," "More to Follow," "Rejoice and be Glad," "Jesus Paid it All," and "The Home Over There." The last two were sung with marked effect upon the hundred or two listeners who were favored with admittance to the Rink. A great many of the hymns in the book are solos with choruses. Mr. Sankey sings the solo and the choir and congregation join in the chorus. "Only an Armor Bearer," "Sowing the Seed," and hymns of this that class were rehearsed last evening and will be sung to-day. Mr. Sankey's voice is certainly wonderful. It is a rare combination of power and sweetness. It is a voice that will charm his audience. A small stage has been built upon the platform from which Mr. Moody is to speak. It is in the very middle of the platform, is about six feet square, and is surrounded by a railing, one corner of which supports a stand for the Bible and hymn-book. The curtains have been hung on wires along the galleries by which they can be shut off from the main hall, to form inquiry rooms.

Delegates from the committees of the Philadelphia churches which is preparing to receive Messrs. Moody and Sankey next month, are in Brooklyn in consultation with the Brooklyn committee. They are getting advice as to the preparation of the Philadelphia Skating Rink, where Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to have their meetings. Mr. Moody arrived in Brooklyn yesterday.

YOUNG THIEVES.

AN UP-TOWN TAILOR ROBBED BY HIS CLERK—SKILLFUL ARREST OF HIS CONFEDERATES.

A sudden stop was yesterday put to the thievish operations of four young men, and an up-town tailor was very much surprised to learn that he had been robbed of goods to a large amount by a clerk whom he had every reason to think was thoroughly honest, and in whom he had placed implicit confidence. The discovery of the robbery was due to the activity and acuteness of Detectives Walling and Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. About a week ago they saw a young man enter a building in Warren street with a bundle under his arm. Although this is not an unusual thing, there was a suspicious look about this particular individual which made the detectives watch him closely. In Police phraseology he was evidently "a crooked man." They followed him wherever he went. Their first efforts were directed to finding out where he lived, and after his residence, No. 346 West Thirty-fifth street, was found they took turns in dogging him, and from the time he left his house in the morning until he was safely housed at night they never left his track. On Friday night he was seen to enter the tailor shop of James W. Bell, No. 172 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-second street, and to leave shortly afterward with a large bundle, which he took to his home. Being sure that he would not go away again before morning the detectives did not interfere, but returned to the house at an early hour in the morning. About 7:30 they saw him come out, carrying the package he had taken from the store on the previous evening, and get into a street car going down town. At Warren street he got out, and the detectives there arrested him and took him to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station. There he gave his name as Charles Benson, and, upon being interrogated, confessed that the property he had in his possession, consisting of fine broadcloth sufficient to make two suits of clothes, a piece of heavy beaver cloth for an overcoat, and eight yards of fine silk lining, had been stolen from Mr. Bell by his clerk, Charles Kingsley, who slept in the store. He also told the officers that John Brower, son of the florist of the same name doing business on Broadway near Twenty-third street, and Laurence Hefner, clerk to Mr. Brower, had purchased a considerable amount of material from Kingsley for their own use. Kingsley, he said, had been in the habit of giving him the material, and he had sold it for whatever it would bring, sharing the proceeds with Kingsley. The officers then arrested Brower and Hefner, and not only succeeded in getting possession of several articles of clothing made of the stolen material, which they had in their rooms, but also got several pieces from the hands of the tailors, where they were being made up. They then went to Mr. Bell's store and arrested Kingsley, very much to the surprise of Mr. Bell, who up to that moment had not the slightest idea that he was being robbed. Kingsley upon being arrested confessed that he had stolen the property which he had sold to Brower and Heiner, and also acknowledged that he had been in the habit of giving Benson the goods, which he had sold on their joint account. He could not tell, he said, how much he had taken, but he thought it would amount to over $1,000 in value. Mr. Bell, however, thinks he has taken much more. All the persons arrested are young men, Kingsley being about twenty, and Benson, whose right name has been ascertained to be Naugle, and who claims to be a clerk out of employment, is only twenty-two or twenty-three. The property already recovered by the detectives is worth about $250, and from the information in their possession they think they will be able to get a great deal more.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL LIBRARY.

The Medico-Legal Society of New-York has assumed the labor of organizing and maintaining a complete library of all accessible works upon medical jurisprudence, especially in the English French, and German tongues. This labor, commenced in 1872, is fairly inaugurated, and may be claimed to have proved a success. There is not at the present time any notable collection of such works in the United States. The great value to both professions of a collection which shall embrace every known work upon medical jurisprudence cannot well be overestimated. Such a library could not well be called complete unless it contained, besides all the works extant on the subjects embraced within the whole realm of medical jurisprudence: First—The proceedings of all the medical societies of the various States. Second—The reports of the various asylums for the several States of the Union, as well as those of England and the Continental countries, and the reports of legislative committees or State officials upon the subject of the insane, insane asylums, or kindred topics. Third—Those papers, pamphlets, or publications contributed by either profession, which, published by societies or individuals, are inaccessible to the student or the practitioner, except through the aid of such a library. The society voluntarily assumed the obligation on the part of each of its members of contributing one volume per annum to this library. Liberal contributions of money have also been made by individual members, which have been invested in volumes obtained by correspondence with all the dealers and most of the librarians of such works throughout the world. A catalogue of the names of all works ever published on these subjects is in course of preparation by members of the society, is now far advanced toward completion, and the society appeals to all those who feel an interest in such a movement to help it by contributions of cash or volumes to the collection. Contributions may be made through the Librarian, R. S. Guernsey, Esq., No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

MOLLER & CO.'S FAILURE.

Jules Saderie brought suit in the Supreme Court against the firm of William Moller & Sons, sugar refiners, to recover $15,577 76, alleged to be due plaintiff on promissory notes of the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that Moller, with intent to defraud his creditors, by a deed dated July 7, 1875, but not acknowledged until the 26th of the same month, and not recorded until the 5th of the following month, conveyed his real estate to his daughters. It is alleged that Moller in March, 1875, claimed that his real estate was worth $270,000, and that the profit of his last year's business was between $80,000 and $90,000. On Sept. 14 last he suspended payment. Other suits have been previously brought against the firm by José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, and Moses Taylor & Co. On the allegations of plaintiff, Judge Lawrence yesterday granted an attachment against the property of Moller. Yesterday the firm, which is composed of William, George H. and William F. Moller, filed an assignment to Joseph H. Goodwin, for the benefit of their creditors

MINIATURE YACHTING.

RACES AT PROSPECT PARK YESTERDAY—A BAFFLING WIND, BUT GOOD SPORT.

There was the largest attendance of spectators to witness the sailing of the miniature yachts at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon that has gathered there for several weeks, and, despite the fact that the wind was so light as to make it impossible for the yachts to get over the course in the time required to make a race, there was some fine sport witnessed, and two of the fairest and most satisfactory races were sailed that have been seen there this season. Every yacht was sailed on its merits, and there was not the least attempt at unfair play on the part of any one. The contest was for a silver cup, valued at $50, called the Commodore's Cup, presented to the American Model Yacht Association, and the race was the best two in three, with time allowance in favor of the smaller boats of five seconds to the inch. Capt. Samuel Wood acted as Judge, Capt. A. J. Dayton as starter, and Capt. Coffin kept the time. The course was from Breeze Point to South Cove, the wind being south-west. Seven boats were entered, as follows:

Name.	Length. Inches.	Owner.
Sadie	43	C. Ryder.
Millie	66	W. Northrup.
Tiger (sloop)	28	P. Brasher.
John Cole	66	J. Pease.
Tudie	66	J. Peto.
Ida B.	43	Mr. Raymond.
Maria	61½	J. Peto.

The boats were sent away on the port tack in the order above noted, with thirty seconds headway, which made just three minutes' intervening time between the Sadie and Maria. The wind was steady, though light, and the little craft went along very prettily, the John Cole coming up with the Tiger before she had well got under way, and taking her along with her some distance before they separated. The Millie took a long stretch, and stood well down to the west shore, passing the Sadie, which tacked when two-thirds of the way down the stretch. The Cole also passed the Sadie, and gained gradually on the Millie, and when coming down on the starboard tack, just before passing between the stakes, the Millie got across her path, and a collision was the result, but, as the Cole had the right of way, she would have been entitled to the heat had she not won it on corrected time. The corrected time of the four boats which crossed the line was as follows:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Millie	16	38	Sadie	19	42
John Cole	16	27	Tudie	27	16

It being necessary to make the race within fifteen minutes, and the quickest time made being 16m. 38s., the Judges declared it no race, and the yachts were brought back to the starting point for another trial. They all went off as before in the same order, and again the John Cole was ahead, but by some mismanagement failed to pass between the stakes, and by the time she was brought round and made to pass through, her elapsed time had overrun the limit of fifteen minutes. It being near night, and little prospect of an improvement in the breeze, the regatta was postponed until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Saturday next, Mr. Conklin, Commodore of the Prospect Park Club, will offer a prize of a handsome silver napkin-ring, open to all boats, without restriction, the race to be sailed on proper time allowance, so as to give the small yachts a fair chance with the larger ones.

The contest for the $25 silver cup, two races of which had been sailed previously, by the Prospect Park Club, was concluded on Monday last. The cup was won by Mr. Kershaw's Henrietta.

POLICE PISTOLS.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE FORBIDDEN TO CARRY FIREARMS IN THE DAYTIME.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Police Board, held yesterday morning, Commissioner John Pyburn made some remarks in reference to the shooting of Robert Gilmore, the colored man, by Officer Joyce. He thought it was highly improper in a Brooklyn evening journal to charge Joyce with murder, when an intelligent jury of twelve men had declared that he was guilty only of manslaughter. He believed, however, that the practice of carrying firearms in the daytime by the Police was a bad one, and their indiscriminate use deserving of censure. He mentioned the case of Officer Cowan, who shot a man some time ago, who was guilty only of having stolen a coat; and he, therefore desired to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, In the judgment of this board, the unfortunate killing of the colored man, Robert Gilmore, by Officer Redmond Joyce, late of the Tenth Precinct, was a sad casualty, which owes its results to the too indiscriminate use and ready access to firearms by the force; and

Whereas, This board deems it eminently proper that immediate steps should be taken by them to prevent a like occurrence on the part of its officers in the future, and that the lives of our fellow-citizens may be secured in this regard; therefore

Resolved, That on and after this date officers and patrolmen of the force will not be permitted to carry firearms between the hours of 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., unless specially ordered so to do by the board or the Superintendent thereof.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to issue proper orders to carry out the intent and purpose of these resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted. Commissioner Briggs stated that the pistol had never been recognized as an arm in the Police force, and he did not think it should be used except when an officer's life was endangered.

SUCCESS OF THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

T. M. Vale, Assistant Post Office Railway Superintendent of the United States, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, stated that everything in connection with the Fast Mail trains was working even beyond the expectation of its promoters. As an example of what the trains could do, he stated that on Tuesday last the Fast Mail train broke down at Ashtabula, and was delayed for three hours; and notwithstanding this delay, without missing a connection, the train arrived at Chicago only twenty-five minutes behind time, making, in reality, the through trip from New-York to Chicago in twenty-three hours. During his last trip, Mr. Vale stated that he had met a number of the mail messengers on the Union Pacific Railroad, and it was remarked to him that the mails on that road were received a day ahead of the usual time, giving the Pacific Coast merchants this great advantage in the receipt of their advices. Postmaster James, who was present at the time of the conversation, said that he had received a large number of communications from business men of Chicago in favor of the new arrangement, especially requesting that their letters be sent by the Fast Mail train in preference to the 8 P. M. train, as it was a gain to them of many hours, and when it was taken into account that the exchange between the two cities amounted to 481,000,000, it must be acknowledged by all that, it was no small item. Formerly the mails were received about midnight and delivered the next morning, but by the new arrangement they are received at 10 o'clock on the morning in advance, giving the business community the advantage of nearly twenty-four hours. Though there were many complaints in regard to the Fast Mail service, the far greater majority were loud in their praise of it.

VESEY STREET SIDEWALK MERCHANTS.

The curbstone and sidewalk dealers in matches, shoestrings, and garters, who have been in the habit of earning a scanty living by retailing their wares in Vesey street, near Washington Market, were all driven off by the Police yesterday, and nineteen of them who did not heed the first warning given were arrested and taken before Justice Otterbourg, of the Tombs Police Court. Old women who carried their stock in trade in baskets, and men and boys who carried their goods in bundles and boxes, were taken in. The Justice dismissed each prisoner with a warning not to do so again, accompanying it with a threat to send him or her to the Island should they be again brought before him for a similar offense. On inquiry at the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct Station-house it was learned that in consequence of a complaint made by Mr. Devoe, the Superintendent of Washington Market, orders had been issued from Police Head-quarters to have the streets cleared of all venders found plying their vocation within 300 yards of the market, and to remove all stands not within the stoop line. Capt. Sanders said that the orders were imperative, and he had carried them out as received.

THE CENTENNIAL RECEPTION.

The Centennial reception, which will be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, in aid of the Brooklyn Maternity, promises to be the leading social event of the season. The committee of ladies under whose auspices the reception will be given numbers over two hundred, and includes all the leaders of Brooklyn society. An equally respectable array of names appears on the committee of gentlemen, and the selections made for the Committees on Decorations, Music, Order of Exercises, and Refreshments are such as must insure the success of the reception. A promenade concert, commencing at 8 P. M., is the first on the order of exercises, the music for which will be furnished by Gilmore's Band. The dancing will commence at 10 P. M., Bernstein's Band supplying the music. The Old Guard of New-York will act as a guard of honor during the evening. Among the attractions will be a New-England kitchen in the Assembly Rooms, under the supervision of the ladies who managed the Sanitary Fair.

A PRISONER KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The following dispatch has been received from Thibodeaux, La., dated to-day: Francois Fort, a fugitive from justice from New-Orleans, was killed yesterday near Raceland by Deputy Sheriff Ehiberge, while attempting to escape after being arrested.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits of the last week were as follows: Oct. 18, $11,000; 19th, $9,200; 20th, $11,000; 21st, $9,900; 22d, $10,100; 23d, $11,100; total, $62,300.

James Ryan was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing a watch from the person of James A. Dempster.

The Convention of the Locomotive Engineers was resumed yesterday in Irving Hall. The session was occupied with the further consideration of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The Alpha Beta Gamma Society of the Normal College held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the college, Miss Bertha Marcus, President. The exercises consisted of recitations, music, and essays by the officers and members of the society.

William Jones, who gave his occupation as a fisherman, was yesterday sentenced, in the Court of Special Sessions, to six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing a bundle of towels from the store of Mr. Foster Black, No. 183 Church street.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will have their annual benefit this year at Booth's Theatre, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 1:30 P. M., when representatives of all the first-class theatres in this City and Brooklyn will appear.

The annual sermon before the Board of Missions will be preached by Rev. William F. Watkins, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington City, D. C., in Calvary Church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, this evening.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 482 births, 182 marriages, and 437 deaths, showing an increase of 38 births and 53 marriages, and a decrease of 30 deaths, compared with the report of the preceding week.

Catherine Penny, of East Seventeenth street, was yesterday sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to thirty days in the Penitentiary for stealing some valuable dresses from Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, milliner, of No. 614 East Seventeenth street.

The Stonington boats for Boston will hereafter leave their pier foot of Jay street, North River, at 4:30 P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore; and the steamers of the Providence Line will leave the foot of Robinson street at 4 P. M. during the Winter season.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday at 2 P. M. in the Mayor's office. The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved, and Mr. Lewis immediately moved an adjournment, which was carried, Controller Green alone voting in the negative.

The examination into the affairs of Henry Clews & Co., conducted by Mr. Lees in behalf of two creditors of the late firm, was called up yesterday before Edgar Ketchum at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Clews was present, but owing to the absence of his counsel the case was again adjourned to 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, the 26th inst.

Among the departures by the Inman steam-ship City of Chester yesterday were eight missionaries, sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions, namely, Rev. A. N. Andrus and wife, who are going to Eastern Turkey, Rev. Daniel Staher and wife, Mrs. Kate I. Williams, Miss E. C. Parsons, Miss Pratt, and Miss Pond.

Pending the consideration of the question by the experts appointed by Collector Arthur, the drawback on sugar has been fixed at the old rate, which is a virtual suspension of the Treasury order of the 9th inst. The experts were in secret session yesterday at the Custom-house, but the nature of their deliberations was not made public.

On the 18th prox. the new Masonic Temple at Norfolk, Va., will be dedicated, and an invitation has been tendered Morton Commandery, No. 4, of this City, by Price Commandery, No. 16, of Norfolk, to attend the ceremonies and be their guests on that occasion. The invitation has been accepted and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the trip.

A full list of places of bad repute where liquors are retailed was transmitted yesterday by the Police Department to the Excise Board. The list differs somewhat from the one furnished about two months ago, as resorts which were then reported as of questionable character are not mentioned in the last report, while places which were regarded by the Inspectors of the board as comparatively respectable are included in the list of disreputable resorts.

The business of the Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-house closed for the week yesterday afternoon. The session will reopen to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, as usual. The publishers report a fair amount of sales for the last three days. The bills are generally larger in amount than those made by buyers at the July fair. It is expected that the great bulk of the business of the fair will be transacted early this week, and that the session will formally close on Thursday or Friday evening.

BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests made during the past week was 473.

Yesterday morning a little girl about three years old, daughter of Mrs. Davis, No. 158 Raymond street, was run over by a grocer's wagon belonging to Mr. Cowie, No. 263 Myrtle avenue. The child died soon afterward, and the driver was arrested.

Charles Frost, Sergeant of the detective squad, was araigned yesterday before the Board of Police and Excise Commissioners on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, in relation to an interview he had recently with a Mrs. Blake. Counselor Barrett, who appeared for Mr. Frost, contended that he had done nothing more than his duty demanded. Decision was reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

The Laurel Hill ejectment suits, as they have been known—Ann Maria Partridge against a majority of the landholders at Laurel Hill, town of Newtown—have just been disposed of in the Queens County Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt. The plaintiff claimed title to the property in dispute by virtue of an old will discovered a few years ago by some of the pretending heirs. One case was tried last April before Judge Tappen, the defendant being Augustus Rapelyea, and the Judge, on motion of defendant's counsel, directed a dismissal of the complaint with costs and an extra allowance of $1,276. When the remaining causes were called at this term the plaintiff did not appear, and a dismissal being ordered this probably ends the attempt to dispossess some thirty or forty property-holders.

A case of crim. con. has been brought before the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer at the present term—that of William H. Pearsall against Samuel P. Soper. Pearsall has for a number of years been a resident of Jamaica, and Soper is a resident of Farmingdale. The latter is over sixty years old, and has an aged wife and many grandchildren. Pearsall married Soper's niece, who frequently afterward visited Soper's house, and Soper fell in love with her and she with him. Last September they took a trip to Wayne County together, and passed for man and wife. On returning home, Soper discarded his old wife. Mrs. Pearsall postively refused to return to her husband, and the result is the commencement of an action for damages in the sum of $10,000. On the reading and filing of the affidavits, Judge Pratt granted an order of arrest against Soper, and fixed bail at $7,500.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Court for Justices' appeals will convene at the Court-house in Richmond on Monday next, Judge Metcalfe presiding.

The official estimate of the losses sustained at the large fire on Richmond road, Stapleton, on Thursday last, when six houses were destroyed, foots up $8,500, and the insurances in New-York offices amount to $4,400.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A large stone crusher, which had just been procured for crushing stone for roads in Woodlawn Cemetery, was completely demolished on Friday night. The frame building inclosing the steam-engine and crusher by some means took fire, and as it burned the water in the boiler became heated and exploded, scattering the engine in all directions.

As Mr. Alexander McCabe, of East Chester, was returning home in a sulky from City Island, at a late hour, a few nights ago, an attempt was made by three men to rob him of about $500, which he had just received. One of the gang first ran against his sulky with a wagon, with the evident intention of smashing the sulky to pieces, and then attacking Mr. McCabe; but failing in the first part of the plan two others of the gang sprang from their hiding place, one seizing the reins of the horse and the other a wheel of the sulky, when Mr. McCabe drew his revolver and discharged it at the robber who had seized hold of his horse. The fellow rolled over and down an embankment, and the others fled.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two flues in Engine No. 98, of the Central Railway, exploded at Bergen Point yesterday. The firemen and engineer were seriously scalded by the escaping steam.

George Meyers, seventeen years of age, while hunting on the Newark meadows on Friday, was shot in the side by the accidental discharge of his gun, and, as supposed, fatally injured.

Mrs. Bartholf, of West Hoboken, while going to her home Friday evening, was assaulted by a party of highwaymen, who robbed her of $25 in money and a bundle of wearing apparel which she had just purchased.

The closing regatta of the Orion Boat Club, of Jersey City, took place on the Hackensack River yesterday afternoon. The first race was for pair-oared boats, a mile and a half, with a turn, only two crews competing: Messrs. P. W. Levering and Dr. Warrington, white and blue; and E. Adams and D. Lawrence, brown. They started very evenly, and kept well together until after rounding the stake-boat, which white and blue turned first, and managed to hold their own to the finish, winning by six seconds. Time—9:30. The second race, four oars, same distance, was won by Mr. Lawrence's crew in 9m. 10s., beating Col. Toffey's crew.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.

Mr. O. H. Jadwin, wholesale druggist at No. 53 Cortlandt street, reports that his store was entered by burglars last Wednesday night and that an attempt was made upon the safe, which, but for his unexpected appearance in the neighborhood, would doubtless have proved successful. The burglars secured an entrance through a rear window soon after the place was closed early in the evening, and worked upon the safe until about 12 o'clock at night. They left their work suddenly, neglecting to take their tools with them. They had succeeded in drilling a hole two inches in diameter half way through the iron plate. Mr. Jadwin reported the burglary at precinct head-quarters in Liberty street, but so far has had no assistance in bringing the guilty parties to justice. The Captain of the precinct called at the store and requested Mr. Jadwin to deliver the burglar's tools at the Police station, but this he refuses to do. This is the fourth time the same premises have been entered by burglars. The proprietor is quite certain that each time it has been the same "gang," and that one of their number is named Rafferty, alias "Shakespeare," lately released from Sing Sing. Rafferty was implicated in the Carbondale robbery, but saved himself by turning State's evidence.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Nathan Tannenbaum, the keeper of a loan office at No. 222 Bowery, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by J. P. Baird, City Judge of Yonkers, N. Y., in which he stands charged with receiving stolen goods. During the Summer a dwelling in Yonkers was entered by burglars, and robbed of a quantity of silverware and jewelry. A portion of the stolen property, it is alleged, was found in the establishment of Tannenbaum, and he was arrested on the 11th inst., and held in $5,000 bail by Justice Kasmire. He was again arrested yesterday for the same transaction, and taken to Yonkers for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edwin Booth is at the Gilsey House.

William W. Wright, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College, is at the Everett House.

Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, and Count Dzieduszycki, of Italy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, and Mrs. Scott Siddons, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Asahel Peck and Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, and ex-Congressman E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

D. M. Edgerton, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and Capt. William Rogers, of New-Orleans, are at the Hoffman House.

Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of Indiana, and Amédée van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING superior to any thing of the kind done in America. Examine goods at his principal office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches—No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Home Journal.—Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, D. D.,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott,
Miss Bella Scott,
Miss L. Scott,
Master George Scott,
C. F. Harrington,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hemenway,
Master A. Hemenway, Jr.,
Harold Smith,
Frank Smith,
Rowland W. Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudson and infant,
I. V. Carpenter,
James F. Butler,
Mrs. J. W. Redwood,
Alexander Christie,
James Armstrong,
A. A. Plant,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Elmore,
S. Briggs,
Alexander Rae,
S. E. Gee,
A. Ackroyd,
Francis Smith,
John Campbell,
James Pascol,
Edward Perkins,
R. C. Perkins,
James T. Lee,
William B. Anderson,
John Forster,
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ludington,
G. Anances,
H. Hamilton Smith,
William Underhill,
W. R. Brock,
Mr. White,
A. H. Bowker,
S. Goldenberg,
J. D. Von Leer,
W. D. Pearson,
W. A. Carroll,
Dr. W. G. Ross,
Mr. Sullivan,
Gen. W. M. Dunn,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jackson,
J. McGilliveray,
Charles E. Rycroft,
J. T. Sherman,
G. Armstrong,
James Moore,
T. H. Faile,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Edwards, Jr.,
O. J. Rounds,
Capt. Howes,
E. S. Simpson,
J. K. Crooks,
Dr. Bruce Peebles,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Whittaker,
F. Foss,
C. J. Rowe,
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Leckler,
John Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Highmoor,
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Whitehorne,
M. Poppenheimer,
Joseph Heckel,
C. A. Andrews,
Miss C. B. Andrews,
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Livingston,
Miss A. Livingston,
Miss E. Livingston,
Miss K. Livingston,
Master M. Livingston,
Master Walter Livingston,
Mrs. L. Vreeland,
Miss M. A. Moulton,
John Blain,
Mrs. C. Beale,
Mrs. L. McHugh,
Thomas A. McSorley,
Christopher Storey,
F. W. Harrold,
F. W. Carthorn,
Mrs. C. C. Morgan,
Miss Linda Lash,
J. L. Hill.

In steam-ship City of Chester for Liverpool.

Sir Joseph Herron,
Miss Anne Farmer,
W. Knight,
John W. Timson,
Mr. Melhado,
Robert McDevitt,
Mrs. Robert McDevitt,
Mrs. G. D. Turner,
Miss Mariel Turner,
Miss Emma Dwyer,
Miss Julia M. Atterbury,
Miss C. B. Atterbury,
Miss Hudson,
J. S. Joyce,
Mrs. J. S. Joyce, child and infant,
U. Joyce,
Mrs. U. Joyce, child and infant,
Thomas Ormston,
Mrs. Thomas Ormston,
Master Ernest Kittoe,
Master Frank Kittoe,
Master George Kittoe,
Mr. Herbert Dobell,
G. Blaque,
T. A. Merrill,
Mrs. T. A. Merrill and child
Miss Van Ingen,
S. W. Warren,
E. C. Parsons,
Miss Pratt,
Mrs. Pond.
James C. Hannah,
Robert Main,
Stephen Cheney,
Christopher Bergtholde,
Mrs. C. Bergtholde,
Miss Susanna Bergtholde,
Miss Barbara Bergtholde,
Master Jacob Bergtholde,
Otto Vieweg,
Emile Durand,
Mrs. Emile Durand,
Miss Christina McPherson,
Miss Sarah A. Watson,
William Kelly,
William Wright,
Miss Mary McCaffray,
Capt. J. West,
Carmal Burke,
Hon. P. Le Poer Trench,
E. F. Kittoe,
Mrs. E. F. Kittoe,
Mrs. Kate P. Williams,
Miss Sophie Williams,
Master Frederick Williams,
Rev. A. N. Andrus,
Mrs. A. N. Andrus,
Miss Hattie Andrus,
Master John Andrus,
Rev. Daniel Staver,
Rev. James Lawrence,
John Ritchie,
John Quance.

In steam-ship Main, for Bremen.

F. Rose,
Mrs. F. Rose and child,
Charles R. Bishop,
Mrs. Charles R. Bishop,
Inspector Heinrich Bartels,
Mrs. M. W. Oothout and two children,
Charles A. Alberti,
Mrs. Charles A. Albertt,
Grant Thorburn, Jr.,
Mrs. Grant Thorburn, Jr.,
Miss Annie Thorburn,
W. Bornemann,
Baron du Jardin,
Fritz Kramer,
Dr. Robert Sattler,
D. Schlimermeyer,
Charles O. Piepenbring,
Hugo Schwabhauser,
Peter Jaeger,
Mrs. Peter Jaeger and three children,
Miss Josepha Suchanek,
Miss Bertha Frankel,
A. Dietze,
Dr. J. Mayer,
Mrs. A. Freideck,
Miss Luise Freideck,
E. W. Kobn,
S. Berggern.

In steam-ship Anchoria, for Glasgow.

James J. Reid,
H. Blackburn,
Charles W. Guernsey,
J. Paton,
William T. Gregory,
T. C. Holmes,
Z. Gluck,
William Redheffer,
Frank E. Watts,
Rev. D. J. Sands,
Miss Eliza Garvin,
Miss Ellen Stirling,
Miss Lillie A. Eakin,
J. S. Munson and lady,
Walter M. Fisher,
William Temple and lady,
Miss Kane,
Donald Dickinson, lady, and child,
Siegnond Schlaister,
S. Schiller,
Mrs. M. A. Little,
Harry Horson,
James Dove.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.

F. K. B. Nevinson,
Mrs. Sarah Warner and child,
F. W. Blanco,
William Evans,
James Smythe,
Miss Delia Burke,
Dr. W. J. Wilson,
Mrs. W. J. Wilson and child,
R. C. Walpole.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss Mamie S. Carr, Mrs. J. M. Dexter and daughter, John S. Vanderbeck and wife, J. C. Crocker, S. Greenleaf, Mrs. W. B. Losey, Mrs. Capt. F. B. Peet, Robert F. Smith and wife, Mrs. S. B. Bliss, Miss J. C. Robinson, E. L. Van Cleeck, E. F. Smith, S. B. Bliss, J. E. Sisson, Mrs. G. Eckstein, infant and nurse, Mrs. B. E. Carr, Miss L. C. Carr, Rev. C. O. Reynolds, wife and daughter, Mrs. A. Gilbert and two servants, Mrs. Dr. C. H. Gaylord, R. L. Dayton, L. Schultz, C. F. Jewett, P. Fullerton, A. P. Traver, Charles F. Bernard, Louis Whaley, F. Meriam, wife, and two children, Byron Vickridge, W. H. Lucas, John A. Humphrey, Robert Hughes, Mrs. R. A. McCormack, Mrs. Bacon, Dunbar O'Neill, wife, two children, and nurse, W. F. Bowen, James F. Donnelly, Miss Mary McKenna, Miss Mary Dempson, A. R. White, D. H. Davis, Austin Duganne, David Taylor, A. Blood and wife, Miss Randolph, Mrs. C. A. Knowlton, J. F. Brown, wife, infant, two children, and nurse, Michael Hogan, G. H. Kabitzsch, Charles Wolff, Peter Quinn, E. J. Rourke, Henry F. Jansen, F. M. Jefferson.

In steam-ship City of Galveston, for Savannah.—Lawton Coggeshall, F. P. Dickie, F. Mencke, P. Mocken, Henry Bolger, Banga Manco, H. Rustan, Mrs. C. Jones, Mary Nelson, F. Granades and lady, J. Natelskey, L. Nelson, A. Nelson, Charles Ewall, Charles Hinde, James Sheridan, John Brophey, John Hennessey, F. Reynolds, A. Olwell, P. Connors, R. Rielly, R. Johnston and lady, Robert Walker, C. M. Childs, William Story, D. C. Elliman and lady, George Francis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.

J. Strauss,
Mrs. Anna Ristenpart,
C. Schwalenberg,
W. Mohr and wife,
John Smidt, family, and servant,
Mrs. Victor,
Mrs. Schnieder and daughter,
Henry Clay Rosenbaum,
F. E. Smith,
G. L. Hoppenstedt, family, and servant,
Mrs. Pauline Backmeister,
Dr. G. Aigner and wife,
T. Tamm,
Franz Moureau and family,
Mrs. Schafer,
Charles J. Fluegner,
P. Wagner and wife,
E. F. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:21 | Sun sets.....5:08 | Moon rises..1:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:09 | Gov. Island..4:53 | Hell Gate..6:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships The Queen, Bragg, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Germanic, Kennedy, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Gortis; City of Chester, Leitch, Liverpool, Eng., John J. Dale; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Anchoria, Munro, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mercedita, Foster, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Fanny Cadwalader, Foster, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Experiment, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; New-York, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, La., C. A. Whitney & Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Leigh, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrich & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Gulf Stream, Morton, Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, William P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Syra, Corning, Dunkirk, France, Brett, Son & Co.; Albion, Larsen, Bristol, Eng., Bockman, Oerlein & Co.; Statsminister Stauf, Palchenborg, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Bockman, Oerlein & Co.; Sollecito, (Ital.,) Burrous, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Paolina S., (Aust.,) Tomanetich, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Angiolette Bozzo, (Ital.,) Chieca, Cork or Falmouth, for orders Selocovich & Co.; Canessa Padre, (Ital.,) Schieffino Dublin, Ireland, John C. Seager; Elina, (Ital.,) Vassalo, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Castelar, (Norw.,) Lund, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harriet S. Hussey, Shaw, Galveston, Texas, James W. Elwell & Co.; N. S. del Boschetto, (Ital.,) Peragallo, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Marie, (Dutch,) Hausen, St. Martins and Mola, H. A. Vatable & Sons.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, Ber., Duncan McCall; Ave, (Aust.,) Radoelovich, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager.

Schrs. Jenny Lind, Spencer, Bradford, Conn., Rackett & Bro.; Comet, Garrett, Fairhaven, Mass., Jed. Frye & Co.; Julia A. Clark, Nichols, Stamford, Conn., James Weeks, of Stamford; Emma J. Edwards, Chamberlain, Richmond, Va., Sleight & Petty; Frank Walter, Saxton, Washington, D. C.; Crusade, Mullen, New-Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., Rackett & Bro.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Henry Waddington, Selover, Bridgetown Bar, D. Trowbridge; Silas Wright, Hart, Norwich, Conn., Rackett & Bro.; Edward A. DeHart, Farnham, Porto Plata, Isaac R. Staples; Annie L. Palmer, Lewis, Miragoane, Hayti, Isaac R. Staples; Whitney Long, Hays, Fernandina, Fla., Rusons & Lord; Acard, Chandler, Aux Cayes, Hayti, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Ida May, Lamson, Ponce, P. R., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Kate Collins, Mathis, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Thomas H. Ouen, Simpson, Bridgeport, Conn., Biddell & Co.; Emma Martin, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Son; Helen, Perry, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; Kate Rommel, Adams, Matanzas, Cuba, Overton & Hawkins; Island Belle, Thompson, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Grasmere, Beausejom, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co; Nellie Clark, Clark, Boston, Mass: Jed Frye & Co.; E. and G. W. Hinds, Hill, Aux Cayes, R. Murray, Jr.; Island Belle, Woodman, Charleston, S. C., Overton & Hawkins; Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Oct. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 460 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and very rough sea to Oct. 20, then changeable winds and calm; Oct. 20, lat. 45 04, lon. 52 37, passed steam-ship Donau, hence, for Bremen; 22d, 3:15 P. M., off Nantucket, steam-ship Klopstock, hence, for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Trafalgar, (Br.,) Michel, Patras Sept. 9, Denia 22d, Malaga 30th, and Gibraltar Oct. 1, with fruit to Frederick C. Lewis—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 16 and S. W. Pass 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seeman.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Bark Henriette, (Ger.,) Von Hagen, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Oct. 15, lat. 42 12, lon. 61 20, passed schr. Aura, (of Jersey,) with jury-masts rigged and steering N. N. W. as if going to Nova Scotia.

Bark J. E. Southergreen, (of Perrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble and rags to J. B. Fabricotti—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Doris Gerdes, (Ger.,) Meyer, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nuova Emelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Staracci, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to A. E. Tucker.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Switzerland, for Antwerp; Anchoria, for Glasgow; The Queen, Germanic, and City of Chester, for Liverpool; Gulf Stream, for St. Marc; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Cortes and New-York, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and City of Galveston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Richmond, for Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Washington; barks Syra, for Havre; Beatrice, for Cork; Martha Davis, for Philadelphia; schrs. J. J. Harris, for Porto Rico; H. Waddington, for —.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Brig Antilles, Capt. Skinner, at St. Martin's, Aug. 28, loading salt for New-York, reports Aug. 7, in lat. 27 30, lon. 58 20, experienced a severe hurricane from s. e. and n. w.; lost sails and cargo damaged. Two valuable horses died in stalls on board.

Schr. Mary Pickard, from Portland, with flour, arr. at St. John, N. B., 22d inst., full of water. She reports on the night of the 21st inst., off the Wolves, was run into by schr. Linus, from Rockland, and was cut down to the water's edge; also lost foremast.

Brig Julia Esson, which sld. from Halifax several months since for West Indies, and never reached her destination, was passed Sept. 7 at sea, (no latitude, &c., given,) bottom up. All hands are supposed to have been lost. The vessel was 126 tons register, built at Shelburne, N. S., in 1873, and was owned by Colin Locke, of that place.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Oct. 18.—Arr. bark A. C. Small, (Br.,) O'Brien, Baltimore; brig Aquidneck, Johnson, New-York.

COW BAY, Oct. 22.—Sld. brig Elenor, New-York.

HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—Arr. brig Louise, (Br.,) Boston.

Sld. steamer Chase, Bennett, Portland.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

Sld. bark Paquete de Cantabria, (Span.,) Vila, Savannah; brig Saffo, (Span.,) Arimon, Charleston.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Oct. 21.—Arr. brig James Coffill, (Br.,) Boston.

Sld. brig Lulan, (Br.,) Barbados.

SYDNEY, C. B, Oct. 22.—Cld. brig Spray, Bloom, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—Arr. schrs. Little Annie, Crown Prince, and Mary Pickards, Portland; J. W. Peasley, New-York.

Cld. 22d, ship Henrietta, (new,) Nickels, Liverpool; schrs. Astra, Barbados; G. F. Baird, Boston.

Arr. 23d, schrs. Carrie, New-York; Ida J., Portland.

Sld. 23d, ship Henrietta Nickels, Liverpool; schrs. Astra, Barbados; G. F. Baird, Boston.

WINDSOR, N. S., Oct. 21.—Arr. brig Tally Ho, Peterson, Machia, and sld. for Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sld. for the United States, Frementiden, Havfruen, Blanco, Strathearn, Ruby, Aker, Rosina, Captain Gambardella.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Alimuri.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Loreto, Robert Morrison.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Glina, Privateer, Paolo, Faith, Oliver Emery, Ellen M. Golder, Charlotte Geddie, Citizen, Emily Raymond.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The ship Niagara hence for San Francisco, arr. at the Falkland Islands leaky, not at the Howland Islands as before reported.

HAVRE, Oct. 23.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Amerique sld. from here at 5 o'clock this morning for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 13, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock last evening.

Francis Tomes & Co.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT,
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS OF THE WEEK, AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS'
TABLE CUTLERY,
COMPRISING EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE. ALSO
Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors,
LADIES' TOILET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, AND NEEDLE CASES.
ALSO THE
ALEXANDRA CASE,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE.
THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE IN THESE GOODS JUSTIFIES THEM IN CALLING THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR STOCK.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets,
Coaches, Broughams, Victorias,
Phaetons, Coupe, Rockaways,
Six-seat Rockaways, all new styles, just finished, for the Fall and Winter seasons, which we offer at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.
Every one wanting a carriage should examine our stock, which is the largest in the City.
A. T. Demarest & Co.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS, NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, CHAMBER SUITS.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, both plain and ornamental; also DECORATIONS, BEDDING, &c., at extremely low prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

BROUGHAMS
IN THE BEST STYLES OF
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW-YORK
Exclusively of our own build and
Unequaled Quality.
BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st.,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

SOLID SILVER.
We are receiving daily from our factory new designs in SILVER DINNER and TEA SERVICES.
Cases containing
FANCY FORKS,
SPOONS,
KNIVES,
LADLES, &c.,
SINGLE and in COMBINATION.
RETAIL.
The Gorham Company
NO. 1 BOND ST.

CARRIAGES
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER USE.
WOOD BROS.,
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